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U. S. Bureau of Labor.
TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

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OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

1905.

CONVICT LABOR.



WASHINGTON:
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1906.

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JAN 9 1936

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, June 6, 1906.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 8 of the act of June 13, 1888, and the provisions of the act of February 14, 1903, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, and placing under its jurisdiction, among other branches of the public service, the former Department of Labor, now the Bureau of Labor, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Twentieth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, which relates to Convict Labor in the United States.

Respectfully,

V. H. METCALF,
Secretary.

The SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR,
Washington, June 6, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith the Twentieth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, dealing with the subject of Convict Labor in the United States.

I am, very respectfully,

CHAS. P. NEILL,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.



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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION AND DISCUSSION.



CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION AND DISCUSSION.

INTRODUCTION.

Convict labor has twice before been made the subject of investigation by the Bureau of Labor. The Second Annual Report, published in 1886, was devoted entirely to the results of an investigation into this subject made in 1885, and Bulletin No. 5 (July, 1896) contains an article giving the results of a second investigation made in 1895. The two investigations showed that the convict product as a whole was very small when compared with the entire product of free labor in the United States. But the employers of free labor and their workmen unite in affirming that when any convict-made product is placed in competition with the product of free labor the market becomes demoralized, even a small sale affecting prices far out of proportion to the amount of the sale. It is a matter of general knowledge that there have been frequent changes in the systems under which convicts are employed and in the industries in which they are employed, as well as changes in the quantity and value of the goods produced.

To meet the public demand for information concerning the prison labor of the United States as it exists at the present time, an extensive investigation of the subject was begun early in 1904 by the Bureau of Labor.

The investigation concerns itself with the penal and reformatory institutions of the United States as institutions, rather than with the individual prisoners confined therein. The primary object of the investigation was to determine the number of convicts employed in productive labor in the United States, the industries in which they were at work, the systems under which their work was done, the value of their labor, the value of the product turned out by them, and the number of free laborers that would be required to perform the same amount of work.

As the initial step in the investigation by the Bureau of Labor, a letter was sent to every prison, reformatory, and jail in the United States, asking if the inmates thereof were engaged in productive labor, and if so, the value of the goods produced during the preceding year. In some of the larger institutions and in the greater num-

ber of county jails it was found that no productive work was carried on by the prisoners. In some institutions, especially county jails, it was reported that a little productive work was done, but not enough to affect to any appreciable extent industrial conditions in the State.

To have visited every institution in the United States in which any work whatever was performed would have involved an amount of time and expense that the results obtained would not have justified. It was decided, therefore, that no effort should be made to secure data from any institution in which the value of the productive labor was less than \$1,000 during the year preceding the investigation. Wherever it appeared that the value of the productive labor during the year was \$1,000 or more, a special agent of the Bureau was sent to the institution to secure the data desired. When the special agents of the Bureau were at work in the several States they made careful inquiry from prison boards and prison officials to ascertain if there were any institutions in the State that by any possibility had not been entered on the list of institutions.

Thus, this report, so far as it relates to productive labor performed by inmates of penal and reformatory institutions in the United States, is nearly exhaustive, as it fails to include only those institutions in which the value of such labor during the year was less than \$1,000. The chapter on penal and reformatory laws is exhaustive within the scope of the subject treated. In all other respects the figures and other data presented are representative only, for, as just stated, the investigation was not extended to those institutions in which no productive labor was performed or to those institutions in which the value of productive labor during the year was less than \$1,000.

The unit of the investigation is the institution. Data were secured for each separate prison, reformatory, jail, or convict camp whenever possible. In some cases, however, several convict camps or other places of imprisonment were under one management, and their finances and industries were so interrelated that it was deemed advisable to treat them as one institution. The data were in all cases secured by the agents of the Bureau, either from the records or from the statements of the officials of the institutions and of contractors.

In order that the reader may have the fullest benefit of the information gathered, the facts relating to each individual institution are presented separately in the tables in this report. The data for each institution cover a period of one year—the last fiscal year ending before the date of the agent's visit. The fiscal year covered was one ending at varying dates during the latter part of the year 1903 or during the year 1904. Since the fiscal year did not end at the same time in all institutions embraced in this report, any attempt to make the data for each institution cover the same identical period of time

would have rendered useless much of the information which was ready at hand in the annual reports of the institutions, and would have added greatly to the work involved in the preparation of this report without any corresponding increase in its value.

Although the prison officials and the lessees and contractors were generally willing to give the information asked for, the specific information sought was often obtained with difficulty, as institutions and employers of convicts had different methods of keeping accounts, and in some cases the records and accounts were carelessly and inaccurately kept. A few of the penal and reformatory institutions were found to be under the same management with almshouses, hospitals, or insane asylums, with the accounts combined. In such cases, in order to obtain any data whatever concerning certain inquiries, it became necessary to accept the best estimate that could be made. Great care was taken in making such estimates, and they are believed to be in every case reasonably exact, having, as far as possible, been analyzed and verified in person by the agents of the Bureau from the available records of the institutions.

INSTITUTIONS INVESTIGATED.

Reports were secured from a total of 296 institutions, of which number 257 were penal institutions and 39 juvenile reformatories. These 296 institutions covered more than 400 several and distinct places in which convicts were located. An institution, as the word is used in this report, is a prison, a reformatory, a convict camp, or in some cases a combination of prisons or camps so closely related under one management that the data could not be shown for each separately. Institutions limited to children and young persons under 21 years of age have been classed as juvenile reformatories, while those receiving persons over 21 and also persons almost adults in size, although under 21, have been classed as penal institutions. Thus a number of so-called reformatories have been classed as penal institutions.

Of the 296 institutions covered by this report, 103 were under the State or Territorial control, 139 under county control, 25 under city control, 1 under township control, 2 under United States control, 18 under the control of lessees, 1 under private control assisted by the county, and 7 under dual control.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS.

In the 296 institutions there was found to be a daily average of 86,036.4 convicts in confinement during the year. Of this number 74,771.7 were in penal institutions and 11,264.7 in juvenile reformatories. The number of convicts in an institution changes from day

to day. While new convicts are being received others leave the institution because of the expiration of their sentences, and some die. The numbers given are in all cases the daily average number of convicts for the year. The averages were computed to one decimal place in order to obtain greater accuracy in the reports for the several institutions.

As the inmates of both penal and juvenile reformatory institutions are included in the several tables of this report, the general term convict has been used to cover the inmates of both classes of institutions rather than to present each class in separate tables.

It will be necessary to wait until the report of the United States Census Bureau is published to ascertain the total number of convicts in the United States. The present report shows only the total number of convicts in those institutions in which convicts are engaged in productive labor. This number was 86,036.4 in the year covered. Possibly a few hundred should be added to this number to cover the convicts who may have been at work in the institutions that produce so little as not to be included in this report. The number is believed to be so small, however, as to be of little consequence in an industrial sense.

Of the 86,036.4 convicts in the institutions covered, 80,426.3, or 93.5 per cent, were males, and 5,610.1, or 6.5 per cent, were females. In the penal institutions 70,069.0, or 93.7 per cent, of the convicts were males, and 4,702.7, or 6.3 per cent, were females; and in the juvenile reformatories 10,357.3, or 91.9 per cent, were males, and 907.4, or 8.1 per cent, were females.

While 86,036.4 convicts were in the institutions in which productive labor was performed, the number actually engaged at productive labor was only 51,172.2, or 59.5 per cent of the total number of convicts. Of the remainder, 21,403.3, or 24.9 per cent of the total, were engaged in prison duties, such as cooking, washing, cleaning, and other domestic service, 2,774.0, or 3.2 per cent, on an average, were sick or invalid, and 10,686.9, or 12.4 per cent, were idle because no work was provided for them or because they were purposely kept in confinement without labor. Those reported idle in juvenile reformatories include also inmates who were in school and were not engaged in productive labor.

The following short table shows the number of convicts in each of the several classes in the institutions investigated:

NUMBER AND CONDITION OF CONVICTS IN THE PENAL AND JUVENILE REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS INVESTIGATED, BY SEX.

Condition of convicts.	Penal institutions.			Juvenile reformatories.			Aggregate.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Employed in productive labor.....	45,063.6	1,385.9	46,439.5	4,402.4	330.3	4,732.7	49,456.0	1,716.2	51,172.2
Employed in prison duties.....	14,349.0	2,673.8	17,022.8	3,937.9	442.6	4,380.5	18,286.9	3,116.4	21,403.3
Sick.....	2,353.1	204.9	2,558.0	188.0	28.0	216.0	2,541.1	232.9	2,774.0
Idle.....	8,313.3	438.1	8,751.4	1,829.0	106.5	1,935.5	10,142.3	544.6	10,686.9
Total.....	70,069.0	4,702.7	74,771.7	10,357.3	907.4	11,264.7	80,426.3	5,610.1	86,036.4

SYSTEMS OF WORK.

There are six general systems under which convicts are found at work in the United States:

1. Lease system.
2. Contract system.
3. Piece-price system.
4. Public-account system.
5. State-use system.
6. Public works and ways system.

1. **LEASE SYSTEM.**—Under this system the State (by which is meant the State proper or its minor subdivisions) enters into a contract with a lessee, who agrees to receive the convict, to feed, clothe, house, and guard him, to keep him at work, and to pay the State a specified amount for his labor. The State reserves the right to make rules for the care of the convict and to inspect the convict's quarters and place of work. No institution is maintained by the State other than a place of detention, where the convicts can be held until placed in the hands of the lessee and in which to confine convicts who are unable to work.

2. **CONTRACT SYSTEM.**—This system differs radically from the lease system. Under this system the State feeds, clothes, houses, and guards the convict. To do this the State maintains an institution and a force of guards and other employees. A contractor engages with the State for the labor of the convicts, which is performed in or near the institution. The contractor pays the State a stipulated amount per capita for the services of the convict, supplies his own raw material, and superintends the work.

3. **PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.**—This system differs from the contract system only as to superintending the work and determining the speed at which convicts must work. The State maintains the institution and feeds, clothes, and guards the convicts. The contractor supplies the raw material and pays the State an agreed amount for

the work done on each piece or article manufactured by the convicts. The supervision of the work is generally performed by a prison official, although sometimes by the contractors. The officials of the prison not only maintain discipline, but dictate the quantity of work required.

4. PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM.—So far as the convict is concerned, this system does not differ from the piece-price system, but for the institution it is an entirely different system. In the piece-price system the contractor finances the business and assumes all the chances of profit and loss. In the public-account system the State enters the field of manufacturing on its own account. It buys the raw material, manufactures and puts the product on the market, and assumes all the risk of conducting a manufacturing business. The State has the entire care and control of the convicts, and with them conducts an ordinary factory.

5. STATE-USE SYSTEM.—Under this system the State conducts a business of manufacture or production, as in the public-account system, but the use or sale of the goods produced is limited to the same institution or to other State institutions. The principle of the system is that the State shall produce for its own consumption only.

6. PUBLIC WORKS AND WAYS SYSTEM.—This system is very nearly like the State-use system. It might not improperly be included therewith. Under this system the labor is not applied to the manufacture of the common marketable articles of merchandise, but to the construction and repair of prison or other public buildings, public roads, parks, breakwaters, etc.

In each institution investigated an effort was made to secure the opinion of officials and employers of convicts as to the merits and demerits of the several systems under which convicts worked. The opinions expressed in reply to this inquiry are here briefly summarized.

The only argument that can be offered in support of the lease system for the employment of convicts is the poverty of the State and its inability to provide quarters, food, and guards for its convicts, and suitable work to keep them employed.

If the convenience and immediate financial interest of the State are the paramount consideration in dealing with prisoners, then, undoubtedly, the easiest and cheapest way to dispose of convicts is to turn them over, immediately after conviction, to lessees, who will take them in charge, employ them, and pay the State something for their labor. This system relieves the State of the expense of providing prison buildings and of feeding, clothing, and guarding the convicts, all of which responsibilities are assumed by the lessees. But, aside from its being convenient and cheap, the lease system has nothing in its favor and every consideration of humanity and criminology is

against it. Its general effect has been demoralizing not only on the convict but on the body politic as well.

For the purpose of protecting the convict while under lease, the State maintains more or less supervision over the lessees' convict camps, and provides rules for the care of the convict and the direction of his work. The lessee has the immediate charge of the convict, and, as the lessee conducts his business for the money which may be derived from it, it is evident that he will give the convict no better care than is necessary to keep him fit for work, and will force all of the work possible out of him, or will approach these conditions as nearly as the law will permit. It is not to be expected that the lessee will have ordinarily any particular interest in the moral and intellectual welfare of the convict, or put forth any particular effort to effect his reformation.

To the credit of the States in which the lease system has been in vogue in the past, it should be said that the system is largely being superseded by other systems, mainly the public-account, State-use, and public works and ways systems. And in the States where the lease system is still found, the welfare of the convicts is more carefully guarded than heretofore.

So far as the welfare of the convict is concerned, the contract system is far superior to the lease system. Under this system the State assumes the burden of providing shelter, food, etc., for the convict. The State sells to contractors only the labor, and retains to itself the general care of the convict. The contractor works the convict under the close supervision of the State, but the State has exclusive control of maintenance and discipline, as it has in all of the other systems except the lease system.

Prison officials may be brutal sometimes, whatever the system in vogue, but, being employed on a salary independent of the profits of the institution, they do not have the ever-present incentive to overwork the convicts in their charge, or to provide them with the minimum of food and clothing. The chief objection to the contract system is that authority over the convicts is divided. The prison officials maintain order while the contractor or his foremen superintend the work. As the contractor hires the convict by the day or some other unit of time, it is to his interest to get all of the work possible out of the convict. With three interests involved—those of the State, the contractor, and the convict—it is to be expected that friction will sometimes arise. The influence of the contractor and his employees on the convict is not always good.

The division of authority in industrial and financial matters, however, is the principal feature that commends this system. The contractor directs the industries of the institution and assumes all of the responsibility of profit and loss, leaving the prison officials

free to devote their whole attention to the care of the convict. The working of the lease system has demonstrated that men may be able to get profitable work out of the convicts and yet be utterly unfitted to be trusted with their physical, mental, and moral interests. Conversely, prison officials may be selected who are fully qualified to administer the penal and reformatory side of the institution, yet who possess few qualifications for conducting manufacturing or other industrial enterprises. This system is intended to conserve two interests—first, to administer the institution with the least possible expense to the State, and, second, to provide good care in every respect for the convict.

Under the piece-price system the contractor pays for the work of the convict, not by the day, but by the piece or article produced. The prison officials may or may not supervise the work of the convicts, but they control the pressure under which the convict must work. When the prison officials supervise the work, as they more often do, this system eliminates the division of authority over the convicts, but it requires that prison officials shall have sufficient ability to direct the labor of the convicts, as well as ability to maintain the punitive side of the institution.

So far as the convict is concerned, there is very little difference between the piece-price system and the public-account system. For the State, however, the systems are radically different. In the public-account system the State goes into business on its own account. It provides the raw material, employs the convicts thereon, and places its goods on the market like any other manufacturer, and assumes all the risk of profit and loss in the business. By this system the State seeks to gain for itself all the profit the contractor might make out of the labor of the convicts. Evidence shows that the convicts work more willingly for the State than for a contractor. In authorizing this system the State often provides that the convicts shall produce something that is in general demand in the State, or some article whereon their labor will compete to the least extent with free labor in the State. But the system requires a high degree of ability on the part of the prison officials, for they must be able to conduct not only the penal side of the institution, but also the manufacturing business, and be able successfully to place the prison product on the market.

Under the State-use system the State provides the raw material and employs the convicts in the same manner as under the public-account system. The difference between these two systems lies in the disposal of the product. Under the State-use system the goods must be consumed in the same institution, or be sold only to other State institutions or other departments of the State government. This system has been adopted largely because of the objections of free labor to the competition of the convict and of the manufacturer

employing free labor to the competition of prison-made goods. It must be conceded that if the convict works at all there must be competition between convict labor and free labor, but under this system the competition is indirect and not so apparent. What the State provides it does not have to buy, and thus the cost of maintaining the State and its several institutions is partially met by the employment of prisoners under this system and taxation thus reduced. The State gets the full benefit of the labor of the convict, and, as has been stated, the average convict works more willingly when working for the State, and especially when working on articles for his own consumption. This system seeks to conserve three interests instead of two—the financial interest of the State, the general interest of the convict, and to at least an equal extent the interest of free labor, which is ignored entirely in the lease, contract, and piece-price systems and to a great extent in the public-account system. The State-use system, however, has its faults. It can not supply all the wants of the convicts, as the convicts can not enter every industry, and as the demand for the convict product is limited the convicts can not, as a rule, be worked to their full capacity.

The public works and ways system is nearly the same as the State-use system. The competition with free labor is perhaps a little further removed. The State is the sole beneficiary of the work of the convicts, as is the case under the State-use system. In the public works and ways system the convicts are employed in erecting public buildings, building highways, etc., of a permanent character, rather than in making articles for consumption. Under this system much work is done that would be delayed or possibly not undertaken at all if the work were not done by convict labor. Convicts may be put to work erecting buildings or improving highways, and no difficulty experienced in procuring an appropriation for the maintenance of the convicts while so engaged, when it would be quite impossible to secure a direct appropriation for the same work to be done by free labor, even though the total cost should be the same.

Practically all of the work done under the public works and ways system is performed in the open air, which is greatly to the benefit of the health of the convicts engaged. When the convicts are engaged, however, in building public roads there is greater danger of escape and consequently a greater cost for guarding them. Another objection to the employment of convicts on public ways is the fact that they are exposed to the gaze of the public, which all penologists admit to be against the best interests not only of the public but of the convict as well.

In some institutions only one system of work was found; in the greater number of institutions, however, two or more systems were found. Prison labor is not like free labor. The convicts are on hand whether their labor is wanted for any purpose or not; hence it

is more often a matter of finding work for the convicts than of finding employees for the work. The importance of the several systems, as measured by the value of the goods produced and the number of convicts employed, will be discussed in succeeding pages.

VALUE OF GOODS PRODUCED BY CONVICT LABOR.

The total value of all goods produced by convict labor during the year investigated was \$34,276,205. This sum represents the market value—that is, the amount for which the goods were sold, or, when used in the institutions where produced, the estimated amount for which the goods might have been sold.

In order to carry on the work of the institutions, it was necessary to employ a small number of civilians or free workmen to instruct the convicts and perform certain skilled labor. As their labor entered into the same product, it was impossible to separate the value of their part of the product from the total value of goods produced. Its value, however, is so small as not to affect materially the figures. Of the total product, goods having a value of \$33,280,940 were produced in penal institutions, and goods having a value of \$995,265 in juvenile reformatories. Thus, of all goods produced, 97.1 per cent were produced in penal institutions and only 2.9 per cent in juvenile reformatories. As an average of 51,172.2 convicts were employed during the year, the average value of product per convict was \$670 for the year.

LEADING INDUSTRIES.—So far as value of product is concerned, boots and shoes is the leading industry. The product in this industry was valued at \$8,527,599, or 24.9 per cent of the total convict product in all industries. The other leading industries in order of value of product are farming, \$2,983,875; clothing, etc., \$2,644,511; chairs, tables, etc., \$2,371,703; brooms and brushes, \$1,780,834; roads and highways, \$1,657,170; coal mining, \$1,631,346; binding twine, \$1,513,252; lumber, \$1,102,032, and building trades, \$1,084,831. In all, 80 different industries were found to be carried on in the different prisons and juvenile reformatories in the United States, as may be seen in Table III.

The industries shown in the several tables of this report are general rather than specific industries. It was not thought necessary to enumerate in all of the tables the many articles that were made or the kinds of work performed. The industries presented show the general class or kind of work on which the convicts were engaged, which is deemed sufficient for a general study of the subject. Should detailed information be desired concerning the several articles produced by convicts, it may be found in one table designed for the purpose—Table IV.

VALUE OF PRODUCT, BY STATES.

It may be of interest to notice here the rank or relative importance of the several States, as measured by the value of the product. The State showing the largest production of convict-made goods was Missouri, where the product was valued at \$2,451,939. The State producing the second greatest amount of convict-made goods was Illinois, where the product was valued at \$2,261,543. The third State was Georgia, with a convict product of \$2,121,080, and the fourth was Texas, with a product of \$2,109,244. The relative importance of all the States may be seen in the summary at the end of Table III.—C, page 296.

VALUE OF PRODUCT, BY SYSTEMS.

The following table shows the market value of goods produced by convicts under each of the six general systems of work:

MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCT, BY SYSTEMS OF WORK.

System of work.	Institutions.	Market value of goods produced.
Lease.....	20	\$3,093,764
Contract.....	54	16,642,234
Public-account.....	99	4,748,749
Piece-price.....	30	3,239,450
State-use.....	159	3,665,121
Public works and ways.....	166	2,886,887
Total.....	296	34,276,205

Measured by value of goods produced, the contract system far outranks any of the other systems, as 49 per cent of all goods produced by convicts were made under this system.

The *contract system* was found to be in use in 27 States and in 54 institutions. The greatest value of product under the contract system was found in Missouri, where the product was valued at \$2,298,285. The second State in order was Virginia, with a product of \$1,631,540; the third State in order under this system was Kentucky, with a valuation of product of \$1,476,800.

The *lease system* was found in only 5 States—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, and Wyoming. As shown by the above table, the total value of goods produced under this system was \$3,093,764. The value of the goods produced in Georgia was \$1,565,893, or a little more than one-half of all the goods produced under the lease system.

The *piece-price system* was found in 17 States and in 30 institutions. The total value of the goods produced under this system was \$3,239,450. The State of Illinois ranks far above all other States as to value of product under the piece-price system. In this State

the valuation was \$1,932,994, or 59.7 per cent of the total value of all goods produced under the piece-price system.

The *public-account system* was found in 40 States and in 99 institutions. Minnesota produced goods under this system to the value of \$1,042,990, which was 22 per cent of the total value of all goods produced under this system. Massachusetts ranked second in importance under this system, with goods to the value of \$621,790.

Under the *State-use system* the total value of goods produced was \$3,665,121. Under this system New York is the leading State, where the value of product was \$1,104,908, or 30.1 per cent of the total product under this system. The only other States producing under this system goods of a greater value than \$200,000 were Kansas, with a product of \$221,059; Massachusetts, with \$285,616; Mississippi, with \$202,491, and Texas, with \$212,471. The State-use system was found in 47 States and in 159 institutions, counting the two United States prisons as representing a separate State.

Under the *public works and ways system* convicts were found employed in 38 States and in 166 institutions. The principal States under this system were Georgia, with a product value of \$491,789; North Carolina, with a product value of \$478,705; South Carolina, with a product value of \$325,688, and the United States prisons, with a product value of \$419,366.

The United States prisons, as has been stated, are not considered as constituting a part of the prison system of the States in which they are situated. The two reported are counted as a single State.

The relative importance of each of the several States in each of the systems named may be seen by referring to Table III.-E.

A table is given below showing the average market value of goods produced per convict during the year under each of the six systems of work:

VALUE OF PRODUCT PER CONVICT, BY SYSTEMS OF WORK.

System of work.	Average market value of goods produced per convict.
Contract.....	\$984
Lease.....	847
Piece-price.....	834
Public-account.....	557
Public works and ways.....	470
State-use.....	304
Total.....	670

From this table it is seen that the average market value per convict of goods produced under all systems was \$670. The highest value per convict (\$984) was under the contract system. Under the lease and piece-price systems the value of product was con-

siderably less, being \$847 and \$834, respectively. Under the three systems involving exclusive public management—namely, the public-account, State-use, and public works and ways systems—the average value of product per convict is seen to be still lower.

In studying these figures due consideration should be given to, first, the different industries pursued under each of these systems,^(a) which affect to some extent the value of the product per convict; and, second, that the convicts producing directly for the State, county, or city under the public-account, State-use, and public works and ways systems are not worked so hard and generally not so effectively as are the convicts working for contractors and lessees under the other systems.

The following table shows the market value of product per convict under each system in the 10 industries in which the value of the entire convict-made product was more than \$1,000,000 during the year. Averages based on less than 25 convicts in any system have been omitted from the table for fear that they may not be representative. It must be understood clearly that the value of product as shown in this report represents the value of the completed product, and includes the incidental expenses of production and the profits as well as the value of the labor and of the material upon which the labor was performed. It was not possible to secure the value of the raw material separately.

VALUE OF PRODUCT PER CONVICT PER YEAR UNDER EACH SYSTEM, IN LEADING INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Lease.	Contract.	Piece-price.	Public-account.	State-use.	Public works and ways.
Binding twine.....				\$4,510		
Boots and shoes.....	(a)	\$1,662	\$3,433	690	\$297	
Brooms and brushes.....	\$400	663	1,451	301	299	
Building trades.....		571		(b)		\$450
Chairs, tables, etc.....		722	387	538	429	
Clothing, etc.....	(c)	780	630	414	301	
Farming.....	410	565	(d)	283	271	
Lumber.....	843	1,541		(b)		
Mining, coal.....	881		1,073	484	400	
Roads and highways.....	194	396				476

^a Only 2 convicts employed.

^b Only 4 convicts employed.

^c Only 7 convicts employed.

^d Only 1 convict employed.

DISPOSITION OF CONVICT-MADE GOODS.

Every State objects to being made the market for convict-made goods produced in other States. In order to ascertain to what extent convict-made goods were marketed outside of the State in which produced a special inquiry was made. As all goods produced under the State-use and public works and ways systems must from their

^a The industries carried on under each system are shown in Table III.—F, pp. 306-312.

nature be disposed of within the States in which produced, this inquiry applies only to goods produced under the lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems. These systems are fully explained on pages 15 and 16.

Table V (pp. 418-509) shows the market value for each industry of the goods disposed of within and without the State in which produced. Inquiry was also made to determine the market value of goods produced under the State-use and public works and ways systems that were used in the institutions in which produced and in other institutions of the State. The value of goods disposed of did not equal in every institution the value of goods produced, as goods produced are not always disposed of in the year in which produced, and more or less of a stock is generally kept on hand.

The figures relating to the disposition of goods made for the general market show as nearly as can be determined the place of first shipment or sale. Undoubtedly, after passing into second or third hands some goods sold within the State eventually pass out of the State, and possibly to some extent goods sold at first outside of the State may come back within the State. The figures given, however, are believed to show approximately the relative consumption of convict-made goods within and without the State in which produced.

Information could not be obtained as to the place of sale of a small part of the goods produced. Of the total amount concerning which definite information was obtained, it is seen that 34.7 per cent of all convict-made goods placed on the market were sold within the State in which produced, and 65.3 per cent in other States. The total value of all goods used that were produced under the State-use and public works and ways systems was \$6,513,684, of which goods 53 per cent were used in the institution in which produced and 47 per cent in other institutions of the State.

The following table shows the disposition of the product in the 10 industries in which the value of the product was more than \$1,000,000 in the year covered by the investigation. For figures concerning other industries the reader is referred to Table V.

DISPOSITION OF CONVICT-MADE GOODS IN 10 INDUSTRIES WHERE VALUE OF PRODUCT DURING YEAR WAS OVER \$1,000,000.

Industry.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.				
		Value of goods sold—			Per cent of goods sold—	
		Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.
Binding twine.....	3	\$1,513,252		\$1,513,252	100.0	.....
Boots and shoes.....	83	1,487,527	\$6,710,635	8,198,162	18.1	81.9
Brooms and brushes.....	43	a 674,118	a 904,993	1,659,196	a 42.7	a 57.3
Building trades.....	67	16,850		16,850	100.0	.....
Chairs, tables, etc.....	36	b 549,201	b 1,562,166	2,115,839	b 26.0	b 74.0
Clothing, etc.....	122	170,826	1,660,821	1,831,647	9.3	90.7
Farming.....	122	1,592,816	361,337	1,954,153	81.5	18.5
Lumber.....	11	293,937	794,807	1,088,744	27.0	73.0
Mining, coal.....	7	c 250,279	c 1,126,484	1,376,763	c 18.2	c 81.8
Roads and highways.....	111	22,968		22,968	100.0	.....

Industry.	State-use and public works and ways systems.				
	Value of goods used—			Per cent of goods used—	
	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.
Boots and shoes.....	\$136,459	\$99,065	\$205,524	66.4	33.6
Brooms and brushes.....	2,020	107,507	109,527	1.9	98.1
Building trades.....	1,010,574	41,007	1,051,581	96.1	3.9
Chairs, tables, etc.....	6,253	234,827	241,080	2.6	97.4
Clothing, etc.....	668,259	127,173	795,432	84.0	16.0
Farming.....	990,544	25,097	1,015,641	97.5	2.5
Mining, coal.....	65,868	92,445	158,313	41.6	58.4
Roads and highways.....	46,797	1,590,275	1,637,072	2.9	97.1

a Not including \$80,185 worth of goods, concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

b Not including \$4,472 worth of goods, concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

c Including mining and smelting iron ore in 1 institution.

COMMERCIAL EFFECT OF THE COMPETITION OF CONVICT-MADE GOODS.

Supplementary to this general investigation, a special investigation was made in the principal lines of convict-made goods to ascertain the effect of the competition of convict-made goods. The industries selected for such investigation were boots and shoes, clothing (working shirts, pants, and overalls), chairs, tables, etc., brooms and brushes, binding twine, stove hollow ware, stoves, harness, saddletrees, whips, cooperage (in the Chicago market), farm wagons, and stonework. In each of these industries statements were secured from leading manufacturers covering their experience and expressing their opinions of the effect of convict-labor competition. These are given in detail in Chapter II.

Reviewing the general question of convict labor as a competitive factor, it may be said that manufacturers consider such competition unfair and ruinous, demoralizing to markets and business stability, compelling the reduction of prices below a fair margin of profit and often even below the cost of production. Wages are forced to the lowest limit in a vain effort to lower the cost of produc-

tion to that of the prison contractor. In some cases a deterioration of quality of material used and in others an entire abandonment to the prisons of the manufacture of certain grades of goods has become necessary.

In the boot and shoe industry the testimony of manufacturers is that the low cost of production of prison-made goods—a cost decreasing steadily with the increasing efficiency of the convict through the equipment of prisons with improved machinery—has enabled the prison manufacturer to drive the employer of free labor out of the market or force on him a reduction in the regular prices of many lines of goods.

In furniture the character of work done in prisons has changed entirely in recent years. The high grade of work now being done in prisons, together with the increased use of machinery (in use in 6 prisons in 1885 and in 16 prisons in 1903–4) and the low prison cost of production, have made it impossible for the product of factories employing free labor to compete with it. Prison-made furniture has compelled the abandonment to the prisons of some lines, the reduction of prices in others, and a cutting of wages in an effort to keep pace with the reduction of prices. The competitive power of the prison product is greatly increased by the fact that the output of 7 prisons in 5 States is controlled by one contractor.

In brushes the volume of prison-made brushes (scrubbing, shoe, etc.) has been so great and the wholesale and jobbing prices so low that a large number of the factories formerly making this class of goods on a large scale have entirely abandoned that grade of product, and many of them now purchase the prison goods to sell with the higher grade of their own manufacture. Those still engaged in direct competition with prison-made brushes can compete only by giving a better finish to the brushes, or by selling them at cost and relying for their profit on their better grades.

In broom and whisk making manufacturers employing free labor have been subject to the greatest price-depressing competition. It is a favorite prison product, the authorities turning to it as an occupation for convicts which can be followed with the smallest outlay of materials and machinery, and one in which unskilled labor can be used to make a crude product at a cost far below the cost of a similar product of free labor.

The investigation has also brought out the tendency of prisons to absorb the entire production of goods on a declining market where the articles are being substituted, either by changes in style or character of goods, or shrinkage in the market from any cause. For instance, in stove hollow ware the substitution of stamped enameled cooking utensils for the cast-iron articles has taken from the manufacturer of such cast-iron stove hollow ware all of the market that

would come from increased population, and probably more. The result has been the absorption of all the market left for these goods by the prison-made product.

In like manner the Chicago stock-yards market for wood-bound cooperage has been practically abandoned to the prisons. Owing to the use of refrigerator cars, iron-bound cooperage, tubs, lard pails, both wooden and tin, the demand for wood-bound lard tierces and pork barrels has not expanded with the packing business—indeed is not holding its own—and what market is left is practically absorbed by the prison-labor contractors.

In the making of saddletrees a similar condition appears. Horse-back riding has given way to other forms of conveyance. The saddle market is a shrinking one. Hence, by a slight expansion and combination of the prison industry in this article, the market is practically absorbed, 90 per cent of all saddletrees being made in prison.

In blacksnake whips the prisons have been able, first, to drive out of existence practically all the factories employing free labor, and then to expand to supply the demand of the market. This is also essentially true of whiplashes, quirts, and other small articles.

In binding twine the effect has been to cause an accurate measurement to be taken of both the entire market and prison output, thus enabling the manufacturers employing free labor to ignore for the most part the prices made by the prisons. That is to say, when the annual consumption of binding twine was practically 110,000 tons, the prison output was approximately 11,000 tons; this sold at a price which would have ruined the factories employing free labor had not they, figuratively, stepped aside until the prison product was absorbed and then sold their 99,000 tons at a profit.

The competition of prison-made products, in some instances, forces the weaker manufacturers to deteriorate the quality of their goods in order to meet prison prices. In this way the price-breaking power of the prison output is augmented by the output of those manufacturers who have had to debase the quality of their wares to meet the prison competition. This will be found true to a certain extent in boots and shoes, binding twine, whips, and some other lines.

The concentration of the product of the prisons in a number of States under the control of a single contractor renders the competition of the prison-made goods more powerful and more aggressive. In stove hollow ware one firm (under various names) has the contract for 3 prisons; another controls 2 prisons. In furniture one company controls the product of 7 prisons in 5 States, and in clothing one contractor controls the product of 8 prisons in 6 States.

As will be seen from the statements of manufacturers as given in full in Chapter II, it is the settled policy of prison contractors and prisons operated on public account to sell their prison-made goods

outside the State in which they are manufactured, as far as possible. There are local manufacturing and political reasons for doing this. It has been repeatedly pointed out by manufacturers, and their statements are reinforced by specific detail, that when this is done it is clearly an act of one State to injure the manufacturing and labor interests of another.

QUALITY OF CONVICT-MADE GOODS.

In getting a description of the various articles made by convicts an effort was made to ascertain how these articles compared in quality with like goods produced by free labor with which they came in competition either directly or indirectly.

The convict-made goods were examined by the special agents of the Bureau of Labor, and opinions were secured from prison officials, convict employers, and foremen, and from employers of free labor. In stating the comparison four degrees have been employed. The convict-made goods were classed as superior, equal, slightly inferior, and inferior to goods produced by free labor.

A total of 928 separate comparisons were made. Of this number, in 25 comparisons the convict product was considered to be superior to the product of free labor. The principal industries in which the convict product was thought in these few instances to be superior even to the product of free labor with which it came into competition were brass castings and brass finishings, brick and tile, brooms and brushes, clothing, and roads and highways. In 514 comparisons (over one-half of the whole number) the convict product was considered equal to the product of free labor. In 265 comparisons the convict product was considered slightly inferior, and in 124 comparisons inferior. The industries in which the inferiority of convict product seems to be most manifest are boots and shoes and clothing. Here it should be again stated that the comparison is not made between convict-made goods and the general average of goods made by free labor, but between convict-made goods and the same class of goods produced by free labor with which they come into competition. For example, there can be no comparison between a patent-leather shoe and a brogan, as they are not of the same class or made to serve the same purposes, but a comparison can be made between brogans made by convict labor and those made by free labor. The reader is referred to page 416 for comparisons in all of the several industries.

EFFICIENCY OF CONVICT LABOR AND DISPLACEMENT OF FREE LABOR.

In order to determine approximately the relative efficiency of convict labor and free labor, and the displacement of free labor by convict labor, a careful estimate was made of the number of free

laborers of average skill accustomed to performing the same kind of work, working the same number of hours, and with similar tools, that would be required to perform the same amount of labor as done by the convicts in each industry in each institution. The data on which to base these estimates were secured by the agents of the Bureau from prison officials, foremen, instructors, contractors, and lessees, and from outside manufacturers in the same locality. In few instances could there be found exact parallels of convict and free labor in an industry. Hence the figures shown are of necessity estimates. The subject is so important, however, that it was thought advisable to give the figures thus secured, which are the best obtainable.

An entirely fair comparison of the number of convicts and free laborers necessary to perform the same amount of work can be made only where both classes work the same hours and under like conditions as to machinery, tools, etc. As a matter of fact, however, machinery and tools in some prisons are antiquated and ineffective, especially in those industries conducted by the institution, and work that might be done by machine is very often done by hand. In some prisons little effort apparently is made to work convicts to their normal capacity or to the best advantage. If this work were to be done by employers of free labor, some radical changes would be made by such employers both in machinery and methods of work, thereby reducing the number of free laborers required. For this reason the number of free laborers shown in the tables of this report as necessary to perform the work done by convicts is somewhat greater than the number of free laborers actually displaced.

As far as possible comparison was made by sex, but in some institutions male convicts were employed at work usually done by women in outside establishments. In such cases a certain number of female free laborers are shown in the tables of this report as necessary to perform the same work as the number of male convicts reported at work. In the case of juvenile reformatories comparison generally was made between the inmates of such institutions and persons of like age working in establishments employing free labor.

To perform the work done by the 51,172.2 convicts, it was estimated that 32,801.1 free laborers would be required. Thus, expressed in round numbers, 3 free laborers are equal to 5 convicts on an average, or, in other words, a convict is only three-fifths as efficient as a free laborer.

While this is the relative efficiency for all industries as a whole, an inspection of Table IV shows that the ratio differs quite materially in the several industries. Thus in the industries, lumber, phosphate mining, and turpentine and rosin, the convict is considered a more efficient workman than the average free laborer of the locality in the industries named. These industries are located mainly

in the South, where many prison officials and employers of convicts assert that more work is done by a colored convict than by the average colored free laborer. In the industry of building roads and highways the convict is rated as being nearly equal in efficiency to the free laborer, and in some institutions in the South his rating is even higher.

In the industries requiring a higher degree of skill, however, the convict compares unfavorably with the free laborer. In the boot and shoe industry 3 free laborers equal 5 convicts; the clothing industry shows the convict still less efficient, and in brooms and brushes and in the making of chairs, tables, etc., 1 free laborer equals 2 convicts, and in some other industries the convict is seen to be even less efficient.

Several reasons exist for the difference in the number of convicts and free laborers necessary to perform like work. There are varying degrees of intelligence, skill, and willingness to work among convicts, as among free laborers. The general opinion is that convicts as a class possess a lower degree of intelligence than free laborers. Some of them have been well endowed by nature, but their intellectual faculties have been blunted by idleness, crime, and dissipation. Undoubtedly some are congenitally defective, but a large number are as intelligent as their fellow-beings outside the prison walls. In skill, however, the convict is decidedly below the free workman, as a rule. In nearly all prisons convicts are required on admission to state their trade or occupation, but a trial at the occupation often proves that their statements on this subject are false. Industrious and skilled workmen may and sometimes do go wrong, but the convict of the convict class is not industrious and does not cultivate skill in any trade or profession other than one of crime. And here it may be noted that various kinds of crime require aptitude, practice, and skill. The greater number of convicts, however, possess little skill in lines of work followed in penal institutions when they enter the institution. For this reason the industries undertaken in prisons usually are those that do not require a high degree of skill. The prison product is usually rougher in finish than the product of free labor, although it may be well made so far as wear and utility are concerned.

A third point to be considered is the willingness of the convict to do the work at which he is placed. Not every free laborer works for the love of work; and the average man is generally spurred on in his work by the thought of his wages and the desire to hold his position. These motives do not animate the convict. He has a job he can not lose, and beyond the credit mark for industry, gains nothing except occasional opportunity to work for wages in overtime or when his allotted task is finished. With the lack of incentive it is not

strange that the ordinary convict does no more work than he is obliged to do to avoid an infraction of prison rules. The convict generally prefers work to absolute idleness, but he wants light work for pastime rather than hard work for practical results.

When instances are found of convicts performing as much work as free laborers, it is generally owing to the rigor of prison administration and the low grade of free labor performing like work. In the juvenile reformatories there is generally found a greater willingness to work than in penal institutions. The inmates are young and naturally have a desire to be active.

WAGES OF FREE LABOR DISPLACED.

In considering the number of free laborers necessary to perform the work done by convicts inquiry was also made as to the wages paid free laborers for like work in the same locality, or the nearest locality where such work was done by free labor. From the result of the inquiry as to the number of free laborers necessary to perform the work done by convicts and the inquiry concerning the wages of free laborers was computed the value of labor on the goods produced as shown in this report.

As a result of this inquiry it was found that the average wages per day of male free laborers performing work similar to that performed by convicts was \$1.31½. The average daily wages of female free laborers performing work similar to that performed by convicts was 82½ cents. As the free labor displaced included young persons or children in some instances the wages quoted must not be taken as applying to adults only.

VALUE OF CONVICT LABOR.

The value of convict labor on the goods produced was desired for two reasons: First, to measure as nearly as possible the value of free labor displaced by the labor of convicts, and, second, to have a more exact standard of measurement of the labor of convicts than is afforded by the value of the goods produced.

The value of the labor on the goods produced is the value of the labor of the convicts estimated on a free-labor basis. In other words, it is the estimated amount that would have to be paid to free labor for the same quantity and quality of work. The amount stated must be of necessity an estimate. It is based on the experience of prison officials and contractors and lessees and the statements of employers of free labor on like work, as brought out by careful and searching inquiries by the agents of the Bureau.

That the value of labor, even though estimated, is a more accurate standard of measurement than the value of goods produced is appar-

ent. One class of product may require a great amount of labor; another class may require but a small amount of labor to produce the finished product. In one product the raw material may constitute the greater part of the value; in another the cost of raw material may be only nominal. But as the value of product is the usual standard of measurement it has been given the greater prominence in this report.

In the tables of the report the value of labor is shown in connection with the value of product, so that the two may be studied together.

TOTAL VALUE OF CONVICT LABOR IN UNITED STATES.

The value of convict labor on all of the goods produced in the year covered by the investigation, as distinguished from the value of the goods themselves, was \$11,915,429—that is, had all of the work done by convicts been done by free labor, the total amount of wages therefor would have been approximately \$11,915,429. This total value of labor constituted 34.8 per cent of the total market value of the goods produced. Measured by value of labor on goods produced, farming led with \$1,628,016. The second industry in order was boots and shoes, in which the value of the labor was \$1,556,964; the third was roads and highways, with a labor value of \$1,041,073. In the clothing, etc., industry the labor value was \$854,476; in mining, coal, \$809,579, and in chairs, tables, etc., \$774,816. As shown also in Table III, the total number of convicts engaged in all of the prison industries was 51,172.2. The average market value of the goods produced in the year per convict was \$670, and the average value of the labor per convict, as measured by the value of free labor for like work, was \$233 for the year.

VALUE OF LABOR, BY SYSTEMS OF WORK.

The value of the convict labor performed under each of the systems of work is shown in the following table in connection with the value of the goods produced, the number of convicts employed, and the number of free laborers that would be required to perform the same work:

VALUE OF GOODS PRODUCED AND OF LABOR ON THE SAME, NUMBER OF CONVICTS EMPLOYED, AND NUMBER OF FREE LABORERS THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE SAME WORK.

System of work. (a)	Institutions.	Market value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Lease.....	20	\$3,093,764	\$1,355,796	3,644.2	7.5	3,651.7	4,183.7	7.5	4,191.2
Contract.....	54	16,642,234	4,535,089	16,563.9	352.0	16,915.9	10,845.7	514.5	11,360.2
Public-account.....	99	4,745,749	1,616,758	8,228.4	302.0	8,530.4	4,183.6	355.5	4,539.1
Piece-price.....	39	3,239,450	1,858,764	3,809.6	79.1	3,885.7	1,291.9	747.5	2,039.4
State-use.....	159	3,665,121	1,836,801	11,067.9	978.6	12,044.5	5,061.9	626.9	5,708.8
Public works and ways.....	166	2,886,887	1,712,221	6,142.0	2.0	6,144.0	4,960.4	2.0	4,962.4
Total.....		296,34,276,205	11,915,429	49,456.0	1,716.2	51,172.2	30,547.2	2,253.9	32,801.1

* A full explanation of these systems is given on pages 15 and 16.

VALUE OF LABOR PER CONVICT, BY SYSTEMS OF WORK.

The following short table shows the average market value of product and the average value of labor per convict for the year covered in each of the systems under which convicts work:

AVERAGE VALUE PER CONVICT OF GOODS PRODUCED AND OF LABOR ON THE SAME, BY SYSTEMS OF WORK.

System of work. (a)	Average market value of goods produced per convict.	Average value of labor on goods produced per convict.
Lease.....	\$847	\$371
Contract.....	984	268
Piece-price.....	834	221
Public-account.....	557	190
State-use.....	304	153
Public works and ways.....	470	279
Total.....	670	233

* A full explanation of these systems is given on pages 15 and 16.

RATIO OF VALUE OF LABOR AND PRODUCT.

In order that a comparison may be made between the value of goods produced and the value of the labor performed under each of the several systems the following ratios or comparisons have been computed:

Lease system	\$0.44 value of labor to \$1.00 value of product.
Contract system	\$0.27 value of labor to \$1.00 value of product.
Piece-price system	\$0.27 value of labor to \$1.00 value of product.
Public-account system	\$0.34 value of labor to \$1.00 value of product.
State-use system	\$0.50 value of labor to \$1.00 value of product.
Public works and ways system	\$0.59 value of labor to \$1.00 value of product.

VALUE OF LABOR PER CONVICT, BY INDUSTRIES AND SYSTEMS.

A table is now presented showing the value of labor under each system in a few of the leading industries in which convicts were employed. Averages based on the labor of less than 25 convicts

have been omitted. This table may be studied in connection with the last column in Table III.-D (pp. 297-302) showing the value of the goods produced per convict, in each State, by industries.

VALUE OF LABOR PER CONVICT PER YEAR UNDER EACH SYSTEM, IN LEADING INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Lease.	Contract.	Piece-price.	Public-account.	State-use.	Public works and ways.
Binding twine.....				\$333		
Boots and shoes.....	(a)	\$309	\$261	136	\$147	
Brooms and brushes.....	\$148	217	272	153	154	
Building trades.....		471		(b)		\$238
Chairs, tables, etc.....		227	119	216	149	
Clothing, etc.....	(c)	205	183	125	134	
Farming.....	231	297	(d)	200	134	
Lumber.....	341	342		(b)		
Mining, coal.....	397		598	168	271	
Roads and highways.....	171	308				298

a Only 2 convicts employed.
 b Only 4 convicts employed.

c Only 7 convicts employed.
 d Only 1 convict employed.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

It was not practicable to obtain from the employers of convicts under the lease, contract, and piece-price systems the actual cost to them of their convict labor on the various articles produced, or to make a study of cost of production of convict-made goods. The gross amount paid by lessees and contractors was obtained, but items of workrooms, machinery, power, etc., generally entered into the contract, and to ascertain the cost of production of all articles produced would of itself be a task of such magnitude as not to warrant its being undertaken for this report. Further, an effort to ascertain the cost of production would necessitate such an inquiry into the profits of contractors as would make them unwilling to furnish other data of greater importance. In some instances under public management it will be seen that the estimated value of the convict labor, as measured by the value of free labor, was greater than the value of the goods produced. If in these instances the convict labor had actually had to be hired by the State, county, or city for the amount shown, the work probably would have been discontinued. But, even though the value of labor was high, it was desirable to keep the convicts at work so long as there was any margin of profit over the cost of raw material.

HOURS OF LABOR OF CONVICTS.

From Table III.-L (pp. 341-344) it is seen that a few of the convicts in penal institutions worked as little as 4 hours per day. The greater number of convicts, however (22,368.5 males and 589.1 females, nearly 45 per cent of all convicts at work), worked 10 hours per day, 9,718.8 males and 261.0 females worked 8 hours per day, and 4,600.0 males and 175.7 females worked 9 hours per day. The average working time for all male convicts in all penal institutions was 9

hours per day, and for females 8.7 hours per day. The inmates of juvenile reformatories generally attend school a part of each day and work a part of each day, hence the hours of labor in juvenile reformatories are much shorter than in penal institutions. The average hours of work for all male inmates of juvenile reformatories was 5.5 hours per day. The average hours of labor for all female inmates was 5.2 hours per day.

In no institution was work at productive labor done on Sundays. In some institutions a number of holidays are observed, on which no work is performed, while in other institutions the convicts are allowed few if any holidays.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

The management of the 296 institutions included in this report required the employment of an average of 9,480.1 civilians. Of this number 7,901.3 were nonindustrial employees—that is, wardens, guards, and other persons necessary to maintain the penal side of the several institutions—and 1,578.8 industrial employees, as foremen, instructors, engineers, etc., who were employed especially to assist in conducting the productive industries of the institutions. As there was an average of 86,036.4 convicts in the institutions covered, it may be seen from these figures that one civilian nonindustrial employee was required for 9.1 convicts. The average number of convicts engaged in productive labor was 51,172.2, and as these convicts employed required the services of 1,578.8 industrial civilian employees, it is seen that one industrial employee was required for 32.4 convicts employed. The total number of persons or companies employing convicts under lease or contract was 232.

STATISTICAL COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

As previously mentioned two investigations of convict labor have been made by the Bureau of Labor. The Second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, published in 1886, was devoted entirely to this subject. The figures therein presented showed the operation of all penal and reformatory institutions in which convict labor was performed for a fiscal year ending some time during the calendar year 1885. The results of the second investigation were published in Bulletin No. 5 (July, 1896). The facts presented in this bulletin article covered a fiscal year for each institution, in nearly all cases ending in the year 1895. Thus the figures presented in the two reports named practically represented conditions in the years 1885 and 1895. The Second Annual Report, like the present report, was practically exhaustive. The investigation covering the year 1895 included only institutions of the grade of State penitentiaries or prisons, and did not include reformatories, jails, and workhouses. The

institutions covered in the bulletin article, however, had a product value of \$24,271,078 in the year 1885 out of a total convict product of \$28,753,999 in that year, showing that the greater part of the convict-labor field was covered in Bulletin No. 5. The figures of the Second Annual Report and those in this report, being practically exhaustive, furnish a fair basis for a comparison of the data for the two years covered. The following table presents summary figures taken therefrom:

CONVICTS EMPLOYED AND VALUE OF GOODS PRODUCED, 1885 AND 1903-4, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	1885.		1903-4.	
	Convicts employed.	Market value of goods produced.	Convicts employed.	Market value of goods produced.
Agricultural hand tools.....	651	a \$664,090	427.4	\$502,683
Bags.....	409	101,319	908.1	322,868
Baskets, willow ware, etc.....			163.7	60,467
Binding twine.....			335.5	1,513,252
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....			158.2	53,652
Bookbinding.....			8.0	972
Boots and shoes.....	7,609	10,100,280	5,795.5	8,527,599
Boxes, paper.....	40	14,550	124.0	45,088
Boxes, wooden.....	84	25,847	38.9	20,348
Brass goods.....			37.7	39,267
Bread.....			22.0	8,643
Brick.....	961	286,788	905.0	630,122
Brooms and brushes.....	2,123	834,956	3,183.0	1,780,834
Building trades.....	669	266,097	2,406.1	1,084,831
Burying paupers.....			24.0	b 3,192
Buttons.....			101.9	40,818
Carpets, ingrain.....	242	c 95,497	156.8	291
Carpets, rag.....			12.0	47,932
Carriages and wagons.....	1,376	1,989,790	150.3	131,891
Casting machinery and repairs.....	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Cement blocks.....			12.0	4,000
Chairs, tables, etc.....	3,459	1,280,256	4,298.4	2,371,703
Charcoal.....			24.0	29,952
Cleaning stovehouse.....			5.0	1,275
Clothing, etc.....	3,212	1,176,708	5,224.7	2,644,511
Coke.....			83.0	177,865
Cooperage.....	667	834,963	235.6	302,468
Cotton and woolen goods.....			525.9	320,608
Cotton ginning.....			1.8	2,481
Cotton goods.....	67	22,866	401.8	102,153
Cotton waste.....			24.0	16,882
Edge tools.....	110	50,002		
Electrical construction repairs.....			10.0	2,993
Electric light and power.....			16.3	10,966
Enameled ware.....			89.4	84,340
Farming.....	3,548	762,313	8,341.2	2,983,875
Flour and meal.....			4.0	15,494
Gas, illuminating and heating.....			24.0	50,172
Gloves and mittens.....			21.8	33,750
Gravel digging.....	22	8,000		
Hammocks.....			2.9	511
Hardware, saddlery.....	655	580,939	150.0	125,000
Harness.....	559	543,465	315.3	304,099
Hosiery, etc.....	2,373	1,023,027	1,276.0	903,106
House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.....			63.5	4,340
Ice, manufactured.....			21.0	11,242
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, etc.....	156	144,910	300.0	170,000
Iron and steel, chains.....			164.4	67,860
Laundry work.....	251	312,949	99.2	18,924
Leather.....	3	9,000		
Levee building.....	91	42,000	320.3	182,908
Lime.....	140	e 28,216	105.4	12,199
Loading and unloading vessels.....			14.6	2,417
Locksmithing.....			1.0	360
Lumber.....	228	63,890	1,272.1	1,102,032
Mats and matting.....			659.5	250,331
Mattresses.....			11.5	9,101

a Including agricultural machinery.

b Value of work performed.

c Including jute carpets and matting.

d See stove hollow ware.

e Including a small amount of bone ash.

CONVICTS EMPLOYED AND VALUE OF GOODS PRODUCED, ETC.—Concluded.

Industry.	1885.		1903-4.	
	Convicts employed.	Market value of goods produced.	Convicts employed.	Market value of goods produced.
Mining, coal (a)	3,197	\$1,672,515	2,185.0	\$1,631,346
Mining, phosphate	76	23,560	375.0	440,000
Nets, fish	3	382	.1	46
Packing and moving			16.9	2,885
Picture moldings			53.7	12,000
Power and heat plant			2.0	1,157
Printing			275.7	51,368
Railroad building	2,414	866,500	455.9	383,384
Roads and highways	584	138,279	3,507.7	1,657,170
Saddletrees	241	250,000	161.0	198,000
Sash, doors, etc.	284	312,584	42.0	21,071
Sewing machines	54	37,560		
Soap			6.0	3,580
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	4,876	1,315,202	1,918.1	572,000
Stove hollow ware			769.4	613,228
Stoves	2,462	1,808,195	214.0	241,500
Castings, machinery, and repairs			496.0	220,273
Tanning	35	10,000	22.0	2,333
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working	47	16,118	104.6	32,865
Tobacco and cigars	763	462,499	296.0	207,234
Tomato sauce			2.0	1,721
Toys	35	3,887		
Trunks and valises			11.0	6,519
Turpentine and rosin	181	100,000	778.3	590,553
Umbrellas			84.0	20,000
Whips			110.1	90,130
Wire goods	345	444,000	124.0	85,607
Wood, cut and sawed	75	30,000	63.5	51,676
Wooden goods, miscellaneous			42.0	3,881
Total	45,277	28,753,999	51,172.2	34,276,205

(a) Including mining and smelting iron ore.

b Including hames and stirrups.

The figures shown for 1903-4 are the same as shown in the summary tables of this report. In compiling the report for 1885 the classification of industries differed to some extent from that used in this report. In order to facilitate comparison, the several industries shown in the Second Annual Report have been reclassified to correspond to the classification used in this report. The industries found in 1903-4 appear much more diversified than in 1885. The classification of 1885 was more general than that in the present report, and possibly some industries not shown for 1885 would appear if the classification made at that time had been more specific. In spite of this possible defect in detail in the figures for 1885, it is undoubtedly true that the labor of convicts now enters into more industries than it did in 1885. Convict labor in the boot and shoe industry appears to have fallen off to some extent, while in the broom and brush industry it has very largely increased. Owing to the more general adoption of the public works and ways system, a great increase is shown in the building trades. The carriage and wagon industry, a very important one in 1885, has now become a minor convict industry. Owing to the increasing prevalence of the State-use system, convict labor in the clothing industry has more than doubled, so far as value of product is concerned. There has been quite a decline in the stove hollow ware, stoves, and machine-shop industries, while the value of product

in the industry of making chairs, tables, etc., has nearly doubled. There has been a decided decrease in the number of convicts employed in coal mining, with a slight decrease in the value of coal mined. Marked changes will be found in many of the other industries.

The value of the product of convict labor in 1895 can not be shown in this table, as the investigation made at that time covered only the most important institutions in which convicts were employed at productive labor.

In order that a study may be made of the number of convicts employed at productive labor and the value of goods produced by convict labor in the several States at the two periods named, the following table is presented:

CONVICTS EMPLOYED AND VALUE OF GOODS PRODUCED, 1885 AND 1903-4, BY STATES.

State.	1885.		1903-4.	
	Convicts employed.	Market value of goods produced.	Convicts employed.	Market value of goods produced.
Alabama.....	1,535	\$636,240	1,550.2	\$1,246,199
Arizona.....	93	25,000	111.0	27,721
Arkansas.....	518	230,450	617.0	539,292
California.....	1,026	421,191	1,651.2	483,799
Colorado.....	196	45,875	372.7	89,290
Connecticut.....	620	196,070	768.0	496,113
Dakota.....	55	11,577	(a)	(a)
Delaware.....			216.9	60,212
District of Columbia.....	300	32,146	276.0	65,821
Florida.....	181	100,000	1,034.7	874,350
Georgia.....	1,660	460,000	3,225.5	2,121,080
Idaho.....			28.0	16,167
Illinois.....	2,214	3,284,268	2,450.9	2,261,543
Indiana.....	1,382	1,570,901	1,364.2	1,030,083
Iowa.....	587	403,978	789.9	510,506
Kansas.....	723	1,058,720	1,003.5	578,661
Kentucky.....	1,052	460,062	1,611.0	1,494,593
Louisiana.....	798	352,000	972.7	282,383
Maine.....	198	83,700	510.0	363,211
Maryland.....	788	573,000	1,943.2	1,304,139
Massachusetts.....	2,366	979,451	2,494.0	1,022,935
Michigan.....	1,767	1,087,736	1,405.8	1,028,859
Minnesota.....	443	257,603	802.5	1,725,529
Mississippi.....	1,323	442,405	816.5	436,335
Missouri.....	1,275	1,342,020	1,973.0	2,451,939
Montana.....			41.0	3,646
Nebraska.....	194	148,000	236.5	246,122
Nevada.....	75	21,372	15.4	6,818
New Hampshire.....	199	114,000	275.0	154,561
New Jersey.....	3,395	1,019,608	1,335.8	510,570
New Mexico.....	84	16,000	109.5	48,657
New York.....	6,369	6,236,321	4,103.2	1,218,209
North Carolina.....	983	261,072	1,346.1	716,380
North Dakota.....	(b)	(b)	96.1	279,951
Ohio.....	2,633	1,368,123	2,263.0	1,239,124
Oregon.....	210	120,000	237.1	192,851
Pennsylvania.....	2,823	1,317,266	1,837.1	558,475
Rhode Island.....	162	81,000	458.0	177,026
South Carolina.....	767	323,017	1,152.5	549,786
South Dakota.....	(b)	(b)	105.0	31,900
Tennessee.....	1,274	1,142,000	1,368.0	1,433,747
Texas.....	2,671	652,742	3,791.9	2,109,244
Utah.....			95.7	26,589
Vermont.....	184	128,338	306.0	130,880
Virginia.....	808	786,290	1,165.0	1,697,248
Washington.....	45	30,000	282.1	99,595
West Virginia.....	205	275,000	842.3	810,762
Wisconsin.....	902	447,601	700.7	1,002,644
Wyoming.....			123.3	49,871
United States prisons.....	294	211,856	897.5	470,189
All States.....	45,277	28,753,999	51,172.2	34,276,205

^a See North Dakota and South Dakota.

^b See Dakota.

The tables just preceding show the changes that have taken place in the several industries and in the several States since 1885.

Another table is now given showing the changes in the value of product and in the number of convicts employed in the systems of work under which convict labor was performed:

CONVICTS EMPLOYED AND VALUE OF GOODS PRODUCED, 1885 AND 1903-4, UNDER EACH SYSTEM.

System of work.	1885.		1903-4.	
	Convicts employed.	Market value of goods produced.	Convicts employed.	Market value of goods produced.
Lease.....	9,104	\$4,191,935	3,651.7	\$3,093,764
Contract.....	15,670	18,096,246	16,915.9	16,642,234
Piece-price.....	5,676	2,379,180	3,885.7	3,239,450
Public-account.....	a 14,827	a 4,086,638	8,530.4	4,748,749
State-use.....	(a)	(a)	12,044.5	3,665,121
Public works and ways.....	(a)	(a)	6,144.0	2,896,887
Total.....	45,277	28,753,999	51,172.2	34,276,205
Total of public-account, State-use, and public works and ways.....	14,827	4,086,638	26,718.9	11,300,757

a Work classed under the State-use and public works and ways systems in the present report was classed under the public-account system in 1885.

It is not until recent years that the State-use and public works and ways systems have been commonly recognized as separate and distinct systems. Work now classified under these systems was classified under the public-account system in preceding investigations. In this table direct comparison may be made between the two periods for the lease, contract, and piece-price systems. To render a comparison possible in the other systems, however, a total has been made of the public-account, State-use, and public works and ways systems shown for 1903-4, which total may be used in comparison with the public-account system as shown for the year 1885. Thus, under the lease system 9,104 convicts were employed in 1885, as against 3,651.7 convicts in 1903-4, a reduction in the number of convicts of 59.9 per cent. The market value of goods produced under the lease system decreased from \$4,191,935 in 1885 to \$3,093,764 in 1903-4.

The number of convicts employed under the contract system slightly increased between the two periods, although the value of the goods produced under this system has slightly decreased. The number of convicts employed under the piece-price system decreased from 5,676 to 3,885.7, while the value of the goods produced under this system increased from \$2,379,180 to \$3,239,450.

A very marked change is seen in the systems wherein all work performed is for the direct benefit of the State, namely, the public-account, State-use, and public works and ways systems. The number of convicts thus employed increased from 14,827 in 1885 to 26,718.9 in 1903-4, an increase of 80.2 per cent, while the value of

goods produced under this system increased from \$4,086,638 to \$11,300,757, or an increase of 176.5 per cent.

The total number of convicts employed at convict labor was 45,277 in 1885 and 51,172.2 in 1903-4, making an increase in the number employed of 13 per cent. The total value of all goods produced by convicts in 1885 was \$28,753,999, and in 1903-4, \$34,276,205, an increase of 19.2 per cent. The average value per convict of goods produced was \$635 in 1885, and \$670 in 1903-4. The increase in the value of the goods produced by convict labor between 1885 and 1903-4 has not, however, been constant, as the institutions investigated in 1895 had an annual product of \$19,042,472, as against \$24,271,078 produced in the same institutions in 1885. The investigation of 1895 made no report of the number of convicts working under each of the several systems. The value of the product for the year under each system was reported, however, for the institutions investigated. As all of the important institutions in which convict labor was performed were not investigated in 1895, the total for those that were investigated can not be shown in comparison with the value of the product in 1885 or 1903-4, but percentages based on the known figures may very properly be put in comparison, as they are in the following table:

PER CENT OF CONVICTS EMPLOYED IN 1885 AND 1903-4 AND OF VALUE OF GOODS PRODUCED IN 1885, 1895, AND 1903-4, UNDER EACH SYSTEM.

System of work.	Percent of convicts employed.		Per cent of market value of goods produced.		
	1885.	1903-4.	1885.	1895.	1903-4.
Lease.....	20.1	7.1	14.6	11.4	9.0
Contract.....	34.6	33.1	62.9	43.0	48.6
Piece-price.....	12.5	7.6	8.3	19.9	9.4
Public-account.....	32.8	16.7	14.2	25.7	13.9
State-use.....	(a)	23.5	(a)	(a)	10.7
Public works and ways.....	(a)	12.0	(a)	(a)	8.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total of public-account, State-use, and public works and ways.....	32.8	52.2	14.2	25.7	33.0

a Work classed under the State-use and public works and ways systems in the present report was classed under the public-account system in 1885 and 1895.

This table shows a marked decrease in the use of the lease system within the last nineteen years. In 1885 out of all convicts employed in productive labor 20.1 per cent were working under the lease system, while in 1903-4 only 7.1 per cent of all convicts at work were thus employed. The percentages relating to the market value of goods produced shows a steady decline of the lease system. In 1885, out of all convict-made goods 14.6 per cent were produced under the lease system; in 1895 the per cent produced under this system was 11.4, and in 1903-4 it was 9. In 1885 the lease system was in operation in 13 States, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Ken-

tucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington, while in 1903-4 it was found only in the five States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, and Wyoming.

So far as the relative number of convicts is concerned, very little change has taken place in the contract system, 34.6 per cent of all convicts being employed under this system in 1885 and 33.1 per cent in 1903-4. A greater change has taken place in the value of goods produced, as 62.9 per cent of all convict-made goods were produced under the contract system in 1885, 43 per cent in 1895, while in 1903-4 the percentage increased to 48.6.

The figures indicate that the piece-price system grew in favor between 1885 and 1895, as the per cent of product manufactured under this system increased from 8.3 in 1885 to 19.9 in 1895. A comparison between 1895 and 1903-4, however, shows a decline in favor, as in the latter year the percentage of goods produced under this system had dropped to 9.4. While the percentage relating to value of product increased from 8.3 in 1885 to 9.4 in 1903-4, the number of convicts employed under this system decreased from 12.5 per cent to 7.6 per cent.

The number of convicts employed under systems of public management increased from 32.8 per cent in 1885 to 52.2 per cent in 1903-4. The value of goods produced under systems of public management increased from 14.2 per cent in 1885 to 25.7 per cent in 1895 and 33 per cent in 1903-4, showing that these systems are steadily and rapidly growing in public favor.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

A statement of receipts and disbursements was secured from each public institution investigated. By public institution is meant an institution under the control of public officials—State, county, or city. No attempt was made, however, to inquire into the receipts and disbursements of institutions conducted by lessees—that is, employers of convicts who cared for and worked convicts in institutions owned and controlled entirely by the employers themselves. Such questions were considered too inquisitive. The only inquiry of this nature made concerning lessees was the amount paid by them to the State for the services of the convicts leased to them.

Full statements were secured from nearly every public institution, but as the statements from a few institutions were not clear and complete, the total for all institutions covered are necessarily encumbered by notes. Certain interesting figures, however, may be found in these totals.

About \$23,000,000 was received and disbursed by the 278 public institutions included in this report.

RECEIPTS FROM CONTRACTORS.

Contractors employing convicts under the contract and piece-price systems of work paid the institutions \$3,077,012 for the labor of convicts, which generally included the use of buildings and sometimes power and the use of machinery and tools. As stated in the explanation of these two systems, the institution, not the contractor, feeds and clothes the convicts employed under these systems.

RECEIPTS PER CONVICT, CONTRACT AND PIECE-PRICE SYSTEMS.

As an average of 20,801.6 convicts were employed under these systems, it is seen that \$148 per year was paid for the labor of each convict, with the use of more or less of the appliances with which the convict works.

It was estimated that the labor of the convicts employed under the contract and piece-price systems would have cost \$5,393,853 had it been performed by free workmen.

From these figures it is seen that the contractors paid for the convict labor under the contract and piece-price systems about 57 per cent of the amount they would have had to pay free labor for the same work. At first thought it would appear that the contractors are making excessive profits in their business. While, however, they undoubtedly engage in business for profit, it is only fair to note the fact that owing to the peculiar character of their business many elements must be taken into consideration. They engage the convicts for a definite time, and must pay for them during the entire term of contract, whether they are needed or not. The convict can not be discharged or laid off as can a free workman. Also a disproportionately large number of foremen, instructors, and other free employees must be hired, thus increasing the expense of manufacture. Further, convicts do not often have the same interest in their work as do free laborers, hence they do not observe as many small economies that tend to cheapen the cost of production. In spite of good supervision many convicts are wasteful. Another important element to be considered is the very general prejudice against convict-made goods, which often necessitates the marketing of such goods at a lower price than like goods made by free labor. These and other facts must be taken into consideration in connection with the price paid by contractors for convict labor.

RECEIPTS FROM LESSEES.

The totals further show that \$404,188 was paid by lessees for the labor of 3,651.7 convicts employed under the lease system. In this system it will be remembered the lessee feeds, clothes, and houses the convicts leased. An average of 317 convicts under lease were

employed at domestic duties, and the value of their labor is included in the total amount paid by lessees to the State, and an average of 117.6 leased convicts were reported as being sick.

RECEIPTS PER CONVICT, LEASE SYSTEM.

The average cost per year to the lessee of the 3,651.7 convicts leased was \$111, or, basing the average on the 3,534.1 convicts capable of working, the average cost was \$114.

To this first cost, however, must be added the cost of maintenance. The exact figures for the entire cost of the labor of convicts under lease would be very desirable, but the cost of maintenance of convicts by lessees is such a personal one with the lessees that no attempt was made to secure data on this point. The total value of labor performed by convicts under lease was \$1,355,796, as shown in preceding tables.

VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY.

Estimates were secured from the institutions investigated as to the value of the property used for prison purposes. It must be borne in mind by the reader that these figures represent the valuation in 296 institutions only and do not purport to show the amount invested in all penal and reformatory institutions in the United States. So far as these figures relate to the value of industrial buildings or appliances, however, they are practically exhaustive, as this report is believed to cover all institutions in the United States in which the value of convict labor was more than \$1,000 in a year. A total of 146,600.4 acres of land was occupied by the public institutions investigated, the value of which was \$29,088,652. In addition, contractors and lessees owned or controlled 570,310.1 acres that were used for industrial purposes in the employment of convicts. The value of this land was \$4,933,400.

The total investment in nonindustrial buildings owned or controlled by the public institutions was \$63,878,556. In addition to this amount the public institutions owned or controlled industrial buildings valued at \$7,967,346, making a total investment in prison buildings occupied by the public institutions of \$71,845,902. Contractors and lessees employing convicts owned or controlled nonindustrial buildings valued at \$235,550 and industrial buildings valued at \$358,850.

The total value of all machinery and tools used for industrial purposes owned or controlled by the public institutions was \$4,444,445. The value of such machinery and tools owned or controlled by contractors and lessees was \$2,965,990, making a total investment for machinery and tools used in the employment of convicts of \$7,410,435. The total value of all property owned or controlled by

the public institutions was \$105,378,999. From these figures it is seen that the public institutions owned or controlled an investment of \$1,225 per convict. In addition contractors and lessees had invested in prison property capital to the extent of \$8,493,790.

COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT.

The Bureau has endeavored to determine as nearly as possible the cost of maintenance per convict in each institution. The figures therefore, computed from receipts and disbursements and the number of convicts, may not show exactly the cost per capita per year, but it is doubtful if more exact figures could be obtained without a methodical keeping of prison accounts with that special object in view.

APPROPRIATION PER CONVICT.

The average net appropriation per convict for the maintenance of penal institutions was \$123.88. This net appropriation is the gross appropriation from public funds less all amounts refunded or paid into the public funds by institutions, contractors, and lessees.

The appropriations include appropriations for land and buildings. At first it would seem that such items should not be included, but the institutions covered are all established institutions and these expenditures are for repairs and enlargements, which in the country as a whole must be made each year. So far as the grand total is concerned the items are properly included. But in the particular year covered the expenditure for land and buildings may be large or small or there may happen to be none at all in a particular institution. This fact should be borne in mind in making use of the figures in Table IX.

In many instances convicts are employed on public works and ways. As these works and ways are of permanent value to the public, it is very proper that the convicts should be given due credit for their labor thereon. Subtracting the value of convict labor on permanent improvements erected under the public works and ways system, the net cost to the public per convict for the year in penal institutions was \$101.74.

The cost to the public of maintaining juvenile reformatories was about twice as much per capita as that of maintaining penal institutions, the net appropriation per capita being \$216.63, or, less the value of labor on public works and ways, \$211.29. Considering both classes of institutions, the average appropriation per convict, less all refunds, that is, the cost to the public, was \$136.07. Allowing credit for all the work done under the public works and ways system, the net cost to the public per convict per year in the two classes of institutions was \$116.13. The figures shown include the cost per convict per year to the public after the convict has been apprehended and convicted.

No data can be obtained showing the cost of apprehending and convicting criminals, but the figures here shown indicate in part the cost to the public of its criminal element.

CONVICTS A PROFIT.

While in the United States as a whole convicts were a burden on the public, Table IX (pp. 590-611) shows that the convicts in the penal institutions investigated were a source of profit in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Virginia. Allowing credit for the labor performed by convicts on public works and ways, the convicts were a source of profit also in Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In none of the juvenile reformatories, however, were the inmates a source of profit to the State. The above statements refer only to the maintenance of convicts after conviction. As previously stated, no data are available showing the loss to the State caused by criminal deeds or the cost of apprehending and convicting criminals.

While so far as the institution is concerned, convicts in a few States appear to be a source of profit, it is practically certain that the cost of apprehension and conviction was much more than the immediate profit shown.

Three items in cost of maintenance are common to convicts and free men, namely, food, clothing, and housing. These are the three great essentials. In addition, the convict requires an expenditure for civilian keepers and guards.

As has been stated, no inquiry was made as to receipts and disbursements of employers of convicts under the lease system in which lessees maintain their own institutions.

VALUE OF FOOD PER CONVICT.

All public institutions have expenditures for food, and in addition many institutions produced much of their own food. The average value per convict in public penal institutions, of food purchased and produced, was \$51.37, and in juvenile reformatories \$56.06, making an average for the two classes of institutions of \$51.68. In many institutions the value of the food raised was inseparably combined with the value of all farm products; hence those institutions could not be included in computing the general average for all institutions. The value of food consumed per convict per year (\$51.68) can not be considered excessive, being a little less than \$1 per week. The average cost of food per adult male in typical workmen's families, as shown in the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor, was \$91.31.

VALUE OF CLOTHING PER CONVICT.

Many of the institutions produced at least a part of their own clothing. The average value of clothing used, both purchased and made, per convict per year in the public penal institutions was \$16.77, and in the juvenile reformatories \$25.83, making a general average in both classes of institutions of \$18.02.

COST OF GUARDS PER CONVICT.

The average cost per convict per year in public institutions for guards and other nonindustrial employees necessary to keep the convicts in restraint and to care for them was \$56.55 in the penal institutions and \$54.77 in the juvenile reformatories, making an average of \$56.30 in the two classes of institutions.

COST OF HOUSING PER CONVICT.

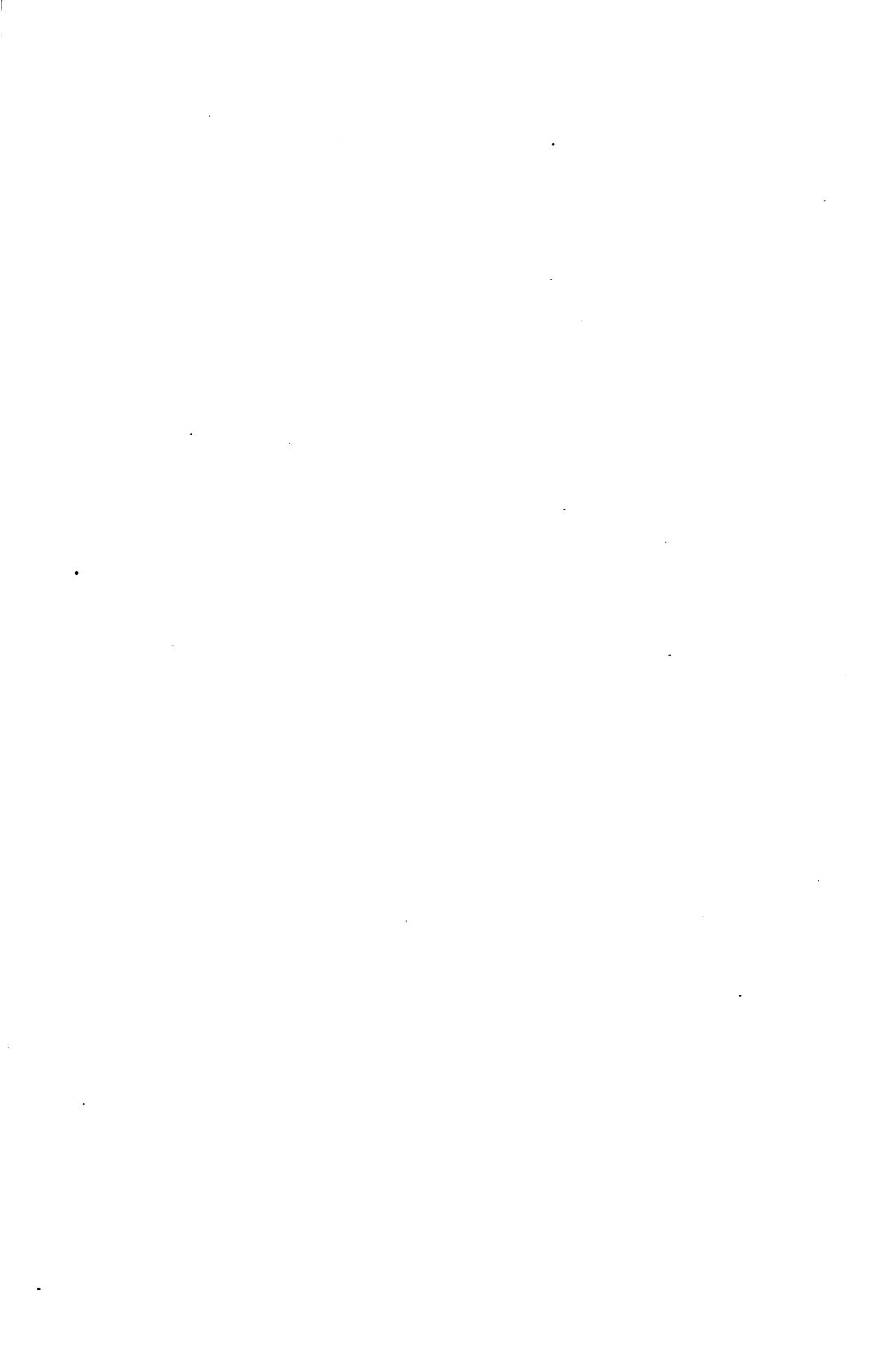
The cost of housing per year is difficult to determine. As has been stated, the institutions covered are all established institutions. The lands and buildings of public institutions are practically all owned by the State, county, or city, and to a great extent the realty occupied by contractors and lessees is owned by them, hence the item of rent is difficult to obtain or estimate. The estimated value of the realty occupied, however, was secured.

The average value of land per convict occupied by the penal institutions included in this report was \$430.49, and by juvenile reformatories \$166.98. For the two classes combined it was \$395.95. These figures include the value of all land occupied. A separate estimate of the value of land used for industrial and nonindustrial purposes was not practicable. The average value per convict of buildings necessary to house and confine the convicts in penal institutions was \$773.29, and in juvenile reformatories \$566.34. These figures do not include industrial buildings, but only the necessary nonindustrial buildings. For the two classes of institutions combined the average value of nonindustrial buildings occupied was \$746.16.

The total value per convict of land and nonindustrial buildings occupied was \$1,142.11, which figures include realty owned by the State, county, or city, and by contractors and lessees.

CHAPTER II.

COMMERCIAL EFFECT OF THE COMPETITION OF CONVICT-MADE GOODS.



CHAPTER II.

COMMERCIAL EFFECT OF THE COMPETITION OF CONVICT-MADE GOODS.

In addition to the general investigation covering all prisons and reformatories producing goods to the value of \$1,000 during the year, a special study of a number of the industries was made to ascertain the commercial effect of goods made in prisons and sold, upon the manufacture of similar goods by free labor. The industries selected for study were those which, according to the value of goods produced and sold, seemed to be of greatest importance. The industries investigated were boots and shoes, clothing, chairs, tables, etc., brooms and brushes, binding twine, stove hollow ware and stoves, harness, saddletrees, and whips, cooperage (in the Chicago market), farm wagons, and stonework.

The plan of this supplementary investigation consisted in securing statements, in regard to their experience of competition with prison-made goods, from the leading manufacturers employing free labor in each line of product. In a few cases jobbers and wholesalers were also interviewed.

The manufacturers and others interviewed were unanimous in their statements in regard to the destructive effect of the competition of prison-made goods upon the manufacture of similar goods by free labor. In several industries, as stove hollow ware, saddletrees, and certain kinds of whips and whiplashes, the prison-made goods have entirely or practically driven the products of free labor from the market. The same is true of cooperage in the Chicago market. Several other industries, which have survived the competition on account of their size, have for the same reason suffered greater monetary damage. The boot and shoe industry, for example, suffers from the competition of the prisons of 11 States, and in certain lines of goods in certain localities the injury appears to be very great. In furniture the competition is severely felt in certain lines, as a single company controls the entire product of 7 prisons in 5 States. In the manufacturing of working shirts, pants, and overalls a similar condition exists, as a single contractor controls the product of 8 prisons in 6 States.

The manufacturers look upon the competition of prison-made goods from other States as a special grievance. In some of the

States the manufacturing and labor interests have secured the enactment of laws prohibiting the manufacture, within the prisons of the State, of goods to be sold in competition with the product of free labor, and requiring that the goods made be for public use only. In such cases it is regarded as a peculiar hardship that convict-made goods from other States may be brought into the State and sold without restriction.

In the following pages the quoted parts are the statements of manufacturers interviewed:

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Prison-made boots and shoes entering into direct competition with the product of factories employing free labor are manufactured in 26 penitentiaries and prisons of 17 States; but in this discussion no account is taken of the extremely small number made by hand in the prisons of 6 of these States. The prison factories in 11 of the States are fully equipped with modern shoemaking machinery, and in the year 1903-4 their total output was 7,389,354 pairs of boots and shoes. This product of the prisons of the 11 States was concentrated and sold in the great wholesale and jobbing centers of the boot and shoe trade of the United States.

The following enumeration shows the quantities, varieties, grades, and qualities of the boots and shoes made in the various prisons:

- 1,694,000 pairs shoes, medium grade, men's, women's, and children's.
- 251,350 pairs women's and children's kid and grain.
- 195,000 pairs men's vici kid and box calf.
- 263,400 pairs men's vici, box calf, split grain brogans.
- 316,000 pairs men's and boys' standard screw heavy shoes.
- 285,000 pairs men's and women's vici kid, kid, calf, and box calf.
- 762,500 pairs ladies' and men's light calf and kid.
- 480,000 pairs heavy brogans, wood and screw pegged.
- 18,566 pairs boots, calf and stogy.
- 334,854 pairs working shoes for men.
- 300,309 pairs fine shoes for men.
- 586,000 pairs plow shoes.
- 145,886 pairs bals., men's, women's, and youths'.
- 52,938 pairs brogans.
- 274,144 pairs bals., split, satin, kangaroo, box calf, men's, boys', and youths', men's Harvard ties.
- 371,220 pairs patent leather, russet, vici kid, calf, and brogans.
- 372,000 pairs medium grade, men's and women's.
- 373,200 pairs men's calf and cheap-grade kid.
- 100,000 pairs men's heavy cowhide boots.
- 100,000 pairs men's heavy brogans.
- 40,000 pairs medium heavy calf.
- 10,000 pairs men's light-weight calf and dress shoes.
- 62,987 pairs women's, misses', and children's, polish and bals., low cut and lace.

Information was sought in the prisons as to how the product compared in quality with that of free labor. On this point the following statement made by the authorities in one of the largest shoe-producing penitentiaries is fairly illustrative of a large portion of the product, and has been verified by several competing manufacturers:

"Shoes not so good in finished workmanship, but will wear longer, as they contain better leather. Firms using free labor have to use cheaper leather to compete with the prison firms' cheap convict labor." Good materials, made strongly, with indifferent finish and style are the general characteristics of prison-made shoes, and being largely working shoes, in which strength and wear are the desirable features, they command a ready sale. In a few prisons, high-grade and high-price shoes of superior quality are manufactured. The prison product enumerated above is 16 per cent of the output of free-labor shoe factories with which it comes into direct competition. Twenty per cent of the total output of the latter factories, or 43,847,-083 pairs of boots and shoes, are of the same grade and quality as those made in prisons.

The production of convict-made shoes in the 11 States in 1903-4 was greater by 39 per cent than the export trade of boots and shoes of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the numbers being 7,389,354 pairs of convict-made shoes and 5,315,699 pairs exported. In addition to the class of shoes directly affected, many of the better grades of shoes are also affected by the use of the prison shoe as a leader in the sale of high-class goods. Jobbers and dealers who handle both grades buy to better advantage from manufacturers who, in addition to the product of their outside factories, have a prison-contract product, than from manufacturers with free-labor product only. The low cost of production of the prison-made shoes, steadily decreasing with the increasing efficiency of the convicts combined with the use of machinery and the low price paid for their services, enables a prison manufacturer to market his free-labor factory product of higher-grade shoes readily, either to the exclusion of his competitor or the compelling of a reduction of the regular prices of the latter on his entire line of all grades. In a statement fully set forth in another part of this report, a manufacturer of shoes for over forty years and still the head of great shoe-producing factories, says with regard to the efficiency of the convict: "Machinery is getting to be an equalizer of labor, thus making prison labor every year a greater injury to the legitimate manufacturer."

This statement is verified by comparison of the statistics of production of the shoe factories employing free labor with those of the prisons of the United States in twenty-year periods, in which the growing efficiency of the prison factory system is shown. In the shoe factories of the United States that employ free labor the number

of pairs of shoes made per person employed in the year 1880 was 1,129 and twenty years later, in 1900, the number of pairs of shoes made per person employed was 1,534, being an efficiency increase in those factories of 36 per cent. In the prison shoe factories of the United States the number of pairs of shoes made per convict employed in the year 1885 was 1,022, and not quite twenty years later, in 1903-4, the number of pairs of shoes made per convict employed was 1,623, being an efficiency increase in prison factories of 58.8 per cent.

This comparison, drawn from the reports of the Bureau and from other official figures, indicates that in the eighties the convict was less efficient in production than the free-factory employee, but that at the present time, with the aid of machinery and modern methods applied to prison production, the efficiency of the convict apparently exceeds that of the free-factory employee. A partial explanation of this is that the convict shoe workers are producing shoes every working day of each year, 306 to 312 days, while the boot and shoe factories that employ free labor, according to expert official statements, can produce, if running at full capacity, in seven months all of the shoes required for twelve months' consumption in the United States and those required for the export trade. In the State of Massachusetts, which in 1900 produced 44.9 per cent of the total boot and shoe output of the country, a much greater product could be produced annually without increasing existing facilities. Based on maximum production, the Massachusetts bureau of statistics computes the average proportion of business done in the prosperous years of 1903 and 1904 in the manufacture of boots and shoes at 70.30 and 68.89 per cent, which, it states, shows how much more could be done with existing facilities in the shoe factories of that State "if business conditions warranted."

In this connection it should also be stated that more than five million pairs of slippers are included in the per capita output of factories employing free labor, while slippers made in prisons are few in number.

In one penitentiary in a western State where the attempt has been made to manufacture high-grade shoes the per capita output per convict employed is 1,579 pairs, which is 45 pairs more than the average output per employee of all the free-labor factories in the United States manufacturing high and low grade shoes. The yearly output in this prison was 371,220 pairs of men's shoes, machine made, of patent leather, vici kid, russet, and calf shoes, and some brogans. The successful experiment at this penitentiary has been very damaging to the interest of northwestern manufacturers on account of its price-reducing effects.

Definite information as to the "commercial effect of convict-made shoes" when sold in the open market in competition with the shoes made in the free-labor factories of the country, was sought by the Bureau from the principal manufacturers in the New England, Central, Western, and Northwestern States manufacturing grades of shoes similar to those made in prisons.

They are a unit in condemning the prison-made product, and denounce it as unfair and ruinous competition. They claim that the system demoralizes markets and business stability, compels the reduction of prices below a fair margin of profit and often the sale of goods without profit, and forces reductions of wages in a vain effort to lower the cost of production to that of the prison contractor. In some cases there is a deterioration of quality and in others an entire abandonment of the manufacture of particular grades of shoes.

The Bureau was given access to the records of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country, which operates a number of free-labor factories, and also for many years had prison contracts, manufacturing shoes in their prison factory. From the cost sheets for one year of the prison, and of an outside factory where the same grade of shoe was made, the following figures were taken.

The shoes of both factories were men's heavy working shoes, the material being similar in both cases, the implements and machinery of the same kind, and the work stated to be by the superintendents of both about as good in the prison as in the outside factory for that kind of a shoe. There were in that year 261,372 pairs made in the company's outside factory, and 210,648 pairs made in the prison factory, so that in quantity the volume of output is large enough in both cases for comparative purposes. The following shows the difference:

Men's heavy working shoes, both same grade:		Cents.
Labor cost per pair in prison factory of company.....		14. 5
Labor cost per pair in regular outside factory of company.....		21. 9
The company sold the prison-made shoes (210,648 pairs) at \$1.01 per pair:		
The company sold the regular factory shoes (261,372 pairs) at \$1.125 per pair.		

In the other factories of the company several million pairs of higher-grade shoes were made, which, with the prison shoe as a leader, they were enabled to sell to the wholesale trade at an immense advantage in price not possessed by the manufacturers who had no prison contracts. The head of the firm stated that prison-made shoes were unfair competition and hoped the system would be abolished in all of the States, but that while it did exist it was not surprising that manufacturers would be induced to seek a prison contract, partially for its benefits and partially to meet the "other" prison contractor's competition.

STATEMENT OF A NEW HAMPSHIRE MANUFACTURER.

The facts given by the aforementioned establishment are fully confirmed by the following detailed statement made to the Bureau by the head of a very large factory in another State:

I believe that it [prison competition] does seriously affect every manufacturer in the country who is making corresponding lines of shoes. We have been manufacturing medium-grade shoes to a large extent for more than forty years, and for fifteen years of that time we had the contract for all the labor of the prisoners in the * * * prison. We paid 50 cents a day for our labor, the State furnishing buildings, power, heat, and lighting for nothing; taxes were merely nominal. We could manufacture a shoe similar in every respect and equally as good as one made in a well-organized outside factory, so near alike that not one of our customers in ten knew whether it was made in prison or in our factory, and, of course, we were very careful not to tell them. These shoes were sold from 75 cents to \$1 per pair at wholesale, and could be made at a cost from 7½ to 10 cents a pair less in prison than, with our long experience and every facility, we could make them outside for. Through political influence we were overbid and lost the contract after that time. We often used our advantage to help our trade in selling the products of our other factory by offering a large customer (we sell only to the wholesale or jobbing trade) the prison-made line at 5 cents a pair less than they would have cost us to make them outside, if he would give us his large order for other lines from our other factories at regular prices. This gave us an advantage our competitors could not meet, and was very satisfactory to the purchaser and ourselves, but worked against our competitors who had equal advantages with us but did not have a prison contract.

For instance, there is always a great effort made by the larger jobbers throughout the country to have the best shoe they can possibly buy to sell for some popular price, say \$1. Of twenty such manufacturers making about that grade of shoes, there would not be over 1½ cents a pair difference in the cost of the shoe among them all. The shoe would actually cost from 98½ cents to \$1 and is sold as a leader for \$1 to the jobber and sold by him to the retailer for \$1.10. Mr. A, we will say, from Chicago, in looking around comes across the prison-made shoe and agrees to place a large order for the same at 95 cents, providing Mr. Prison-made will not sell the shoe to any other party in Chicago. Mr. A takes the shoe home and for advertising effect puts the price at \$1, the actual cost that the outside shoe costs to make. Now, Mr. B of Chicago hears of it from his salesman and comes at once to Boston and wants us, who have been making that line for him at \$1 actual cost, to make him a shoe that he can compete with Mr. A and sell his shoe for \$1. We say, "We can not do it." He says, "I must have one at that price and if you can not make me one I shall have to place my orders with the parties who will make me the 95-cent shoe." While we are losing money on every pair sold at that price, we perhaps for policy sake, rather than lose his other large order, reluctantly consent to make some of them for him at 95 cents. Now, Mr. C from St. Louis makes the same bargain for the prison-made for some of these shoes and Mr. D from St. Louis says the same

to us as Mr. B of Chicago did. We reluctantly again consent to put him in a few for the sake of his other orders, and establish a price for perhaps a large line of shoes at 5 cents per pair less than the regular cost and 5 cents less than we would ever have been obliged to sell them if there had been no prison-made shoes, and the man who has the prison contract has made money all the time because his shoes did not cost him within 10 cents as much as ours. While he might have been making but 1,000 pairs a day it has affected the prices of more than 50,000 pairs a day, affecting other manufacturers all over the country. These are facts that have come under my actual observation during the past thirty years. It takes but one or two bankrupt manufacturers or prison contractors to affect a price to the great injury of every legitimate manufacturer, especially on the common or staple lines of shoes such as are usually made in most of the prisons.

For instance, take the State of Massachusetts, at Concord. The State buys all the stock at lowest cash prices, furnishes room, power, heat, light, and foremen, together with all lasts, dies, patterns, and tools, makes the shoes at actual cost of the material, not counting the labor of the prisoners, and makes a contract with one man to sell the shoes at his own option, he only guaranteeing the account, and pays the State two-thirds of the difference between the actual cost of the material and the price received, he keeping one-third as his profit. Thus the State only gets the small difference for all the labor put into the shoe. We are heavily taxed as manufacturers by the State, and then the State makes a shoe to sell for far less than we can possibly make it for. The same or similar methods are in vogue at Charlestown, Mass., Nashville, Tenn., in Indiana, and many other States in the Union, and I believe it is the greatest injury that menaces the manufacturer to-day, especially with the short hours, independence, and high price of labor to-day compared with prison labor.

From my own experience during the fifteen years in which I was a prison contractor, the average ability of the prisoners as laborers was nearly equal to the average ability of the same number of hands now in the outside shoe shops. We used our prisoners well, we paid them for no extra time, and during the whole fifteen years in which I had the contract I do not believe we had 500 pairs of shoes damaged in any way intentionally, or more than would have been done by outside help, and we could always find among the prisoners men for special work—such as clerks, machinists, and to run the complicated machines—men who would do as good work in every respect as we can employ outside, paying them \$2 to \$4 per day. Machinery is getting to be an equalizer of labor, thus making prison labor every year a greater injury to the legitimate manufacturer. It is often said by people who do not understand the matter, "Oh, the small quantity of shoes made by that prison does not amount to anything compared with the immense quantity of shoes manufactured." That is where ignorance comes in. As I have tried to explain, 1,000 pairs of shoes offered in this market, unless as a single or job lot that can not be duplicated, will affect the price of a million pairs of other shoes for a year or more.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

In the following statement of one of the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in the world, the methods adopted by manufacturers and jobbers who control the products of prison factories and free-labor factories on the outside are fully set forth, together with the lowering of prices and the reduction of wages:

The effect of this competition, as felt by us in the past, has not interfered seriously with our development in growth, for the simple reason that there are not enough convicts to make as many shoes as are required. If there were, there would be no shoes made outside of the State's prisons; shoemakers would learn their trade in State prisons, and to work at their trade would have to become and remain inmates of these institutions.

The average wholesaler of shoes in buying such shoes as under old conditions could be retailed at \$1.50—coarse, heavy-work shoes, such as are sold to laboring people—usually buys all the prison-made goods that he can secure for present and future delivery, generally from 10 per cent to 20 per cent cheaper than he can buy the same goods outside of prisons; the workmanship on this character of goods being an important factor, but leather strongly fastened together being the chief requirement. Prison labor is especially adapted to that class of merchandise.

To illustrate: A jobber in the West requires for his use 2,000 dozen pairs of heavy, coarse work shoes that he can sell to the retailer for 90 cents a pair. He buys from prison contractors, or selling agents for prison-made shoes, as many as possible of such goods at their ridiculously low prices, say 75 cents per pair. He may succeed in buying 25 per cent of what he requires for his season's business of this class of goods at this price, and the balance (75 per cent) he has to buy from outside manufacturers at a more reasonable price, based on free labor and healthy conditions; or say 90 cents per pair, giving him the advantage of 15 cents per pair on 25 per cent of his purchases. He will take the average price at which the shoes stand him, as he has bought 25 per cent at 75 cents and 75 per cent at 90 cents, and in offering these goods to the retailer he is able to beat out his competitor, who has had to buy all his goods outside—in other words, he has not had a chance to get the prison-made goods.

Another illustration: A buyer of merchandise has various ways of "hammering" down prices. One of the best "hammers" he has in the world, in buying coarse, heavy shoes, is prison-made shoes. He will state to "weak-kneed" sellers of this class of merchandise that he can buy the same shoes at such a price. He doesn't state that they are prison-made goods, as a matter of course, but states what he can do, what he has done, etc. This weakens the already "weak-kneed" merchant or manufacturer, and in some cases it results in his selling his shoes cheaper than he can afford to, or cheaper than he ought to. It is very likely, after he finds he has so sold his goods (forced to do so by this prison competition) he may attempt to cheapen his shoes in some way, and if he can, will cut his labor so as to meet as far as possible this competition.

Another good illustration came under our personal knowledge in the State of Illinois, where the convict-labor system was abolished

by law. One of the State prisons there had been making for a large western jobber quantities of heavy shoes, such as competed with the product of this company, and by reason of the advantages that this cheap prison labor had, was able to hold to the exclusion of all competition for a term of years a large amount of trade on this class of goods. As soon as the contract expired, and he was unable to renew it by reason of the change of law forbidding the use of prisoners on this kind of work, we immediately secured a large percentage of the business that had formerly been a monopoly of this house.

STATEMENT OF A NEW HAMPSHIRE MANUFACTURER.

One important establishment reports a direct loss of trade and an indirect loss by reason of the tendency that the competition of prison shoes sold at 5 cents a pair less than they can be made with free labor has to lower prices in the whole country:

In our judgment the effect on the shoe business of the competition of prison-made shoes is directly felt only by manufacturers making cheap staple lines. We are numbered among this class, and have suffered a direct loss of trade, and an indirect loss by reason of the tendency that this competition has to lower prices.

The efforts of contractors in the several State prisons have usually been confined to the making of a few styles of these cheap grades. These are bought by the jobbers at lower prices than we can meet, and are often used as leaders to influence the retailers in their purchases.

We used to feel the effect of the Illinois penitentiary, but since they have ceased to make shoes we have been able to sell large quantities of goods to some of the men who formerly had contracts with the State. The Virginia prisons to-day are our hardest competitors. Tennessee and Massachusetts also affect us very seriously. Prisons in this State have for years produced one line of shoes and sold them at 5 cents a pair less than we could afford, and as 5 cents a pair is more than the average profit on this line the result has been a loss of sales to many of our best customers.

While the amount of prison-made goods may not amount to more than 10 to 20 per cent of all the goods of a similar class made in the whole country, the indirect effect on the whole is great, as they certainly do have an effect in lowering prices.

STATEMENT OF A NEW HAMPSHIRE MANUFACTURER.

The following statement is made by a manufacturer who has been forced by prison competition to abandon the manufacture of a line of shoes that came into direct competition with those of prison make:

Our factory was in direct competition with prison-made shoes for the last four or five years, and inasmuch as our labor costs us a great deal more we continued to do this business at an actual loss until we found that if we continued same it would drive us out of business. We have now been forced to discontinue the making of this line and grade of shoes.

If we had not had this competition, there is absolutely no question but what we could have employed more hands and still got a

fair return from this grade of merchandise. There is nothing that the writer could possibly say that would be too strong in describing the conditions; that the prison-made shoes have forced a good many of the manufacturers who have made medium grade shoes to do business without any profit.

STATEMENT OF A MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURER.

The following statement shows how the manufacturer, in order to compete, is compelled to use a cheaper grade of material than the prison contractor and then put on a better finish:

We make a plain working shoe, the wholesale price being \$1 to \$1.10, with about 10 cents margin. Messrs. * * * of * * * formerly were exclusive jobbers in the Boston market to the extent of a million dollars annually and bought heavily of me. The Tennessee prisons now make the same grade of goods and the jobber has ceased to purchase in the Boston market, buying instead the prison shoes. In order to compete at the same price as the prison, the manufacturer has to use a cheaper grade of material than the prisons and put a better finish on the shoe. On their semiannual visit to the Boston market jobbers from the South (where most of this class of goods are sold) repeatedly have stated that they can do better by purchasing from the Baltimore and other prison contractors.

STATEMENT OF A MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURER.

The product of several penitentiaries undersold the following establishment:

About eight years ago we had to meet competition from the Baltimore penitentiary, and also from shoes sold by the * * * Company, * * *. Both of these concerns were able to undersell us about 5 cents a pair, and we are confident that we were buying materials as cheaply and putting the shoes together to as good advantage in every respect, except in the matter of their cheap labor.

* * * * *

At times we feel this competition very sharply, although not always, as their lines are varied like ours, and at times we come into competition with them and in a general way that competition, when we do feel it, is against us in various ways. A great many times they will give for the same money a great deal better shoe, as far as stock is concerned, and at other times while the stock is about the same the price will be less.

As one instance we know of, the prison in Nashville was able to sell a shoe at 7½ cents per pair under our asking price with the same quality of stock. Sometimes this difference enables a jobber to sell at a different price than his competitors can sell for when they are buying a regular factory shoe. As a rule, though, their work is not up to regular factory work and in a great many instances they are obliged to take one of the two-mentioned methods in order to secure business.

STATEMENT OF A MINNESOTA MANUFACTURER.

Another firm states that prison manufacturers break down fair shoe prices and labor prices:

In heavy shoes the prison undersells us 10 cents a pair and then makes more money than we would at our price. The oil grain shoe you refer to we sell for \$1.60, without profit. The actual factory cost of the shoe is \$1.57½, and we can not cover cost of selling with 2½ cents. The prison sells this shoe for \$1.50 and makes money. Understand me, the \$1.57½ does not include fixed charges of about 4 per cent. The prison pays for neither light, heat, nor power. Our labor cost is 28 per cent of factory cost; prison labor cost is less than 20 per cent. On higher grades of goods we are undersold as well as on cheap standard shoes. For instance, on a \$3 shoe (wholesale price) we are undersold from 15 to 18 cents, while on shoes bringing \$4 the prison would cut under us 35 or 40 cents a pair if necessary to sell their goods. This would, of course, drive us out of business if the prison could make enough shoes. In good times there is trade enough for us all and prison prices are more irritating and aggravating than really disastrous. But in hard times the prison sells all its stock and we do all the holding of stock. It carries none of the burden of depressions, hence we carry more than our share. It employs its convicts every day, and we have to give our men enough work to hold our force together, often at a loss to ourselves and close contact with the hunger line for our men. Prison labor does not affect wages in good times. In hard times it affects not perhaps the rate of wages very much but the percentage of time worked to full time very materially. We joined in the fight against the letting of the Stillwater contract and got an agreement that not more than a number equal to 10 per cent of the free labor employed as shoemakers in the State would be employed at shoe-making in the prison at any one time. This was all the concession we could get and no attention has been paid to this.

STATEMENT OF A MINNESOTA MANUFACTURER.

The following firm states that it discontinued the manufacture of a certain grade of shoes as a consequence of prison competition:

We must emphatically protest against prison-made shoes being thrown on the open market because:

1. It is unjust to the jobbers and manufacturers.
2. It is unjust to the retailer.
3. It is unjust to the consumer.
4. It is unjust to free labor.

It appears to us that it would be mere surplusage and a waste of time and labor to cite figures to prove our first contention.

To enable us to put our shoes on the market we pay living wages; we pay heavy taxes, both real and personal; we pay large insurance premiums; we pay for light, heat, and motive power. Against this what does the proprietor of the convict labor pay? Fifty cents a day to the State for each man employed—nothing more. Rents, insurance, heat, light, and motive power are furnished free by the State. Why should he not be able to undersell us in the open market? It

costs us four or five times as much as it does the prison contractor to prepare our shoes for the competitive market. We therefore ask, is it fair, is it just, to force us to submit to this unequal discrimination?

However, it is not alone unjust to us. It is equally so to that vast army of retailers who sell our shoes. There are certain lines of our shoes on which the merchant has possibly worked up a large trade, which we simply can not longer manufacture under existing conditions. We therefore discontinue their manufacture and leave the prison product a monopoly. The merchant is forced to buy the prison product because he can buy no other.

Nor does the consumer of these goods fare any better. He is forced to buy and wear prison-made goods, which are sold in the open market as a monopoly, competition, as we have shown above, having been forced to quit on account of the arbitrary and unjust action of the State. But, aside from the personal unjustness we have outlined above, we further object to this prison-labor product because it is rank injustice to the free labor of our company. Every day's convict labor thrown on the open market robs the free and law-abiding laboring man of a day's pay.

STATEMENT OF AN ILLINOIS MANUFACTURER.

Traveling salesmen complain of prison competition and the following firm has abandoned the manufacture of the grades made in prison:

We hear frequent complaints from our salesmen in their various territories of the unfair competition they meet, resultant from the employment of convicts at low cost by manufacturers in the product of heavy and medium grade shoes. The lowest prices quoted by manufacturers in the trade, although their product may be small and the limit of their business confined to a small area, sets the pace in competition for the labor prices to be paid free help outside the prison walls. We have one advantage in manufacturing with skilled citizen help in perhaps getting a better finish on certain branches of our product, but on account of the character of the prison-made shoes, this cuts but little figure in securing business from the retailer.

In the vast territory of the West covered by our salesmen we believe we come in more active competition with the prison-made shoes from the factories of Baltimore, Md., Jefferson City, Mo., and Stillwater, Minn., than from any other of the prison factories.

In our factories at * * *, employing citizen labor, we have abandoned to a great extent the manufacture of those coarser grades that are produced largely in the prisons of the country.

STATEMENT OF A MINNESOTA MANUFACTURER.

A northwestern manufacturer, in the following statement, shows that a high grade of prison shoe is sold at 50 cents a pair less than it can be sold for by any manufacturer employing free labor.

With reference to prison products interfering with manufactured articles, made by free labor, will say that we have several instances here where they are trying to make a high-class shoe, and they put it on the market 50 cents a pair less than it can be put on by any manufacturer of the United States.

I understand that there is a special agreement made between the State and the contractor that employs these prisoners on shoes, making the convicts do a certain amount of work, so that their best welt shoe made in their factory costs them 12 cents. I know of nothing that will pauperize the labor of the United States so quickly as to compete against this competition.

It costs us on the same class of shoe 50 cents a pair. I have understood that in large eastern plants, where they make exclusively one style of a shoe, that they can compete with prison labor, but I understand of late they have refused to compete on certain shoes.

Were there enough convicts to make all the shoes that are used in the United States, then it would be no hardship to the manufacturers, but would be a hardship to the shoe workers.

They are exempt from taxes, exempt from rent, exempt from insurance, exempt from power, exempt from furnishing light, and several minor exemptions that put them on a basis of 3 to 4 per cent cheaper than shoes can be produced by any other manufacturer, and that alone is a profit.

STATEMENT OF A MINNESOTA JOBBER.

The experience of a northwestern jobber with regard to prison prices and their effect is stated as follows:

We do not ourselves job prison-made shoes, because we do not believe in the business. It is a gross injustice to the shoe business to have that sort of condition at Stillwater, and we will not be a distributing agent for these unfair shoes. The manufacture of boots and shoes in the Northwest is a comparatively new business. Most of the manufacturers were originally jobbers, like ourselves, and started in by making a few shoes of a particular kind that they thought they were paying too much for. Gradually they developed into manufacturers. The business is not over 20 or 25 years old in this State. They have had to train their own labor—there are no hereditary families of shoemakers to draw on—hence the work done, while good and solid, has not the attractive finish of the older centers of the industry. For this reason, and the fact that an expert superintendent and expert foremen were taken into the prison to train the convicts, the prison-made goods in this State are just as good, work and finish just as attractive, as any shoes made in this section of the country.

Now as to price. Let us take a standard shoe, one that is just as staple as money in the northwestern market: Men's oil-grained, Creedmore shoe, 6 inches high, half double sole, all solid. The wholesale price of this shoe when made by citizen factories is \$1.65; the Stillwater prison contractor's price is \$1.50; material, finish, labor just as good, and shoe sells just as well in the market, except to dealers who will not, for sentimental reasons, handle prison goods. This holds good of all grades of shoes manufactured in this section. For instance, a Goodyear welt shoe that the citizen factories sell for \$2.50, the prison contractor sells for \$2.15. It is useless to go on with illustrations. Convicts should not be permitted to make goods made in this country. There are sufficient articles that we can secure only by import to occupy prisoners.

It is evident, from all of the foregoing, that the price-breaking power of prison-made shoes is largely increased by the addition of the output of manufacturers who employ only free labor, which is sold at the same prices as prison shoes when forced to by prison competition. The entire output of the same grades of free factories is thus directly affected. The quantity of higher-grade goods indirectly affected is difficult to state.

CLOTHING (WORKING SHIRTS, PANTS, AND OVERALLS).

The manufacturers of working shirts, pants, and overalls are emphatic in stating that it is established by their everyday business experience that articles of the same grade and kind, made in the prisons of 11 States mainly, and sold in competition with their goods, affect the prices and sales of the entire products of their factories. Included in the list of manufacturers thus affected and among those who have furnished the Bureau with the facts are establishments, not alone the most extensive in the United States, but in the world, with heavy export as well as domestic trade.

It was not thought probable that the great establishments in any industry would be found to have been affected adversely, owing to the relatively small percentage of prison product to the total production, and that only small concerns, if any, would be injured. But the inquiries of the Bureau have developed that the very largest manufacturers in each of the industries investigated are those most seriously injured by the prices of prison-made goods. This is stated to be because of the small margin of profit per unit of product, accumulated profits depending upon the large volume of output and sales. It is pointed out by manufacturers that the quantity of working shirts, pants, and overalls made in prisons should not be compared with that of "clothing" made in factories, but only with the like grade and quantity of goods produced outside.

There are no available statistical compilations that admit of this comparison. The articles named are generally classified under the head of "clothing," and are included with, but not separable from, overcoats, ready-made suits, and other articles of clothing not comparable. While not segregated in statistical presentations, this branch of the industry and the factories making working shirts, pants, and overalls are distinct from other branches of the clothing trade.

Every farmer, farm hand, and wageworker in the country are purchasers of the products of these factories. At retail the articles are low in price, and are not difficult to make in factory or prison. Being of this character it is claimed they are peculiarly susceptible to the price influences of prison-made goods. But 2,000,000 articles of this kind were made in prisons in 1885. In 1903-4 over 8,000,000

items of this branch of the clothing industry were made in prisons, and that this quantity of prison-made articles influences the prices of no less than \$20,000,000 worth of the same class of merchandise produced by free labor has been the experience of the manufacturers in this line. They direct attention to the conclusions of the State investigating committees of Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which in 1879 declared that while "the product of convict labor, when compared with that of the entire mechanical industry of the nation is insignificant, its concentration upon a few branches of industry may be seriously injurious to the citizens engaged in those industries."

The committees sought to remedy the threatened "injury to any branch of industry" and to reduce it to "very small proportions by the greatest practicable diversity of employment in the prisons," and that "the proper diversity of employment in the prisons should be secured by limiting the number of convicts to be employed in any one industry." This theory was carried out in the States named.

In actual practice it has resulted in the concentration it was intended to avoid. Interstate transportation facilities, the perfection of the factory system in prisons, and the control of prison contracts in several States by one man or company are some of the factors which have nullified the effect of the intended diversity of employment and industries. It is pointed out that it does not minimize the injurious effect on an industry if a State apportions its convicts among a number of industries, unless each State was required to sell its prison product within its own limits. When 17 other States make similar apportionments for the same industries, the result is the same as though all of the convicts were making one kind of goods in the prisons of two or three States. That is what has happened, and the jobbing centers and wholesale markets become the points of concentration for the aggregate production of all the prisons manufacturing a single line of goods.

The power to affect the market is the same as if all of the productive prisons of all the States were factories, owned and directed by one company and operated in one State.

Some of the most salient points made by the manufacturers of clothing of the kinds enumerated are as follows:

"The sewing of an ordinary work shirt in our factory costs from 60 cents to 75 cents per dozen. This garment is made at the Michigan City prison, we are informed, at 24 cents per dozen."

"We have been compelled to discontinue a large branch of our business, which gave employment to thousands."

"One prison contractor * * * owns and controls the clothing output of 8 prisons in 6 States."

The following statement shows the results of this condition:

One establishment makes a certain kind of shirt, with double front and double back, for which was paid (to the employees) for—

Sewing	94 cents per dozen.
Cutting	12½ cents per dozen.
Folding and shipping	7½ cents per dozen.

The prison contractors at once imitated and made a specialty of this particular shirt. Owing to this competition the firm has been compelled repeatedly to make reductions in the price of labor, until now it is paying for the same article, for—

Sewing	68 cents per dozen.
Cutting	7 cents per dozen.
Folding and shipping	5 cents per dozen.

The prison contractors are making the same garment at a total labor cost of 40 cents per dozen for the completed operations.

"The employment of convict labor, by reason of its extreme cheapness and adaptability, has created a demand for articles with more stitching, and of heavier cloth, which are being sold at the same prices as the ordinary article, so that it has been impossible for us to dispose of the class of merchandise that was found eminently satisfactory before the employment of convict labor, and which enabled us to maintain a department that gave work to thousands of people, and which now scarcely employs hundreds."

"The manner in which our goods are purchased by the trade is that orders are placed for season's requirements twice a year, and no orders are placed until all lines of any consequence are ready. While the prisons can not, as is well known, supply all of the goods that are required in our line, yet immediately their prices are open and announced they have had the effect, season after season, of bearing the price of the goods made by all others with free labor, and the result is that they have, with their output, influenced the price of no less than an average of twenty million dollars' worth of the same class of merchandise annually since they entered the field."

"In the last ten years prison stuff was thrown on the market and governs our prices."

"We can get no action to sell our goods until jails are sold up for the season. In making merchandise of these grades a mill must have continuous work ahead, and the instances are many where we can not wait until the prisons are sold up before we must reduce our price in order to obtain the requisite work to keep our institutions in action."

"The idea that is commonly held by some that the paucity of a product does not affect the price of all the rest of it is an absurdity and nonsense, because all goods are sold by commercialism, and the

lowest prices make the price for all, as long as the cheaper article is for sale."

In the following statements addressed to this office some of the principal manufacturers affected present their views.

STATEMENT OF A MARYLAND MANUFACTURER.

One of the largest manufacturers of this class of goods in the world, with great factories employing thousands of people, writes as follows:

We sincerely regret that time does not permit us to furnish an exhaustive report on the perniciousness of the system employing convict labor on articles such as shirts, drawers, and overalls, but it appears to us that this fact has been sufficiently well established, inasmuch as the New York State institutions have all concluded to indefinitely discontinue competing with free labor.

Notwithstanding that State legislation in many instances provides that convict-made goods should be prominently stamped, and attention drawn to this fact, it is frequently ignored, until in probably the majority of cases the purchaser is not aware that he is buying goods made by convicts; so that it is not strange that employers of free and honest labor, working under the tremendous disadvantages of competing with cheap convict labor, find it difficult to market their product.

Not only have we to consider the extremely low price that is paid for the convict labor itself; but the contractor employing same is usually free from cost as to rent, storage, light, heat, power, etc., which is an enormous item, and naturally adds considerable to the cost of the article produced.

The greatest objection, however, to the employment of convict labor is that it ordinarily displaces inexperienced and unorganized labor—that is, that class of poor people who are unable to leave their homes to enter factories, or can not absent themselves for a definite period, but who nevertheless require for their sustenance the slight amount of money that they might be able to earn while remaining at home, and between the intervals of household work, nursing, etc., can make a little money that will materially benefit their existence.

The facts operate in an entirely unexpected manner, inasmuch as the employment of convict labor creates a demand for goods that are not producible by the inexperienced sewing-machine operators, and this has worked a terrific hardship against that class of laborers which belong to the lowest class of wage-earners, and who are deserving of the greatest consideration, being made up principally of widows, orphans, and other helpless individuals who have not had the opportunity to better themselves, and who by birth and education are without the inclination to do so.

We are, as you undoubtedly know, among the leading manufacturers in our line, and having been in business over forty years, we can say without egotism that our methods are uniformly approved, and it has been a great blow to us that by reason of the extensive employment of convict labor in the vicinity of our long-established plants and elsewhere that we have been compelled to discontinue a large branch of our business which gave employment to the very class

of labor that we have above described. Some years ago we had thousands employed in their homes doing work for us which was delivered to them by our wagons and called for when finished. The articles so manufactured were altogether of a cheap grade, being light in texture and easily handled; for it must be admitted that those having their own machines, or who rent them, are unable to manufacture articles made of anything more than the lightest kind of cloth.

The employment of convict labor, by reason of its extreme cheapness and adaptability, has created a demand for articles with more stitching and of heavier cloth, which are being sold at the same prices as the ordinary article, so that it has been impossible for us to dispose of the class of merchandise that was found eminently satisfactory before the employment of convict labor, and which enabled us to maintain a department that gave work to thousands of people and which now scarcely employs hundreds.

This version of the convict situation is unique, but nevertheless productive of great suffering to the thousands that found themselves able to earn something and who are now almost entirely deprived of this opportunity; and although we realize that the convicts must be employed, we consider that of the two evils it would be better to allow them to have nothing to do whatsoever rather than that so many unfortunate and unprotected people should be placed in a position that makes life almost unendurable for them.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

The representative of another large firm writes:

In answer to your inquiry whether prison labor affects goods made by individuals who are not in prison, we beg to give you our experience.

The question is answered very easily, and there is but one reply. The effect is baneful, pernicious, and has a tendency to compel honest people to do something wrong and get into jail, because the firms who employ free labor can't compete with prison shops, and men are put out of work. Then through want the discharged man may commit an act that would make him a felon, and then come under the supervision of a prison contractor who would get the benefits of his best skill and thereby produce a product at a cheapened cost, becoming a competitor against a fellow-laborer who is working for a free-labor firm, and innocently he is creating another felon.

This is illustrated by stating that in our experience, and we are among the largest manufacturers in the world in our branches of business, namely, makers of cotton shirts and overalls, the prison competitors that we contend against in these branches, as long as they have merchandise to offer to the jobber (the class we cater to) they offer same for less than we or any other firm who employs free labor can sell it for, they then do the business and we can get no action to sell our goods until jails are sold up for the season.

In making merchandise of these grades a mill must have continuous work ahead, and the instances are many where we can not wait until the prisons are sold up before we must reduce our price in order to obtain the requisite work to keep our institutions in action.

The last few years the demand for merchandise has been good enough, so that the prison ailment has not affected us seriously, but it has compelled goods to be sold too cheap, and in times of depression, it can be clearly stated, that as long as a prison dealer has any goods to sell no free manufacturer has a chance in his line, as in times of depression goods are not taken readily by the trade, and the troubles just stated are more pronounced and longer in effect, as the period of selling up the product is prolonged.

The idea that is commonly held by some sociologists that the paucity of a product does not affect the price of the rest of it is an absurdity and nonsense, because all goods are sold by commercialism, and the lowest price makes the price for all as long as the cheaper article is for sale.

In the interest of mankind all prison labor everywhere, in every form and shape wherein its product competes with a commodity produced under free labor, should be stopped, as the result is degrading; and, eliminating every idea of profit, it breeds and increases crime by forcing honest help to do wrong, to get into the clutches of the law, to work in competition, and to undersell honest labor.

STATEMENTS OF SALESMEN OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

A traveling salesman of one of the largest establishments in an eastern city has this to say:

On June 23, 1905, I had gotten a hearing from a wholesale dry-goods house in reference to our line of shirts. This concern had been buying prison-made goods, but the prison concern had not delivered their goods promptly to the aforesaid dry-goods house. I was given an order subject to confirmation, the buyer at the time stating that if the prison concern that had previously supplied him with goods could give him a proper delivery and lower prices our order would be canceled.

A few days later our order was canceled by the wholesale jobbing house, they stating that they could better themselves.

Other instances of similar nature have often occurred.

I have found in my endeavors to sell shirts and overalls that wherever the jobbing house had faith in the proper delivery ability of the prison concern we could get no business, owing to the fact that we are always much undersold.

My concern is the leading concern of the country, and is in position to compete at all times with honest labor; in other words, we can always meet legitimate competition.

I have been selling this class of goods for over seventeen years.

Another employee of this firm states:

In my fourteen years' experience as traveling salesman for my firm I never had any difficulty in placing its products excepting when competing with prison-made merchandise, namely, work shirts and overalls.

My concern is one of the largest in the country, and is able to compete with honest labor at any time and secure business, but concerns who have prison-made goods to offer always and invariably undersell us, and this in spite of the fact that no fault can be found in our delivery of merchandise.

STATEMENTS OF INDIANA MANUFACTURERS.

An establishment in a western city, manufacturing pants, shirts, overalls, and coats, sends the following communication:

We beg the opportunity of submitting our case to your notice. Our worst competition is the * * *, who employ prison labor in Michigan City, Ind., and at several other points. We also come into competition with * * *, who, we are informed, operate a prison factory at Moundsville, W. Va.

These concerns, owing to the low cost of labor, undersell us in every instance, and whenever we come into direct competition we are forced to withdraw from the field. The prices are invariably lower, and this naturally works a hardship upon every legitimate factory in our line.

As an illustration in the difference of cost of production, we might cite the following: The sewing of an ordinary work shirt in our factory costs from 60 cents to 75 cents per dozen. This garment is made at the Michigan City prison, we are informed, at 24 cents a dozen. This difference represents a large profit, and you can readily see the hardship under which we are compelled to compete.

Another firm in the same city, manufacturing workingmen's clothing, also writes:

We would like to give our experience as to comparing manufacturers that make their entire product with free labor and that of manufacturers that make their entire product with convicts in prisons and reformatories.

In the first place, we sell our goods to the jobbers, and they always ask for their own brand, hence we place same for them on each garment. Now, then, goods that are made by convicts in the State prisons and reformatories over the United States conflict with our product in such a way that within the last ten years prison stuff was thrown on the open market, and governs our prices; and this stuff, made in these prisons, has left us without any profit. We think there should be some other way to have these convicts employed and not have them make goods to compete with free labor. We suggest that those firms that employ convict labor confine their entire product to that one particular State in which it is made, and not have the right to sell it over the entire United States. If that is done by Congress it would be one of the greatest bills that passes the House in this session. We will again say that prison-made goods govern the market value, and there certainly should be some way to prevent this. As we understand, about all goods made in prisons are sold direct to jobbers, who can have their own brands placed on each garment, which certainly is not justice to free labor and their consumers.

STATEMENT OF AN EASTERN MANUFACTURER.

An eastern concern, with factories in three different localities, states as below:

As affecting our line, viz, shirts, we would say that we sell almost exclusively the very largest wholesale trade, both throughout the United States as well as quite some for export. Of goods made in prison, while there are a few other firms who may be making some of their goods in this manner, the one firm who are direct competitors of ours and who make their entire product exclusively in prisons * * * also has other branches working under other names covering some of the prison contracts operated by them. Due to the competition they have given us since they have been in business, we have had occasion to give serious consideration to prison-made goods, with a view of protecting our interests if possible as against this class of production, and we have learned during such investigations that they are operating among other prisons and they have quite a number more, as to which we have been unable to obtain any information; but the following, we do know some of the details as to their contracts. These are the prisons at Sioux Falls, Iowa; Weathersfield, Conn.; Michigan City and Jefferson City, Ind., and Jackson, Mich. We also in this investigation have recently had occasion to learn that the contract at the Howard Prison, Providence, R. I., will shortly expire; and due to differences with the present contractor they anticipate making a change, and that this same firm have active negotiations now with a view of getting this contract. We have learned among other things, firstly, that at least in some of their contracts there is an understanding whereby product which can be termed as "seconds" is to be considered as being made without cost and no pay made for the same, and we are of the opinion that this may leave an opening for the construction of quite some of a product as such and bring it out free of charge. While operating as we do, and all others who use free labor, we are compelled to stand a loss of such work ourselves while we pay for the labor performed. We have found, for instance, that their contracts, where we have been able to obtain specific information, and this latter is very hard to obtain, due to the fact that it is carefully safeguarded as against publication, for reasons probably best known to them, that at Sioux Falls their contract provides for the full operation, including cutting, sewing, and putting up for shipment and the shipment charges themselves, at 30 cents per dozen shirts. At * * * the amount on a previous contract was 34 cents per dozen, which, however, in view of the difference in freight, would relatively figure as cheap if not cheaper than the previous contract quoted. We have been unable to obtain the price, while we do know some of the other details as to other contracts referred to, but we do know as to the * * * contract, that under this contract the State received a return of 28 cents per day last year per man employed, and we have been informed that the work performed by them would average 50 per cent more than the work of men or women in our employ at free labor who earn \$1.50 per day average. In the latter case we believe it reflects flagrantly the fact that some of the operators there have been permitted to work at night at no cost to the contractor as far as the State is concerned, while we pay under similar

conditions double pay for work performed as overtime. We can point as the best instance as to the effect of prison labor on free labor to the following:

There is a certain make of shirt, which is made with a double front and double back, which previous to the time that this firm started in business, and they have never worked except with prison contracts, we were paying for the sewing of the shirt alone 94 cents per dozen, for cutting $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen, and for folding and shipping $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen. This particular make was at once made a specialty of by them, and they have since employed in the making of this make the cheapest contract in their possession. Due to the competition given us we have repeatedly been compelled to make reductions in the price of the labor until we are now paying for this same shirt for the sewing operation as low as 68 cents per dozen, for cutting 7 cents per dozen, and for folding and shipping 5 cents per dozen. They are making this same garment under their contracts, taking probably the basis of the highest they have, at a total cost of 40 cents per dozen for these complete operations. If you will take the item of cutting as an example, we would say that we are paying cutters on an average of \$18 per week for a week of regular working hours, as against which they have in this one item to pay for a man employing the same machine and doing the same amount of work, if he works only the regular hours, at a cost to them of somewhere between 30 and 40 cents per day. This firm claims to do a business of about \$2,000,000 per year, and we would credit them with doing pretty nearly that much. The manner in which our goods are purchased by the trade is that orders are placed for season's requirements twice a year, and no orders are placed until all lines of any consequence are ready. While they can not, as is well known, supply all of the goods that are required in our line, yet immediately their prices are open and announced they have had the effect, season after season, of bearing the price of goods made by all others with free labor, and the result is that they have with their output influenced the price of no less than an average of \$20,000,000 worth of the same class of merchandise annually since they entered the field. In meeting competition with them our only resource has been, since the materials going into the garments are never made by them nor their competitors but are purchased at market prices in the market, has been to attempt to bring the cost of our labor down to the lowest possible price in an effort to meet theirs, and as a result we have made an average cut in the price of labor since the time that they entered the field of probably 25 per cent, and this has held good until within the last and present era of prosperity when the demand for free labor was such that in competition with others employing the same we have been compelled, up to about March 1 of the current year, to pay slightly more for the same, though recently again the situation seems to be changing, and there will be but one course open to us should conditions in any manner take a turn and be less prosperous, and that would be to again start the reduction of prices, as we will be compelled, due to this competition. At such times as the lines are open as above referred to there is no possibility of others withholding their line, awaiting the selling up of the prison product, for the reason that the trade have been in the habit of operating their purchases in a manner appealing to them and

allowing them to use such goods as are produced at radical prices, due to this labor, and filling in the remainder of their line from such as we are compelled to make with free labor, and further that there can be no delay in taking such orders and the placing of them, due to the fact that it requires the booking of contracts both for the material to go into the garment as well as the taking up of contracts for work for a season's production in advance by the wholesalers who distribute them to the retailer, and he to the consumer, and we manufacture for the first hands handling the product as does this firm employing prison labor. This statement covers the experience of two members of this firm, viz, our Mr. * * * and Mr. * * * who have sold almost our entire product both since and before this firm entered the field, and our experience dates back in this line for a term of more than twenty years.

CHAIRS, TABLES, ETC.

The strides made by convict labor in productive industry from occupations requiring but little skill in 1885 to those requiring superior skill in producing articles of high grade and value in 1904 can, perhaps, best be shown in the making of furniture in prisons.

The Second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor shows that furniture in 1885 was manufactured in 32 penitentiaries and prisons in 17 States. That the articles made were not much to be feared in a competitive sense would appear from the fact that in 21 of these institutions, in 12 States, the inmates were employed in the very ordinary occupation of caning seats for chairs, producing in that year 1,172,382 of these seats.

The product was not a finished one, the seats being used by manufacturers in making complete chairs in outside factories. In the same year, in 4 of these prisons in 4 States, the convicts produced 692,967 ordinary chairs complete, 83 per cent being of a common grade and 17 per cent of a medium grade.

In 1 State prison 46,500 bedsteads of common hard wood were made. In another State prison, \$71,416 worth of beds were made. In a State penitentiary were made \$50,836 worth of extension table slides, and in 3 prisons \$101,366 worth of miscellaneous furniture. The character of all kinds of furniture made by convicts in 1885 indicates that but little skill was required or expended.

In 1903-4 the investigation of the Bureau on the same lines showed that in 12 prisons of 5 States 525,253 seats were caned and 177,451 seat frames and other parts were made, while in 17 penitentiaries and prisons of 9 States the making of superior articles of furniture was carried on, of kinds and grades, as shown in the following list, very much unlike the common grades made in 1885.

Single articles of reed furniture, for which a manufacturer's wholesale price would be \$20 each, are now made by convicts and sold by the prison people for \$16. Hundreds of thousands of articles

of the same excellence of workmanship are now made in prisons. The value of the common chairs made in 1885 was about \$1 each.

The following list, showing the principal varieties of furniture made in prisons in 1903-4, will best serve to indicate the advance made:

- 56,128 rattan reed chairs, rockers, and settees.
- 222,480 dining and rocking chairs and settees.
- 125,711 reed rocking, children's, and nursery chairs, and settees.
- 176,920 office, dining, rocking, kitchen, folding, etc., chairs, cradles, and stools.
- 40,000 reed rocking-chairs, handmade, machine, wood frame.
- 15,000 gocarts, reed, hand worked.
- 30,809 large oak and birch rocking-chairs, machine made.
- 7,217 small oak rocking-chairs, machine made.
- 99,642 oak and birch cottage and dining chairs.
- 50,776 wooden chairs.
- 101,500 solid bottom chairs.
- 20,000 reed rocking-chairs.
- 255,000 chairs with cane seats.
- 11,000 dining chairs.
- 43,720 chairs with openwork bottoms.
- 72,332 parts of chairs.
- 525,253 cane seats and backs.
- 105,119 cane seat frames.
- \$580,838 worth of miscellaneous furniture.

In 1885 machinery was used in 6 prisons; in 1903-4 machinery was used in 16 prisons.

As in other industries investigated by the Bureau information as to the commercial effect of the prison product, when sold in competition with that of free manufacturers, was sought and secured from representative establishments in the Eastern and Western States.

A western manufacturer, in speaking of the power of prison-made articles to reduce prices, directed attention to the powers of concentration of product by prison interests and stated that the * * * Company controlled 7 prisons in 5 States in which furniture was made for the single prison-contracting concern. He also directed attention to the report of the commission of the State of New Jersey in 1879, which stated: "Trade, commerce, and manufactures ignore State lines entirely, and if convicts were employed in manufacturing an article of general use in one State only the goods thus produced, if better or cheaper than those made by free labor, would very soon find their way to all the other States and compete with their labor in that branch of industry."

He also stated that, as conditions existed in the manufacture of furniture to-day, the movement of prison-made goods and their effect was the same as if it were all made in one State and sold by one company, since the prisons are now convenient distributing points. He further explained the prison system as follows: "Their

usual method of marketing their [prison] goods was to use our catalogue to sell by and offer to supply any of the goods therein illustrated at a discount of 20 to 40 per cent from our printed prices. These prices were not inflated, but were based entirely upon such reasonable percentage of profit as every manufacturing establishment is entitled to."

A State (Illinois) penitentiary, operating under the public account system and not through a contractor, issued a large illustrated catalogue to the dealers, in which were shown 39 different styles of rattan reed furniture made in that prison, with the printed statement: "We have a stock of these numbers now on hand and will quote prices upon request." The following table gives a description of these articles, with the prison's net price to dealers for each, the price for each that the manufacturer employing free labor would sell to dealers, and the difference on each article between the prison and the aforesaid manufacturer's price:

PRICES OF FREE AND PRISON-MADE GOODS.

Description of articles.	Manufacturers' net price to dealers.	Prison net price to dealers.	Difference in favor of prison price.
Conversation chair.....	\$8.79	\$6.94	\$1.85
Large comfort rocking-chair.....	5.70	4.50	1.20
Large comfort rocker.....	5.70	4.50	1.20
Large armchair, spring seat, upholstered in cretonne.....	9.02	7.12	1.90
Large comfort rocking-chair.....	6.17	4.87	1.30
Large comfort rocking-chair.....	7.84	6.19	1.65
Large comfort rocker.....	4.75	3.75	1.00
Large armchair.....	7.12	5.62	1.50
Lady's armchair.....	5.70	4.50	1.20
Large comfort rocking-chair.....	8.07	6.37	1.70
Large arm rocking-chair.....	7.84	6.19	1.65
Large comfort rocker.....	6.17	4.87	1.30
Lady's rocking-chair.....	4.75	3.75	1.00
Fancy cabinet.....	5.70	4.50	1.20
Large comfort rocking-chair.....	4.75	3.75	1.00
Large comfort rocking-chair.....	5.70	4.50	1.20
Lady's armchair.....	6.17	4.87	1.30
Suite, 5 pieces.....	9.50	7.50	2.00
Couch (26 by 78 inches).....	12.82	10.12	2.70
Large armchair.....	7.12	5.62	1.50
Large armchair.....	6.41	5.06	1.35
Suite, 5 pieces.....	3.32	2.62	.70
Oblong workbasket (14 by 18 inches, 25 inches high).....	1.90	1.50	.40
Large comfort rocking-chair.....	4.75	3.75	1.00
Large comfort rocking-chair.....	7.84	6.19	1.65
Lady's rocking-chair.....	6.65	5.25	1.40
Reed arm revolving office chair.....	14.25	11.25	3.00
Lady's comfort rocking-chair.....	7.38	5.81	1.55
Large comfort rocking-chair.....	5.70	4.50	1.20
Lady's comfort rocking-chair.....	8.07	6.37	1.70
Large arm comfort rocking-chair.....	9.97	7.87	2.10
Lady's comfort rocker.....	4.51	3.56	.95
Large armchair.....	3.32	2.62	.70
Lady's comfort rocking-chair.....	3.32	2.62	.70
Tête-à-tête, 42 inches.....	19.95	15.75	4.20
Large arm rocking-chair.....	6.65	5.25	1.40
Large arm rocking-chair.....	7.12	5.62	1.50
Lady's sewing rocking-chair.....	3.60	3.00	.60
Large armchair, spring seat, upholstered in cretonne.....	7.60	6.00	1.60

STATEMENTS OF SALESMEN.

The following are from the reports of traveling salesmen to their employers:

"A chair has recently been put on the market to sell at \$7, which it was impossible for us to sell for less than \$10."

"In Peoria I was selling office stools, 32-inch leg, at \$8.50 per dozen. I met the prison chair company's 32-inch leg office stool at \$5.50 per dozen. I threw up the sponge, as that was less than our factory could produce the goods."

"In Joliet, a year ago last winter, I was offering our full oak solid saddle-seat diner at \$14.50 per dozen, and I met a like chair from the prison chair company at \$12 per dozen, less 20 per cent and 2 per cent delivered at the retailer's door, making the price less than the goods could be produced for with free labor."

"An oak diner, cane seat, three-slat double-spindle back, made by both the Joliet, Ill., and Frankfort, Ky., prisons, sold at \$9 per dozen, 5 per cent off, delivered anywhere in the State. We could not meet it with any chair of like proportion under \$11 per dozen."

STATEMENTS OF MANUFACTURERS.

The following statements show the situation as it appears to these manufacturers:

"A thing that is a great hardship to us is that no matter how dull business may be, and free factories must curtail their output to the needs of the market, the prison factories run just the same, and their crews just as large, or larger, at times of commercial depression as at other times."

"Whatever price the prison manufacturer places upon his goods makes the market price for this article."

"Up to 1903 we were employing from 150 to 200 men in the manufacture of reed furniture, particularly chairs and rockers, the men employed in this department making about \$2 a day. In that year the State of Michigan let by contract to a furniture company the labor of 350 convicts at Ionia Prison. The result of this competition has been that we are now employing about 60 people, all told, in the reed industry. Chairs we are selling for \$2.50 each are sold by the prison concern for about \$1.65 regularly. This competition has practically driven us out of the reed-chair business."

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

Up to about two years ago the prison at Joliet, Ill., was farmed out to parties who made there a variety of articles, principally boots and shoes, and rattan and reed furniture. We understand that manufacturers of boots and shoes felt their competition keenly, and we suf-

ferred very much from their making rattan and reed furniture, of which business this firm was the founder in this country.

They made reed chairs at such ridiculously low prices that it was impossible for the employer of free labor to compete with them and to pay their debts. We would instance that their usual method of marketing their goods was to use our catalogue to sell by, and offer to supply any of the goods therein illustrated at a discount of 20 to 40 per cent from our printed prices. These prices were not inflated, but were based entirely upon such reasonable percentage of profit as every manufacturing establishment is entitled to. We were not able to meet this competition, and in consequence lost a great many orders, which, could we have had them, would have meant work to free labor at good wages.

The State of Illinois finally legislated them beyond their borders. They moved the plant to Kentucky, and are now engaged there in practically the same business. We find their competition fully as serious as before, and they are now also engaged in manufacturing baby carriages and go-carts and a large line of common chairs.

This prison and others, one of which is located at New Haven, Conn., were controlled by the firm of * * *. A few months ago they were all consolidated and absorbed by * * * manufacturers of chairs, and we now have the more serious proposition of an employer of free labor also manufacturing similar goods in prisons and pushing their sale to the detriment of our legitimate business as well as their own.

The prison located at New Haven, which, as stated before, is now controlled by * * *, is now making large quantities of cheap and medium-priced cane-seated chairs and selling them much below market prices. For example, we inclose herewith illustration of their chair No. 101 A, priced \$10 per dozen with arms and \$9 per dozen without arms. We also show our corresponding chair, No. G-345-1, priced \$11.50 per dozen with arms and \$10.50 without arms.

We also inclose illustration of their chair No. 103, which lists at \$13.50 per dozen, and our corresponding chair, No. G-395-1, at \$16 per dozen, or \$15 per dozen if the back was set in between the posts as it does on their chair; also illustration of their rocking chair No. 103½, which they list at \$21 per dozen, and our No. G-395-3, which would list at \$24 per dozen if the back was set in between the posts as theirs does.

In sending you these illustrations we are comparing their latest printed prices with ours.

This Connecticut prison has an output, we believe, of about 75 dozen chairs per day, perhaps more, and we feel their unjust competition very severely through our eastern territory.

To go back to the reed furniture, we would advise you that the worst competition that we have in this line comes from the * * * Company, * * *, which has its goods made in the Detroit House of Correction and elsewhere in prisons.

We inclose herewith photograph of our reed rocker No. 118 D, which we formerly made, trying to compete with them in a small degree. Our wholesale price on this chair was \$2.25; their price was \$1.75 each, or perhaps less at times if in need of money. We have been obliged to discontinue this chair because we can no longer make it and sell it at \$2.25 each and pay our debts. By the aid of their con-

vict labor they can make it and sell it at \$1.75, and are flooding the country with the goods; whether they make any profit on it or not at this price we can not state.

At our factory at * * * we make chairs of various kinds—cane-seated and veranda chairs; reed and rattan chairs and furniture; folding chairs of every variety; baby carriages and gocarts; cocoa mats and mattings. This factory is affected in its output also by prison labor, and most especially in its mat department.

There are prisons in the Middle West that are now turning out these door mats in large quantities, many carloads a month, and they are sold through agents and through jobbers, such as * * *, who, through their great distributing facilities, are placing them in all the large department stores where mats are sold. In fact, we can now only sell these cocoa mats to parties whom we can prejudice against prison-made goods, or who have such a natural prejudice of their own, and parties who demand better grades of goods, special sizes, etc. This question of making mats in prisons should certainly be carefully considered, as it is a great obstacle to our business and prevents its expansion and the employment of more free labor.

We have sufficient competition on such goods by the importers of them without that of convict labor.

STATEMENT OF A MICHIGAN MANUFACTURER.

Our company has been competing with prison labor for more than twenty-five years, as it seems that the manufacture of chairs, in one form or another, is a favorite industry for the employment of prison labor in several of the prisons in the country.

If I give you the result of our experiences in two instances where we have had to deal with this competition you will probably be able to obtain more practical information from it than if I should attempt to set forth the general effects of prison labor on free labor, and the industries that employ free labor in competition with it.

The Detroit House of Correction makes a very similar line of goods to those which are manufactured by ourselves. They are making perhaps the best quality of that grade of goods which is made by any prison institution in the country. The goods, as they make them, should command as high a price as those made by free labor, because I believe that they are fully as good.

For a great many years * * * it was impossible to arrive at any understanding in the matter of prices, and their goods were sold in open market at figures very much below those which we were able to make or which the trade would pay were it not for the prison competition.

At that time the institution was running exclusively on making chairs. They were employing some three or four hundred long-term United States and Territorial prisoners sent in from outside of the State.

In the last few years * * * these conditions have been changed considerably for the better. A law was passed several years ago by the Michigan legislature prohibiting the employment of convicts outside of the State, and this, of course, reduced the number of prisoners in the institution.

Then, by the advice of the board of managers, Mr. * * * varied the industries and introduced the manufacture of pearl buttons and brushes. This, with the reduced number of inmates, relieved the situation in the chair business.

More than this, Mr. * * * has maintained a fairly reasonable understanding with the manufacturers of chairs in free factories, and does not make his prices run more than 5 or 10 per cent less than goods of the same quality made outside.

Up to 1903 we were employing from 150 to 200 men in the manufacture of reed furniture, particularly chairs and rockers. The men in this department were making about \$2 a day at piecework.

In that year the State of Michigan let to the * * * Company by contract the labor of 350 convicts at Ionia prison. The highest price paid for this labor was 50 cents per day and carrying with it the usual percentage of "lumpers," or men for which no charge is made.

The result of this competition has been that we are now employing about 60 people all told in the reed industry.

Chairs that we are selling for \$2.50 each are sold by the * * * Company for about \$1.65 regularly, and we are advised at much lower prices in large lots. This competition has practically driven us out of the reed-chair business.

Prison competition affects the employer of free labor in both good and bad times. In dull times the prison labor is kept employed whether there is demand for goods at a price or not. Goods are thrown upon the market when produced, as they must be disposed of without reference to their cost, even on the basis of prison labor.

When business is unusually good, as at the present time and during the last two or three years, there is such a demand for labor in other industries at good wages that it is impossible for a manufacturer who is competing with prison labor to obtain all of the labor he needs, because he is unable to pay the price which secures the labor from the industry that does not have prison competition to compete with.

For instance, in this State at the present time an intelligent workman, without any special trade, can find employment in the automobile industry at wages from \$2.25 to \$3 per day, while we are not able to pay any such a price for men on reed goods, who usually earn about \$2 per day, and then on work of a higher class than the prison labor makes.

Therefore it is only in medium times, when business is neither dull nor very good, that we are able to get the best results, because labor is then at a moderate figure and the supply is sufficient.

The employer of free labor is obliged to go into the open market and engage his workmen and must pay the market price.

The prison contractor, making a contract with the State at a very low price is assured of a uniform cost of labor for the full term of his contract, which is usually ten years.

As a matter of experiment, we have tried two different men who have been discharged from the Ionia prison, where they learned the trade of reed worker, and we find that they are able to do fully as much work as one working for us and who has learned his trade in a free shop.

It is true that these men are not always desirable employees, because of their bad character and irregular habits, but if they could be put under the same discipline outside that they are subjected to in prison I am quite sure that they would do fully as much work under the proper direction as the usual laborer does outside.

STATEMENT OF AN ILLINOIS MANUFACTURER.

I find it difficult to express in condensed form the situation as it has become impressed upon me after an experience extending over a dozen years or more in attempting to combat the distressing effects of the convict competition upon our own business and in other lines that are similarly affected, and that we have been cooperating with to secure relief. I might enumerate instances in the State of Illinois, when the State was selling the goods, that the convict-made article was sold on the market at prices that barely covered the cost of the raw material, and where the State received no benefit whatever from the labor, but at the same time the goods were sold and held up by the purchaser to the free manufacturer as the criterion of prices at which they were able to supply themselves. This condition was so unusual that, after continuing it to an extent that the State had lost upward of \$2,000,000, the plan was abandoned, and the convicts, contrary to the constitution of the State, were let by contracts to various companies. The result of the contract plan was that the price still continued to be so much below the price made by legitimate manufacturers in free shops that the competition effect was just as bad, and I might cite numerous instances of where oak chairs that should sell for a specific price per dozen were sold by the prison contractor at discounts ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, placing the net price to the customer below the cost to the free manufacturer, when his factory expenses and the wages that he was obliged to pay his free laborers were considered. Another instance that will serve to illustrate what, in our view, is an important point in its demoralizing effect upon a class of goods attacked by the prison contractor is in the reed-chair business. The case in point, a certain rocker known as the "comfort rocker," on which a proper price—we will say five years ago—was \$4 each to the trade, and at that price the manufacturer would enjoy a comfortable profit and would be able to pay his workmen a fair wage. A similar chair was made at the Joliet Penitentiary and put upon the market at \$3. The chair was not quite as good as the free-made chair, but at the same time was sufficiently so to attract the trade and to sell in very large quantities. The effect was to compel us to reduce the cost of our chair so that we might meet the competition. In doing this the chair became poorer in quality and the wages of the workmen were reduced so that we were able to produce a chair that we could sell at \$3.25, and it was sufficiently good so that it would secure a portion of the trade. The convict contractor then reduced the price of his own chair somewhat and reduced the quality somewhat, so that they were able to sell it for prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$2.50. In attempting to meet this we reduced the quality of our own chair again and reduced the wages again as low as we were able to, and by that means continued to sell a portion of our chairs for a while longer, until the prison contractor still further reduced the

quality of his chair, and in the end sustains a position in the market that has practically driven the free manufacturers out of this class of business, and the chairs are to-day being sold as low as \$1.75 each, but in doing this the material has been taken out and the quality of the work reduced to such an extent that a very inferior article has resulted and a customer that buys one of these pieces finds that in very many cases it is so weak in its construction that it will last but a little while, and the customer's impression is that the whole character of reed goods is weak and not durable, and the consequent result is a general injury to a class of business than which there is none more reputable in the country and which would not have been brought about had it not been for the convict competition. I might cite as coming to my knowledge in the course of investigations held that the trade of the broom manufacturers all over the country is most seriously injured by prison-made brooms; the shoe business in a certain line of working shoes that are universally used all over the country are made at the present time almost entirely in prison, and the free manufacturers, as well as the free laborers, are deprived of the opportunity of making this class of goods at all, because they have had to be absolutely abandoned by the free shops on account of their not being able to compete with convict-made goods. It is an indisputable fact to any fair-minded man that will inform himself on the question that it is not so much the question of volume of the product of a prison shop that affects the free manufacturer in the same class of goods as it is the price at which the convict-made article is sold, and that the effect of this price is to compel the free manufacturer to reduce the cost of his goods to the lowest possible point in material, and to reduce wages to the lowest possible point, thereby affecting all of that quality of labor. The pure statistician in reviewing the situation and comparing the volume of prison-made articles with the same articles made in the free shops does not seem to take into consideration the practical effect that it has on the manufacturer of any article that is attacked by the convict-labor contractor, and don't seem to take cognizance of the blighting and demoralizing effect that the convict-made article has.

I inclose with this a sheet covering illustrations lately issued by the Joliet penitentiary. The styles illustrated are almost entirely copies of our own. The prices indicated under the illustrations are the proper market prices as established by the reputable free factories of the country. The State, you will notice, does not publish prices, but in a line at the bottom of the sheet signify that they will quote prices on request. It is a fact given me by the warden of the Joliet penitentiary, and confirmed by outside reports, that the State sells these goods as low as 30 and in some cases 35 per cent discount, while the discount of the free manufacturer would range from 5 to 15 per cent. The difference makes more than the entire profit that it is possible for the free manufacturer to make, when you come to consider the fact that the prison contractor has the advantage, rent free of the factories of the State, including heat, light, and power; no insurance or taxes to pay on real estate, and that the labor paid by the contractor to the State will not exceed 40 to 50 cents per man, while the free manufacturer has to pay all of these operating expenses, with a wage scale to the man ranging in the close vicinity of \$2 per

day. The competition is most severe, and I am writing mainly about a class of goods in which we are vitally interested, but the principle is the same, whether it applies to chairs, brooms, shoes, hollow ware, shirts, matting, harness, or any other of the numerous kinds of goods that are taken up by the penitentiaries. It is an evil inherent to the principle of allowing public funds or public help to be used in the manufacture of goods sold in competition with private enterprise.

STATEMENT OF A MICHIGAN MANUFACTURER.

I take the liberty of addressing you upon the demoralizing effect of prison labor in this country when it comes in competition with free labor. I have made this a study for sixteen years or more, during which time I have been at the head of the * * * Company. It is a well-known fact among the furniture and chair manufacturers, especially the manufacturers of chairs, that great suffering has been sustained by them from the unfair competition by prison-made goods. This labor is contracted for at a comparatively very small price, running from 30 to 50 cents per day, this enabling such contractors to put their product on the market at a price that no manufacturer employing honest labor and paying living wages could possibly meet without loss. The prison shops pay no tax, while the manufacturer of chairs and other goods which come into competition with them, and their employees, pay millions of dollars toward the support of the National and State government. I have in my employ as superintendent of the woodworking department of our factory a man that was formerly employed as superintendent in a prison factory. He was in this factory for six or seven years as superintendent of certain branches of the work, and he does not hesitate to say that he could get more labor out of a convict than he can get out of the ordinary chair worker that we employ to-day. Labor throughout the country is in a very uneasy condition, and it is almost impossible to hold them or keep them together at the wages that the chair manufacturers are able to pay them at the present time. To show you the condition of the labor market to-day, would say that we have a very nice village with very large paper mills, and quite a large chair factory, and we employ from 150 to 200 men. In looking over the books I see that we have employed over 100 men between the 1st of January and the 1st of April who were not with us on the 1st of April. In other words, we had about 100 men that we employed who either left or were discharged during this time. I think the manufacturers of chairs throughout the country, in fact I am positive from my work with these manufacturers, would be willing and very glad to pay their men greater wages if it were possible for them so to do, but we are met by very low prices from every quarter on prison-made goods, and while the prisons can not supply all the chairs that are needed in this country, they have a very demoralizing effect on these prices, and a tendency to hold down legitimate prices on the products of free-labor chair factories. I was at the Ionia prison, in this State, some time ago when the contract was let to the * * * Company for a certain number of the convicts in that institution. I was there with a delegation from Grand Rapids, Detroit, and other furniture centers, composed largely of the strongest furniture and chair men in Michigan, to see if we could possibly keep these people from getting the contract from the State. At this time we met Governor

Bliss, together with several other State officials, but regardless of the influence brought to bear on them, the contracts were let to the * * * Company. Although I did not hear definitely at that time the price paid for them, I understand that it was from 33 cents to 35 cents per day for this labor. From what I have understood of the * * * Company, I do not think that they were very successful in their business before they got this contract. After that it was my pleasure to handle goods from the * * * Company, through our agents on the road. After the * * * Company had got this prison labor we received notice from the * * * people that they would have to withdraw their goods from us, as they intended to move their factory across the Detroit River into Canada, and do business there, selling their product in Canada, where they would not come into competition with prison labor. I know several other instances of this description, where people have retired from the chair business, or are working on such a close margin as to make business unsafe, largely on account of the competition from this prison labor. I understand from authority that is indisputable that during the last year the * * * Company made \$40,000 on their investment.

STATEMENT OF AN OHIO MANUFACTURER.

In behalf of our company and a large number of men employed in our reed department, we desire to submit to you facts that have been very serious in their effects upon us. There are a large number of convicts in the Ionia, Mich., prison and the Frankfort, Ky., prison who are employed in the manufacture of reed chairs and rockers. The very low price at which this labor has been contracted has made it possible for their work to be put upon the market at prices that are simply impossible for us to meet. A few years ago we had a large business on reed furniture, which with the reed work in our baby carriage and gocart bodies gave steady employment to a large force of men the year round, but owing to the loss of a large portion of our business on reed rockers, as a result of prison competition, we are unable to give employment to a large number of our reed workers from four to six months a year. These men, being unable to find employment at their trade, are forced to work at other labor at much less wages than they could earn and should earn at their trade. This works an injury to free skilled labor, and to our stockholders, who have their capital tied up in a plant equipped to employ them.

STATEMENT OF A MICHIGAN MANUFACTURER.

Prison-made goods are a constant menace to legitimate business and by disturbing the markets minimize the possibility of manufacturers making as favorable and permanent arrangement in the matter of wages and employment with their employees as would be possible if all were governed by the competition arising from natural free conditions. It is not so much in the quantity actually sold that the evil is most apparent, but in the constant disruption of trade conditions. The average dealer desires to conduct his business on a fair basis and supply goods to his customers that represent good construction, merit, and value, and thereby hold and renew his trade, and preferably favors the marketing of good chairs made in

a free shop. The fact that every dollar paid to a free shop represents larger wages, paid to deserving men supporting worthy families, is a source of pride to the dealer, and he is reluctant to handle goods made by convicts who have no interest in their work, and he knows that the money paid for prison goods swells the contractors' profits, and its beneficial effect on the community as compared to money paid to worthy and free mechanics is correspondingly lessened. But unfortunately there are dealers who are willing to handle anything that promises profits, and one such dealer in a town, putting in a stock of prison-made goods and offering them for sale at prices lower than a manufacturer paying liberal wages can make the goods, destroys the trade of all the other dealers, and presses their business to the exclusion of any fair profits to which they are entitled. Thus the effect of the sale of prison-made goods destroys confidence in the community and forces the standard of merit and values to the lowest point.

Again, it is obligatory upon free manufacturers desirous of perpetuating an honorable business to incur a great deal of expense in the creation and designing of suitable goods, possessing meritorious features, that will attract trade and meet the demands of the trade. This custom being prevalent among competitive firms insures good comfortable styles that represent but a fair profit, and it is very discouraging to a manufacturer after he incurs this trouble and expense and has taxed his resources in originating and marketing useful styles to have them produced in a mutilated form by piratical prison contractors and offered in competition at prices that are not in any sense governed by cost of designing, or wages paid cabinetmakers, who have learned a trade and are worthy supporters of the community in which they live.

The usual response by persons interested in gains resulting from convict-made goods to arguments advanced by free manufacturers and operatives engaged in free manufactories that they wish to suppress the trade in prison-made commodities for their selfish interest is very rarely justified by facts. While gain may be the primary motive that governs any and all manufacturers, yet the perpetuation and advancement of their employees is a dominant feature, and the manufacturer who is not in a great measure actuated by a feeling of pride in the liberal distribution of good wages is a rarity; and one of the most inimical sources of prevention of liberal wages to operatives in free chair factories can be traced directly to prison competition in chairs.

STATEMENT OF A SALESMAN FOR A MICHIGAN MANUFACTURER.

In reply to yours of the 17th instant, I would say that competition with the line of chairs manufactured by the Detroit house of correction at the very low prices they quote and the extra 3 per cent discount which they give over and above other manufacturers loses to myself, as well as others selling in this territory, a great share of trade that I would no doubt secure if prices and discounts were on an equal basis.

You can take in my territory such dealers as * * * and many others whom I could mention, who, when I approach them on certain patterns, show me what they are buying from the Detroit

house of correction at a much lower price. Take, for instance, their Nos. 29 and 34 diners, with bent front legs; oak chairs, at \$11 per dozen; No. 52 oak diner at \$8; also No. 33 short post-oak diner, a very good chair, at \$11.50. I am certain that no free factory can put the same goods on the market and make money. The strongest competition of all, though, from them, is the new line of cheap diners they recently put out in both cane and wood seat, all finished in imitation of quartered-oak stock, a good finished large-sized chair. I refer to their No. 100 and No. 101 cane seats at \$10 per dozen and No. 102 and No. 103 at \$9, cane seats. Also Nos. 104 and 105, wood seats, at \$9 per dozen. These chairs to be made by free labor, and put on the market at same price, would be at a loss to any manufacturer.

STATEMENT OF A WISCONSIN MANUFACTURER.

The chair manufacturers have to compete with a good many prison factories making chairs. It has been a great burden on us for the reason that the rate of wages paid by the prison manufacturer has only been from 33 per cent to 40 per cent of that paid in free factories. Besides that, they have been furnished in many instances with light, heat, and power and in some instances nonproducing help, such as men who clean up the factory, etc., at a mere nominal price or for nothing. These chairs have been put on the market at from 20 to 40 per cent less than we could put out a similar chair. Another thing that is a great hardship to us is that no matter how dull business may be, and free factories must curtail their output to the needs of the market, the prison factories run just the same, and their crews just as large or larger at times of commercial depression than at other times. I believe that the burden of taking care of the criminals of the country should fall on all the people and not on some particular class of manufacturers with whom the prisoners are brought in competition. That the prisoners must be taken care of in a humane way, and should be so cared for as to come out of prison benefited by their confinement, rather than made more defective, will be acknowledged by everyone. The system of contract labor makes these men mere machines. They come out of it merely a cog in some machine. It is hardly possible that they find the machine outside of prison into which they would fit and become useful, self-supporting citizens. In my opinion their prison work should be manual labor, with the least possible use of machinery, and along lines so diversified that they will not be a burdensome competitor to free factories, and will be so qualified by their prison training as to be able to do more than one thing when they get out of prison. The restriction on interstate trade of prison-made goods, I believe would force the States to take up this problem. The financial earnings of the prisoner should be the least item considered in settling the problem.

STATEMENT OF A WISCONSIN MANUFACTURER.

Prison labor has certainly had a decided tendency to lower the wages of free labor in the chair factories of this city.

A chair has recently been put on the market to sell at \$7 which it was impossible for us to sell for less than \$10. This is only one instance given as a comparison, as the material was equal in price.

To lower our selling price it would be necessary to take it from the laborer.

Personally I find a great deal of trouble, particularly in the South, because of this alien labor.

STATEMENT OF AN ILLINOIS MANUFACTURER.

One of our men was lately arrested while at work in our factory; he was tried and convicted of burglary and sent to the penitentiary for a term of years, where he is now engaged in making chairs of the same class as he was working on while with us, and thereby becoming a great source of competition to his former fellow-workmen.

The case illustrates to my mind an important situation whereby the convict-made product, on account of the lower prices on the market, of necessity bears down the wages of any workman in a similar craft, increasing their temptation to commit crime for which they may be sent to the penitentiary, and add to the very competition they had before been striving against, as it is a well-known fact that the prison authorities will invariably put a man at work at the trade with which he is familiar. I think the illustration is good, as drawing out the fact that the present method of contracting convict labor is tending to produce convicts out of free men as much or more than the punishment within the walls of the prison tends to reform the prisoner, and as there are many times the number of honest laborers employed in proportion to the convicts in any trade with which you might choose to compare, it would prove to be the fact that for every convict employed in any trade he is injuring the wages of all the workmen in a similar trade in proportion to the number employed, as well as at the same time rendering it impossible for the employers of labor to obtain a fair return for their capital invested.

STATEMENT OF A MISSOURI MANUFACTURER.

There is no doubt in our mind as to the bad effect on free labor where factories employing such free labor are in competition with goods manufactured by convict labor, no matter in what line of manufacture that may be, as we are well aware of the bad effect it has in the line we manufacture, as the factory to meet such competition has to economize at all points, and one of the greatest is the labor, so you can readily see in what way it affects the free labor.

We are at present compelled to meet the prices, as close as we can, offered by jobbers in this city on chairs bought from the Detroit House of Correction; in fact, we believe the greater part of its output, which affects the free labor employed by us very seriously.

It would be impossible for us to give you the number of styles referred to when calling your attention to the jobbers handling the output of the Detroit House of Correction excepting in a general way, and that would be from the price of the four spindle bow back wood-seat chair at \$4.75 per dozen, or less, to the fancier cane and wood seat line of about \$12 per dozen.

As you understand, we find no regular prices on this line of goods, excepting to be under whatever price is offered on similar goods by the factories employing free labor.

In other words, it seems they try to be from 10 to 25 per cent lower. After considering the matter carefully, there is no doubt but

that on that class of goods, taking the prices quoted, we should now be getting about 25 per cent more to allow a margin.

The cheapest chair that we manufacture to-day is the four spindle bow back, which sells at \$5.25 per dozen, and if it was not for this competition, ought to sell for better than \$6, and by the prices being too low, the factories naturally do not push sale of this class of goods, which, of course, is a detriment to the free labor.

STATEMENT OF A MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURER.

In a general way, would say that in several departments of our business we are subjected to competition from this source, which restricts and hampers our operations greatly. This will apply particularly to our lines of reed furniture, children's carriages and go-carts, wood and cane seat chairs and cocoa mats and mattings.

There is, perhaps, scarcely another corporation or firm in the entire country conducting a business of such diversity as ours which is so hampered. Because of competition from the institutions employing convict labor, in Pennsylvania and Maryland, our mat and matting business has been conducted at a serious loss for several years, and we are only hanging on in hopes that something will develop in the near future to justify our continuance in the business. Otherwise, we must abandon it absolutely within a comparatively short time. Within a few days we have been obliged to make such reductions to our largest customer for reed furniture to meet the competition of contractors employing convict labor in the State of Michigan that there will be nothing in it for us unless we can still further reduce our prices for labor, and this it will be very difficult for us to do, as our employees in that department are already poorly paid, as the result of our efforts to stay in the business, and compete with this objectionable competition.

STATEMENT OF AN OFFICIAL OF A MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Our organization of manufacturers has taken up the fight against the competition emanating from State prisons in many of the States, and in some of them we have met with pronounced success. Our object is to have all of the States adopt what is called "the New York law," which prohibits the placing of the products of prison labor on the open market. We are, however, materially handicapped, from the fact that there is no national law prohibiting the transporting of the prison-made goods made in one State to another State. I am under the impression that there is a national law now upon the statute books which prohibits the importation of prison-made goods made in any foreign country into the United States. Now, could not this be extended so that we could get relief through a law confining the prison-made goods made in a State to the State in which they are produced?

It is an admitted fact that the competition that the free manufacturer and the free laborer is now competing with is one that it is impossible for them to meet. Whenever a prison contractor takes up a certain line of goods to manufacture, it invariably results in the absolute abandonment of this particular line by the free manufacturer and free laborer. We have found this to be a fact in all of our

investigations, which have extended to boots and shoes, cooperage, hollow ware, certain lines of plumbers' supplies, saddlery, hosiery, furniture, reed and rattan chairs and furniture, wood and cane seat chairs, etc. The hollow-ware industry is one that we might say has been absolutely absorbed by the prison contractor, and there are to-day but few, if any, free shops manufacturing hollow ware by free labor. This was once a great free industry, and all employees formerly demanded for this work have been obliged to seek employment elsewhere. The lines of goods manufactured by the prison contractor with prison labor are now seldom made by the free manufacturer, due to the fact that it is impossible for him to meet the competition. This same argument holds good in all the various industries.

In our investigations we have found that the prison contractor undersells the free manufacturer all the way from 20 to 40 per cent. In many instances it was proven that the goods sold by the prison manufacturer were listed at such low prices that the free manufacturer was unable, if he was forced to sell his product at the same figures, to pay the bare wages of his men and the cost of the raw material. He was simply compelled to stop manufacturing this line of goods.

It is not the quantity of goods manufactured in the prisons to which we object. It is the placing of them upon the open market, for it is a fact that the competition emanating from the prisons regulates the market price of the article manufactured. This is the evil that both the free manufacturer and free laborer objects to. Whatever price the prison manufacturer places upon his goods makes the market price for this article, and forces the free manufacturer to sell his product at a loss or close up his business. For it is a fact that no free manufacturer can compete with the prison contractor.

STATEMENT OF A MICHIGAN MANUFACTURER.

I am just in receipt of the inclosed letter from Mr. * * *, who has traveled for us for four or five years in the State of Illinois. I think this will give you specific cases enough for all practical purposes. Mr. * * * letter is a fair representation of the chair trade at the present time. I will say in addition to this that our chairs are sold in less than carload lots at 2 off 30 days, net 60 days. The only point that we equalize freight for is in the West, and we equalize freight with Chicago, as I think most of the old-established chair houses do.

STATEMENT OF A SALESMAN OF A MICHIGAN MANUFACTURER.

Yours of the 17th instant just to hand, and I note your request for specific instances of my experience with prison-made goods in the chair trade. Had you asked these questions two years ago I could have given you a volume of it, but of late I had come to regard it as an incurable evil, and whenever I have come up against prison-made chairs and their prices I do not try to sell our chair, as it can not be done without a loss, and I go off and leave the customer.

For instance, two years ago this summer we were getting a fair trade from * * * in bow backs and cheap elm diners and the

* * * people came in there and sold the same patterns at 50 cents per dozen on bow backs and 75 cents and \$1 per dozen less on the other patterns and we lost out our trade, simply because I had to meet those prices, and if I had it would have taken off all the profit we had on these goods.

In Peoria I was selling office stools at \$8.50 per dozen, 32-inch leg. I met the then * * * Company's 32-inch leg office stool at \$5.50 per dozen. I threw up the sponge, as that was less than our factory could produce the goods.

In Joliet a year ago last winter I was offering our full oak solid saddle-seat diner at \$14.50 per dozen to * * * and I met a like chair from the * * * Company at \$12 per dozen, less 20 per cent and 2 per cent delivered at the retailer's door, making the price less than the goods could be produced in the open market with free labor. Perhaps you will remember I bought one of those chairs for \$1 and sent it home for your inspection. All over the State of Illinois I have had to meet an oak diner, cane seat, three slat, double-spindle back, sold at \$9 per dozen, 5 per cent off, delivered anywhere in the State, made by both the Joliet, Ill., and Frankfort, Ky., prisons. We could not meet it with any chair of like proportion under \$11 per dozen and make a cent, so I could not sell our goods to meet it without a loss, and hence did not sell. I meet Frankfort, Ky., prison goods all over central Illinois, but can not compete with them. At Danville, Ill., they sell an oak sewing rocker at \$9 per dozen, delivered, the same kind of a chair we have to get \$14 per dozen for—viz, our 713-0.

Now, what I have said of these few instances is equally true all through a wide line of chairs, which are similar and alike in style and patterns made in prisons, as well as in other factories employing free labor. We can not meet their prices without a loss, and I do not try to any longer—I simply lose the trade and go on. I wish to add here that delivery means 5 per cent to 10 per cent additional discount to the dealer, depending upon distance shipped. Never less than 5 per cent, often more than 10 per cent.

BRUSHES.

In 19 penitentiaries and prisons of 8 States great quantities of scrubbing, shoe, stove, clothes, horse, and whitewash brushes are manufactured. The States are Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, and Utah.

Cheap scrubbing brushes—made of tampico fiber and retailing at 5, 8, and 10 cents each—are typical of the prison grade of brushes, and constitute the principal part of convict brush manufacture.

The volume of prison-made brushes of this kind is so great, and the prison prices so low, that most of the brush manufacturers employing free labor have been compelled to abandon those grades to the prisons and to take up the manufacture of higher grade goods. These manufacturers of brushes have also become purchasers of prison-made brushes, to sell with those of their own manufacture when both grades are demanded by jobbers and dealers. Manu-

facturers still making cheap grades are at their wits' end in attempting to meet prison competition.

Brushes and brooms are two distinct industries, differing radically in materials used, in form of product, and machinery required—the two products not being made in the same factories.

In this, as in other industries investigated by the Bureau, information was sought and secured from representative manufacturers in the New England States and in other Eastern, Middle, and Western States.

Without further comment their statements are herewith presented:

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

We were formerly largely engaged in the manufacture of scrub and shoe brushes. Fifteen years ago our product of scrub and shoe brushes amounted to \$20,000 annually. It was the principal product of the factory at that time. Now we do not manufacture any of these goods, excepting 50 gross of shoe brushes annually; no scrubs.

We were driven out of the manufacture of this class of goods by the prison product, and now manufacture goods not made in prisons, such as hairbrushes, clothes brushes, hat, flesh, bath, and other kinds of brushes. We used to get \$15 per gross for scrubs, a fair margin of profit. The prison scrubs sold for \$9 and \$10 per gross for the same class of goods.

We would go into the manufacture of scrub and shoe brushes again if we had no competition other than the legitimate manufacturers of the country. We could turn them out better, faster, and cheaper than formerly, as our facilities are greater. We own a large grove of white birch trees within a few miles from our factory. We cut the logs ourselves, then in our wood-working factory, with the best modern machinery, we manufacture the backs and parts complete, including the boring of the holes ready for the bristles or tampico. As a matter of fact, we sell these parts to other manufacturers; yet, in spite of all these advantages, the firm would not again go into the manufacture of scrub and shoe brushes, owing entirely to prison competition.

STATEMENT OF A PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURER.

Five years ago we gave up the manufacturing of all the cheaper grades of brushes that we were then making, owing to the fact that we could not compete with convict labor. We are to-day buying all such brushes as we require in the way of scrubbing brushes, cheap whitewash, and other low-price brushes from the prison contractors in Cincinnati and other prison-labor concerns because we were unable to make these lines of brushes and sell them at a profit that would compete with penal-labor institutions.

We took our representative off the road because we could not compete with * * * of St. Louis and * * * of Chicago, who are jobbing concerns that handle prison labor outputs exclusively, and, if it were not for prison labor and the unprofitable competition developed by concerns jobbing convict-made lines of brushes,

we could treble our output, and would therefore increase the size of our factory and employ more than three times the number of hands that are now engaged by us.

STATEMENT OF A MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURER.

As to the effect of prison competition on our business, I beg leave to say that it is the very worst evil connected with our business. It makes competition so fierce that we are practically shut out from manufacturing a great many styles of brushes that otherwise could be sold in the market at a fair margin of profit; and in proof of the above, I wish to give one or two instances of what is happening nearly every day.

My salesmen will bring in samples of brushes similar to the ones I am manufacturing, and will say: "The prison contractors, * * * sell this brush for \$9 per gross. The trade will give me the orders if I can meet the price." So I proceed to make up a sample lot of the brushes, and find the cost to be very near \$9 per gross, paying only fair wages—that is to say, about \$6 per week for that part of the work done by female help, and not over \$12 per week for the work performed by male help, which you will of course admit is not very large pay for either branch of the work, but still I am unable to sell the goods in competition with the above-named house, for the reason that they are employing prison labor in several penal institutions in the West, and I have seen it stated in a trade journal, Brooms, Brushes, and Handles, that in one of these institutions they had secured the contract for the labor of the inmates at 25 cents per day, so that this enables them to sell the brushes in the open market at the cost figure to me, but still leaving them with a good profit.

I could give you several instances similar to the above, but all having the same result. Allow me to say that in the manufacture of these goods I have the most improved and latest kind of machines for the work, but I understand there are no restrictions in the institutions mentioned above as to the use of machinery, although I understand there is some limit to this in the eastern prisons.

The class of trade which I make a specialty of handling use a great many of such brushes as are made by the prisons, and I am forced to make them in order to sell my other goods, and in many instances I have to put them in at cost on account of the prison competition.

At the present time I am manufacturing an average of about 2,000 brushes per day of this particular kind of goods, and most of these I have to sell in small quantities to the small dealers in order to get any profit on them whatever, but if it were not for the prison competition I fully believe that I could increase my output at least four times as much, and at a fair margin of profit.

STATEMENT OF A CONNECTICUT MANUFACTURER.

Regarding the work of brush making in penitentiaries, we can assure you that we find this the most difficult, injurious, and unfair of all competition which we have to meet. We have for a long time made several styles of small scrub brushes especially for the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. The cut in prices of these goods made by the manufacturers of prison-made goods copied after our

patterns has practically reduced the prices below the actual cost of making the goods of the same quality which we were making them before this competition began. The quality of these goods has, therefore, in many cases been changed to inferior quality and the prices still further cut by this competition, so that at the present time we are compelled to turn our attention more to the making of other goods and supplying these only where we are able to do so at a slight profit or to trade we are furnishing other lines of goods and who desires to keep them supplied with these styles of our make. What is true in regard to these goods in Philadelphia and Baltimore markets is also true in regard to these same styles as well as other styles particularly adapted to other localities, like New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and throughout the country.

The shoe brush market has also been particularly affected by this class of competition. The small shoe brush known as our No. 2 Grey Tampico, which we sell at \$8.50 per gross, is offered by the prison makers at \$7.50 per gross. Other better grades of shoe brushes from \$12 to \$24 per gross are generally offered and sold by the prison makers at a price just about the same or a little less than it would actually cost us to make the same grades of goods.

Other styles of scrub brushes made in palmetto fiber, which were formerly sold at a fair profit, have been so cut in price since the prison makers began to offer them that there is practically no profit in our furnishing these goods at the present time. In fact, nearly every style of scrub brush which we put out we soon find in the market, copied by the prison makers and offered at a reduced price, and the greatest difficulty in meeting this competition is that they have no regular prices, but continue to cut under those which we make, until our profits are entirely gone, and they are furnishing goods at less than the actual cost for us to produce them. We are glad to see that the Government is finally taking an interest in the matter, which we trust will lead to a fair and proper adjustment of the same.

STATEMENT OF A MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURER.

In response to your inquiry regarding prison labor as affecting our business, would say that we do not make many articles which are in same line of brushes as are made generally in prisons. Our business is principally manufacturing paint, varnish, kalsomine, whitewash, and artist brushes, nearly all of which kinds are made from bristles and expensive raw materials, which prisons can not handle and use in making product in an economical manner. The waste by them is so much as would destroy profits on good brushes, if made by them.

We do, however, make some lines of cheap fiber whitewash brushes similar to prison goods, of same class, and on that class of goods we are forced to sell at a small nominal profit, or sometimes at prices below cost to make sales in competition with, especially Ohio, prison competition.

We sell many of our customers, who are dealers, their entire assortment of brushes, and also furnish them the cheap whitewash brushes in the way mentioned at sacrifice prices, rather than oblige them to buy a few articles outside. We do not wish to give any customer an excuse for buying a portion of his brushes elsewhere, and therefore sell in the manner named. They make parallel lines of cheap white-

wash which they sell at much less than we can. While the finish of articles is not as nice as ours, the wearing qualities are the same.

We were some years ago active in getting the laws of our own State and New York State changed so as to allow brush manufacturers to regain their business, which had been practically wrecked by prison competition. The brush business is very largely a business of small shops, often merely family shops, and needs all the protection that the Government can give it. Prison competition affects very seriously the small manufacturers, as both classes make goods of same character. More than half of the brushes made in the United States are made in small shops. The larger manufacturers make the better kinds of brushes in a general way which are not so much affected by prison competition as the small makers.

STATEMENT OF THE BUYER OF ONE OF THE LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES.

We can buy a certain grade of dusting brushes, convict made, at \$10 per gross, which retail for 10 cents. We can not buy the same grade of dusting brushes from regular manufacturers at less than \$16 to \$18 per gross.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

Messrs. * * *, * * *, N. Y., manufacturers of a general line of brushes, state that their output of scrub and shoe brushes was four times as great ten years ago as it is now, and that this falling off is entirely owing to prison competition.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

The * * * Brush Company, * * *, N. Y., state that their product of one line of goods has fallen off 75 per cent in twelve years, on account of the competition of the New Jersey State prison at Trenton. The firm abandoned the manufacture of scrub and shoe brushes, owing to prison competition.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

We buy a nail or hand brush made of tampico, wire drawn, hand-made tack back, made in the penitentiary. We buy from the prison contractor direct. We pay 17 cents per dozen in ten gross lots, \$2.04 per gross delivered at Buffalo, freight prepaid. We made this class of goods ourselves up to eight years ago, but abandoned their manufacture for the reason that we would have to get 25 cents per dozen, or \$3 per gross wholesale to make and sell at a profit. The margin of profit at those figures was 2 cents per dozen.

STATEMENT OF A MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURER.

We were formerly manufacturers of the cheap grade of scrubbing and shoe brushes similar to those made in prisons, but have been purchasers of prison goods for many years and up to the present, the prison contractors offering and selling their goods at lower prices than out-

side manufacturers can make them for. Whenever a wholesale buyer orders a line of goods of our own manufacture, and also wants a lot of cheap shoe and scrub brushes, our traveling salesman would give him on the prison goods a price of \$10, which would be \$1 profit; and if a lower price was insisted on, would put them in at \$9, which was cost to us, sooner than lose the order on our regular grades.

STATEMENT OF A PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURER.

In addition to my other grades, I make a line of cheap scrubbing brushes, which retails in the stores at 5 cents, 8 cents, and 10 cents. The prison contractors make similar scrubbing brushes (made of tampico, wire drawn), which also retail at 5 cents, 8 cents, and 10 cents. Prices at which the prison goods are sold to the jobbers and my prices are:

Article.	My price per gross to jobbers.	Prison price per gross to jobbers.
5-cent brush.....	\$4.80	\$4.20
8-cent brush.....	7.80	6.00
10-cent brush.....	9.24	7.50

Mr. * * * complains that when the Government arsenal sends out specifications for bids on brushes, a free manufacturer seldom gets a contract, the Government accepting the prison-made goods from the lowest bidder.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

For about twelve years I manufactured the same class of goods as that made in prisons, to the extent of about \$10,000 per year. We have gradually gone out of that class of goods and gone into specialties. Last year we manufactured not to exceed \$1,000 worth of that grade of goods in scrub brushes, shoe brushes, stove brushes, etc. We were compelled to practically abandon that class of work owing to the competition of convict-made goods. We would have continued making them were it not for this, as we could readily meet any free competition. Even the \$1,000 worth we now make (10 per cent of our former product) we would abandon on account of the low prices were it not that we make them to sell with our higher-grade goods. We sell them at almost cost. We had to sell at \$8 on occasions, at which there was no profit at all to get in other goods. Some years ago the State of New York, at the Elmira Reformatory, manufactured brushes on a large scale by contract. The contractor bought his raw materials from the same concerns as we did, yet the prison goods undersold us in the open market.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

A New York manufacturer of mill, foundry, and toilet brushes states that he was driven out of the manufacture of shoe and scrub brushes by prison competition. He had to refuse an order at a prison price of \$10 per gross, as he could not make them at less than \$15 per gross.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

Mr. * * * has been making scrubbing brushes and others at his own factories in New Jersey and New York. He also had contracts with the prison at Elmira, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, and Albany, N. Y., and some New Jersey institutions, to take all of their output. I worked for him thirty years and was his foreman for twenty-one years at his New York factory, and for fifteen years the cost of his regular factory goods was from 80 cents to \$1.25 per gross higher than the cost of his prison-made contract goods of same kinds including all materials, labor, and superintendence.

STATEMENT OF AN OHIO MANUFACTURER.

Relative to effects of prison labor on free manufacturing concerns, our line of manufacture originally consisted of such lines as are now manufactured by convict labor. About twenty-five years ago, finding it impossible to compete with such labor, we began to drift toward the manufacture of the better grade of goods and have been increasing on this line and abandoning the cheaper goods more and more each year. So that at present we are to our knowledge directly affected only slightly, if at all, by prison or convict labor, although indirectly our sales may have been affected to a certain extent by the cheaper prison-made goods having been used as leaders and entering wedge by competitors.

We firmly believe, however, that prison labor being abolished in all States would tend toward the betterment of our condition generally.

STATEMENT OF AN OHIO MANUFACTURER.

Replying to the Government inquiry as to the commercial effect of the product of convict labor on the products of this company when sold in the open market, I have to state, as an illustration of the injurious effect, we have this very morning (as illustrative of what has been going on for a number of years) received a letter from our representative at Pittsburg, which shows what he has encountered there and other places in his endeavors to sell our goods to the wholesale trade in competition with the goods offered by prison contractors. He says in submitting an order that "the prison manufacturers of this certain number are selling the same at \$7.43 per gross, whereas our price is \$8 per gross. The prison people have a few customers who get a quantity discount and these people are among them. Something certainly has to be done if we propose to get our share of the trade on this line of goods."

As a matter of fact, the article in question costs us to produce \$9.48 per gross, and we are offering the same at \$8 in order to hold this trade for the better class of goods.

The volume of business in certain numbers affected by prison competition has fallen off from 50 to 60 per cent within the last eight years. In fact, we have discontinued the manufacture of certain brushes as a result of prison competition which formerly had a good sale.

In the matter of price upon the class of goods manufactured by prisons, we should, as free labor employers, receive at least 33 per cent more for our goods than what the prison goods are offered for at the present time.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

It will be a benefit to manufacturers and vastly more so to the brush makers themselves if it were impossible to transport convict-made or reform-school or workhouse goods out of the State where they were made. This would be a long stride toward helping brush makers earn a better daily wage. The State of Ohio leases her prisoners in prisons, penitentiaries, workhouses, and reform schools at 40 to 60 cents per day (or did until very recently, and I have heard of no change), and the lessees pay no rent, no fuel, no light, and sometimes for no power. The products made under such advantageous conditions (to the lessee) are marketed all over the United States in ruinous competition with legitimate factories that have to bear the legitimate charges mentioned, and to the detriment of the wage-earner in said factories. It is a well-known fact in State and county economics that it is rarely that such contracts result in anything but loss to the lessors and the deficit has to be borne and paid by the respective communities. It is an unjust and an unnecessary burden placed upon them by a wrong and corrupt system. The city of Cleveland, Ohio, workhouse has made "dandy" or root mane brushes for years and sold them to large jobbing centers, at prices 20 per cent less than any manufacturer could, and deprived them of what should have been legitimate sales. The same place has sold whitewash brushes under the same conditions. I was compelled once to buy 300 dozen for an export order and bought them 20 per cent less than we could make them. The same conditions prevailed in Cincinnati, Ohio; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Moundsville, W. Va.; Columbus, Ohio; Lancaster, Ohio; Elmira, Albany, and Sing Sing, N. Y., and Kings County Penitentiary. I have known men who were salesmen for prison goods to sell large bills of brushes at any price they could get to secure a customer. If a legitimate factory offered at \$40 a gross, the prison man would say "take 10 or 20 more gross at \$33." A cut of 10 to 20 per cent is always ready to get an order. I have known prison-work salesmen to tell customers that they can sell at other men's costs or less and make good profits. I have had (when I was "on the road") to sell certain lines at cost in order not to lose all because of this competition. In New York and Brooklyn and for the past four years, legitimate manufacturers can not sell a floor broom, a dusting brush, a paint brush, a whitewash brush, or hardly any other kind, to the school department and some others, because of the Kings County Penitentiary, and the public have to make good a big fat deficit every year because of these methods. I have been in the brush business twenty-five years or more, and I have never known a prison contract to be profitable to anyone but the holder, except of course, from the humanitarian standpoint of giving the prisoners occupations (which we as manufacturers are compelled to recognize). The contracts are only dollar-making schemes for the holder, for the taxpayer always makes good a shortage. If all penal and reform institutions can be compelled to sell their entire product in the State where made, if all such articles must be distinctly stamped "prison made" and name of place where made; if the number of inmates can be apportioned to each industry so as not to overburden said industry, and if prices are made to be but a little under the prices of comparative goods made by free labor, I think a great deal

of the trouble will be eliminated. There are other points and conditions I could consider, but at this writing have not time, but will be pleased to later, should you wish it.

BROOMS AND WHISKS.

Prominent among the industries of the country injuriously affected by convict competition is that of broom and whisk making. It is a favorite prison industry, partly on account of the comparative cheapness of its raw materials and partly because brooms can be made easily by hand, though lacking in finished workmanship, by convicts. Where machinery is used, it is not expensive, compared with that required in other prison industries.

In 23 penitentiaries and prisons in 15 States, brooms and whisks of the value of about \$8,511,300 were manufactured in the year investigated. This quantity does not, however, represent all of the price-reducing competition manufacturers employing free labor have to contend against. Charitable organizations, such as asylums for the blind, homes of various kinds established for benevolent purposes, etc., furnish raw materials, and the inmates of such institutions turn out large quantities of brooms. As profit is not the first consideration, the product is sold for what it will bring, so that this competition, in its effect on prices, is much worse than that of the prisons, where, under the contract system, the contractor aims to get a profit. Where the public-account system is in use in prisons, the effect is very much the same as from the State-aided charitable institutions. Employment is the first consideration, then a profit, if possible, but if not, the product is disposed of at the best obtainable price.

From the recorded sales of the total annual output of brooms in 17 penitentiaries and prisons in the 15 States where made, the average price per dozen at which the brooms were sold during the year is given in the following table:

AVERAGE PRICE PER DOZEN BROOMS OBTAINED FOR THE YEAR'S OUTPUT OF 17 INSTITUTIONS.

Institution.	Average price per dozen brooms.
PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM.	
No. 1.....	\$0.84
No. 2.....	1.61
No. 3.....	1.77
No. 4.....	1.90
No. 5.....	2.53
CONTRACT SYSTEM.	
No. 6.....	1.55
No. 7.....	1.65
No. 8.....	1.75
No. 9.....	1.80
No. 10.....	1.86
No. 11.....	1.87
No. 12.....	2.12
No. 13.....	2.13
No. 14.....	2.14
No. 15.....	2.20
No. 16.....	2.25
No. 17.....	2.72

* Brooms of special grade.

Quality and grade are factors in the above prices, but manufacturers employing free labor state that all of these prices are less than their own cost of production for goods of the same grade.

As in other prison industries, broom-making convicts are employed every working day in the year, while many of the regular broom factories, even in the present prosperous period, are working on half and three-quarters' time.

In a number of broom-making centers in various States such reports as these are common: "Business slack, shops working but four days per week." "Trade dull, shops working but half time since January 1" (three months previous). "Business very quiet, shops working four days per week."

STATEMENT OF A PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURER.

A strong statement against the evils of prison competition has been furnished the Bureau by one of the largest prison-broom contractors, who also has a broom factory employing free labor. It is as follows:

As to our views on the employment of convicts in the manufacture of goods in competition with free labor, we would say that the quicker the evil is abolished the better for the country and its people. We have employed convicts for the last thirty years, and are acquainted with the evil of the system. The only reason that holds us in the manufacture of prison-made goods is that we have other competitors in the business.

The following statements have been furnished the Bureau by representative broom manufacturers over their own signatures. The establishments are in the New England, other Eastern, Middle, and Western States. The facts given by them are illuminative of the whole subject. They are as follows:

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

I give you herewith a few facts bearing on the effect prison products produce in our line, beginning with some history within the State.

A number of years ago brooms were made in the prisons and reformatories of this State, and in considerable quantities, both for State account and under contract to individuals. The effect of such production was a general lowering of selling values to a point where no profit was possible for either prison or outside product.

This condition bred a movement that finally resulted in a State bill being passed requiring all prison products to be plainly branded as "Prison made." It also paved the way for a later move that finally prohibited the making of brooms in the different institutions of this State for commercial purposes, and what are now made in such institutions to-day are consumed by the State and municipalities. The doing away with manufacturing in this State did not accomplish what was desired, as the advertising and publicity attached to the passage of these bills attracted other States and individuals to the

possibilities of using prison labor, and largely increased the broom industry in other States, and they have sought the prohibited territory with their product, and it is not properly branded as the State law requires, and it sells without any prison mark, and is bought by consumers without knowledge of its origin. We have not followed up the matter of seeing that the proper marking was done, as we believed the more publicity we gave the matter the more free advertising we would confer and the greater the harm we would produce, so we have endeavored to adjust our operations to fit a condition that exists and then to endure. There is always a retail demand for a broom to retail at just a little less than an article can be produced for, and this demand in a broom takes shape of an article at 10 cents, 15 cents, and 20 cents. Under conditions of raw material and labor cost, no manufacturer can produce such goods at a profit, and the bulk of this demand is supplied by prisons or blind manufacturers. We are at times compelled to compete with prisons in selling this class of brooms by having a customer who trades with us say you must give us some of that class of brooms, as my competitor has them, and I am giving you my other business, etc. If no prison-made brooms were sold, the consumer would pay a trifle more per broom and would get a better, as well as a more sanitary article, and free shops would have a much greater product to produce, and it could be produced some cheaper.

In the export trade a great many prison brooms are used, and they tend to compel us to sell at low prices or abandon the trade entirely, and the latter is the direction it is taking, as our export sales are not over one-third in volume as compared with ten years ago. A recent instance of prison competition in the purchase of brooms for Government use has occurred that we give you herewith, viz: The Government advertised for bids for 800 dozen brooms for the Brooklyn Navy-Yard and the following were the bids submitted:

	Per dozen.
Bid from Baltimore prison.....	\$2.69
Bid from my factory.....	2.77
Bid from another factory.....	2.79

The prison bid of \$2.69 got the contract. The actual cost on this broom to us was \$2.68 per dozen and we made a bid based on a profit of 9 cents per dozen and we are not low enough.

The blind institutions that are supported by State contributions are fully as bad competition as the prisons, though the garb of charity is spread over such efforts and therefore is less reprehensible. The Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind average a product of 100 dozen brooms a day and consume a large appropriation to employ 100 men or thereabouts, and they could board them without work at an equal cost and their product would not be a menace to the broom industry. The Pennsylvania Working Blind of Philadelphia is another institution that has an annual deficiency of thousands and is supported by the State of Pennsylvania, the city of Philadelphia, and by individual philanthropists.

Aside from the natural and desirable competition among broom manufacturers is that of the prisons and blind institutions and the lot of the average broom manufacturer is not of the best.

But the outcome of our effort to do away with prison-made brooms in New York State has been so disappointing that we have never

made any further efforts in like directions, nor will we now, as we prefer to adjust ourselves to conditions as they exist and to do the best we can in that way as the world at large has troubles of its own.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

The most annoying feature we have had to contend with during our experience as manufacturers of brooms and whisk brooms has been the commercial competition we have been obliged to meet from goods made by convict labor and placed directly or indirectly upon the market. These goods, while perhaps not quite as good as those made by skilled labor, replace, dozen for dozen, brooms that would otherwise go on the market at prices based on the cost of manufacture by legitimate labor paid living wages.

Contractors of this kind of labor evidently have no means, or perhaps no desire, of curtailing their output and consequently must sell at some price their steady production of brooms without regard to supply and demand. Therefore, in dull seasons of the year when legitimate manufacturers find little demand for brooms and acting accordingly curtail the output of their factories, the prison contractor, with his steady daily production must increase his efforts to dispose of his goods, and to do so makes concessions on an already prohibitively low price on his brooms, thereby further depressing the state of the market.

For a number of years a considerable portion of our business consisted in supplying the large cotton manufacturers of the east, in Fall River, New Bedford, Manchester, Lowell, and Lawrence, brooms for use in their mills, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen, this business amounting approximately to \$20,000 annually. This portion of our business has decreased yearly until now we are not getting more than 20 per cent of the mill-broom business we formerly had, the trade having gone to the prison goods at prices 50 cents per dozen less than we can manufacture the same grade of goods.

One mill in Connecticut that we had supplied for several years a grade of broom costing \$2.37½ per dozen, was able to purchase, this winter, brooms manufactured in Chicago, by convict labor and sold through a second party, at \$1.65 per dozen delivered in New London. This broom equaled ours in weight and quality of stock, and for a time shut us out.

Jobbers of brooms seem never at a loss to obtain brooms of common grades, made in institution shops at prices 25 cents to 50 cents less than the cost of a similar grade of broom to us, and to this class of goods go the orders, especially when prices are anywhere above the normal average cost. This class of commercial competition is most unfair and anything but legitimate, from our point of view, which is that of investors of capital, paying a uniform scale of wages to skilled labor, and compelled to sell manufactured goods in competition with contract labor, averaging not 10 per cent of the cost per dozen of our goods. Such competition should and must come to an end.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

In regard to convict-made brooms, versus free labor, would say from a practical experience of ten years in the manufacture of brooms, we have found that it is impossible to compete with the convict-made goods, especially on the cheaper grades.

During the period that the * * * Broom Company had a contract with the State of New York, to employ convicts at a price of 16 cents per dozen for the finished product, including all labor, taking the broom corn in bales from the wagon and delivering the brooms on the wagon ready for shipment, whereas the same labor cost us from 55 to 60 cents per dozen, making a difference of from 39 to 40 cents per dozen. In order to hold our business, we are forced from time to time to sell our cheaper grades of brooms at actual cost or at a loss, therefore, reducing the net profit to a very small item.

This same trouble exists to-day, from contracts made by other concerns in other States, who sell their prison-made product in the markets in New York and other States. To-day we find competition so severe from the * * * Company, of Kentucky, and the * * * Company, of Nebraska, and other concerns that we are forced to sell our cheap grades of brooms and whisk brooms at cost and many times below cost, in order to maintain our trade on our better grade of goods.

At least 60 per cent of our product comes in competition with convict-made brooms and whisk brooms. Therefore, we believe that the honest labor employed by us should have some relief, which would be a mutual benefit, both to the employer and the employees, and from our experience we believe that if the United States Government would enact a law confining the sale of convict-made goods within the State in which they are made that it would be a great benefit and relief to free labor.

In marketing our product from our whisk-broom department, we come in direct competition in every State in the Union with the * * * Company, of Nebraska, who are under contract with the State of Nebraska to furnish convict labor, and in order to meet these people we are obliged to sell our cheapest grade of whisk brooms at an actual loss of \$2 per gross. We are compelled to meet this competition at this loss in order to maintain our trade on our better grades. The * * * Company to-day is putting on the market a spiral whisk broom at \$8 per gross delivered that actually costs us \$10 to manufacture, and there would be no trouble whatever, if the whisk broom was taken off the market, for us to sell our whisk at \$11 per gross, netting us \$1 per gross profit. Whereas to-day we are compelled to meet the competition and sell at a loss of \$2 per gross.

At the present time we have to come into competition with prison-made goods from Kentucky, which are shipped into New York State, at a price from 15 to 25 cents per dozen below the actual cost of manufacturing with free labor. This is relative to the lower grades of house brooms and we have to meet this competition in order to maintain our trade on the better grades.

STATEMENT OF AN ILLINOIS MANUFACTURER.

We beg to say, regarding the commercial effect on the product of brooms and whisks made in prisons and sold in competition with free-labor factories, that the same is very detrimental to our trade and the trade of other free-labor factories.

The prison manufacturers get their labor at 25 to 50 cents per day, while the free-labor factories pay from \$1.50 to \$3 per day. Moreover the prison manufacturers receive many concessions and favors which tends to reduce the cost of manufacture, including free rent, power, light, heat, and extra convicts without charge.

These arrangements apply not only to prison factories but also to industrial homes for the blind. We understand the Industrial Home for the Blind in the State of Illinois is run at a heavy loss to the State, which loss would maintain all the blind people in their employ in comfort without the drudgery of making brooms.

This is no reflection on the management of this institution, but the result of conditions over which the management has no control.

The blind people can not make good brooms, and they must be sold at such low prices that the big loss, as above stated, falls on the State.

These low prices, as well as the low prices made by concerns manufacturing in prisons, prevent free-labor manufacturers from getting a just and reasonable price for their products, which, in the end, of course, tends to reduce the price paid for labor by the free-labor manufacturers and the price paid by them for materials used in the manufacture of brooms.

STATEMENT OF AN OHIO MANUFACTURER.

Regarding the effect of prison labor on our line of business, we beg to say that although Ohio has passed a law prohibiting contract convict labor, yet the other States which allow it ship into Ohio so many brooms and whisks that there is no improvement at all in that direction.

The State of Kentucky has two large broom factories operating, one in the prison at Frankfort, the other at Eddyville, whose combined output is larger than all of the power broom factories of Ohio combined.

The State of Michigan allows the prison at Jackson to turn out a large product of brooms, and during the last three months the Michigan prison in particular has so crowded brooms into the trade and sold them at such low prices in Ohio that the free factories in this State have only been running half time.

In Nebraska the prison at Lincoln turns out large quantities of both brooms and whisks, which are sold all over the United States, and at prices with which free-labor factories can not compete.

The prison at Laramie, Wyo., turns out large quantities of whisks, and in a recent letter from our representative on the Pacific coast he says, "The Laramie prison has completely knocked me out in this section, as they are underselling all free-labor factories."

The prison at Moundsville, W. Va., sells most of their product along the Ohio River and east from Moundsville toward Baltimore, and free-labor factories find it impossible to do business in competition.

The contracts generally in force in these prisons compel them to make brooms every working day in the year, so that if the broom trade is dull they begin to pile up stock and soon must unload, regardless of cost, which of necessity compels us to remain idle or sell at a loss.

There has been but little increase in the capacity of the free factories of the country in the last five years, nothing to compare with the increase in consumption of brooms, while the prison factories have increased their output, notably in the case of Eddyville, Ky., Jackson, Mich., and Lincoln, Nebr.

Some of the States have laws compelling prison goods to be labeled, but the law is not observed and can be ignored easily, and is a dead letter.

In the larger cities are located wholesale wooden and willow ware houses, the largest distributors of brooms, and these people now buy nearly all their brooms from prison factories. The wholesale grocers, the next largest distributors, buy largely from prison factories, probably one-half their brooms coming from that source. This leaves the free factories with a small part of the wholesale trade and forces them to sell retail trade, cutting out, as you will see, our opportunities for selling in larger quantities.

You ask for facts and figures on our own business, and will say in confidence that ten years ago we manufactured and sold 350 dozen brooms per day, while at this time we do not average more than 250 dozen per day, and we attribute the larger part of this decrease to the reason given in the paragraph above. This same difference prevails with a number of the free-labor factories of the country.

STATEMENT OF AN OHIO MANUFACTURER.

As a result of the investigation made by the writer, we are free to state that we know of no business that suffers more than the broom and whisk business from the effect of convict-labor competition. As your inquiry is directed more particularly to our own business, we will confine our reply as far as possible to our own case. We have been deprived of sharing in the broom and whisk trade of a number of the jobbers in our own State, due to the prices offered by the prison contractors, which we are in no way able to meet, and we have been compelled to seek other trade at great expense to offset that we have lost on account of this unfair competition. This works a hardship in more ways than one, for by being deprived of a share of the jobbing trade we are driven almost entirely to the retail trade, which business is not sufficient to allow us to operate our factory full time; hence it becomes difficult to hold our employees while operating on part time, as they can in most instances secure steady employment elsewhere, particularly in these prosperous times. It has now been over thirty days since we have been able to operate our factory full time, while, as you know, prison shops are operated constantly, and when a surplus stock is piled up it is forced upon the market at ruinous prices. This has a direct effect upon the trade, and legitimate manufacturers are compelled to sit idly by until conditions improve and an unusual demand for goods prevails, when the employers of free labor are privileged to operate their factories on full time and secure fair profit for their

goods. To offset such conditions comes the period when the convict-labor contractor has full sway, as at present, and the other fellow must take a back seat or be forced out of business by attempting to meet the prices offered by the prison men. We might cite one instance of the direct effect on our own business, as well as that of the business of other outside factories. There formerly existed in our Ohio penitentiary a corporation known as The National Broom Company. This company was composed of some 20 or 25 wholesale grocers and wooden-ware dealers throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, and perhaps one or two other States. These dealers consumed the output of the prison and disposed of the goods through the various channels of trade, and thus prevented the free factories from securing or competing for the business of the wholesale dealers interested, a great part, if not all, of whom formerly purchased goods of free factories. We might add that a number of those interested in the contract were among the largest distributors of brooms and whisks. There are other features that work to the detriment of the business that we might mention, one of which is the effect of convict institutions shipping their product from the State in which the goods are produced into other States. We suffer directly from the penal institutions of Kentucky and Michigan, which institutions depend upon the business outside of their own State for support. It is not within our province to suggest a remedy, but the query has often presented itself, Should not each State be compelled to take care of its own convicts? As it is, legitimate manufacturers are compelled to aid in the sustenance of not only their own convicts, but also those from other States.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

If it were not possible to make a higher class of goods on the outside than is made in the prisons, it is my thought the prisons would own every dollar's worth of business in any line they might choose to take up. From the medium down to the low class of goods no free shop can compete with them. The only one who would dare say that the prisons do not compete is one who knows very little about it, or one who wishes to take a brave stand and not admit it, but to assume that one can pay rent on the outside or own a building worth 10 per cent on the investment and pay labor from \$1 to \$3 per day in competition with buildings furnished free and labor from 25 cents to 50 cents per day is ridiculous. I am talking from long experience on both the inside and the outside. From to-day's standpoint the situation is really worse than it has been for five years. Labor has been creeping up gradually for several years, making it all the harder for the man on the outside.

The prices mentioned will give you some idea, but presume you have received reports from others in dozens. I know where there was a contract to take the raw material and supplies at the gate of the prison and put them through the factory ready to ship for 16 cents per dozen on brooms and 11½ cents per dozen on whisk brooms, all grades. On the outside it would have cost, and is costing to-day, from 50 cents to 60 cents per dozen on brooms and 35 cents to 40 cents per dozen on whisk brooms, besides furnishing your factory, light, heat, and power.

Several years ago New York State discontinued the manufacture of products in competition with free labor. This was a monumental blunder, as one could see at a glance that the sister States would double and treble their capacity and make up more than enough to fill the gap, and consequently make a hard market for us. It has so worked out. A scheme for us to take care of our prisoners and make a nice market for the product of our sister States prisons seemed an unwise and short-sighted step to take.

STATEMENT OF A MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURER.

I have been in the broom business in various ways for the last forty years, as manufacturer for the last six years, and traveling salesman for fourteen years.

I covered New England, all of New York, part of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and always found goods made in prisons were our worst competitors, as prison goods were sold much less than those made by free labor.

I have oftentimes had to pass orders as I could not meet the price. I find, since manufacturing for myself, the same conditions—that I have to cut my price or not get the order.

The prisons that are my worst competitors now are the Maine prison and the penitentiary in Maryland.

I formerly had a large trade with a very large Boston grocery house, which has about 100 retail stores having an annual sale of about 1,000 dozen brooms per year, but have been unable to sell them during the last six months owing to the fact that the purchased brooms are made by the Baltimore prison.

When I called on the buyer, I gave him my prices, which he wrote on a card of mine, and he asked me if that was the best I could do; I told him it was, and he says, "Mr. * * *, you are not in it; your price is too high; but I will keep this card, and some day you may be."

I am meeting the same sort of competition every day with wholesale dealers and jobbers.

While connected with the * * * Company great quantities of whisk brooms were shipped in car loads from their Nebraska prison contract into Boston and were reshipped to all the eastern cities at very low prices; lower than outside manufacturers could compete with.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

When prison brooms were made in the prisons of the State of New York and shipped in from the prisons of other States, I was frequently compelled to sell at a very low margin of profit—only 10 cents per dozen over cost—practically no profit at all. Half the output of 6,000 dozen annually at such times was sold at a loss. The * * * Company, of Pennsylvania, are prison contractors, and also have a free factory on the outside. The prison-made brooms were labeled and mixed with the free-factory brooms and shipped into Buffalo and other points. I formerly sold to city school department of Buffalo 100 dozen brooms per year, but for many years the prison products have cut me out of this.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER'S SALESMAN.

I called this morning (April 25, 1906) at the * * * pharmacy to sell goods. Had sold the buyer occasionally. He looked at my samples, and I quoted prices. On two kinds I made a sale, but on a third grade he said he could buy by the dozen cheaper than I asked by the gross. I offered him the grade at \$2.25 per dozen. He told me he could buy them for \$1.90 and \$2 per dozen, at the highest, from the jobbers. The whisk he said he could buy was the product of the * * * Company, operating the convict prison at Lincoln, Nebr., and the freight was paid from Nebraska to New York on the prison goods, and still we could not meet them, although we made the goods not five blocks away.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

I used to sell the Buffalo wholesale trade, but I lost it all owing to the fact that I was undersold 25 cents per dozen by prison goods. Since then I had to canvass the retail trade, and even then I found prison competition severe. I had to abandon the making of house brooms, and am now making a heavy factory broom. I formerly sold to the schools of Buffalo 300 dozen brooms per year; now the schools are supplied by the prisons. I also sold to both county houses 150 dozen per year and got \$3.25, \$3.50, and \$6 per dozen for them. These institutions afterwards bought from the prisons \$4 brooms for \$3.

STATEMENT OF A PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURER.

We are manufacturers of whisks. The prison contractors for the labor of the convicts of the Nebraska State Penitentiary make and ship whisks in large quantities to Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, etc., being the largest producers of whisks in the country. They sell to large buyers and to the jobbing trade only, so that independent factories have to meet their competition in this class of trade. A whisk that retails at 10 cents, the cheapest that we make, an 8-inch spiral handle, 2-sewn, and the lowest grade of whisk broomcorn, we offer to the trade at \$9.50 per net gross. The prison contractors make a similar whisk (if anything a better broom) which they sell for \$8.50 per gross. This is their regular price. We can not make this broom to sell at less than \$9.50 without selling below a fair margin of profit. At \$8.50 there is no profit for us.

Owing to the fact that the company could not make this grade of whisk to sell at \$8.50 and sell it at a profit in competition with prison goods, we did not make it at all for several years, but finding that we could not secure orders for our other goods unless we sold these, we were forced by the conditions of trade to begin making this grade three years ago, but without any expectation of making it profitable. * * *, of Philadelphia, are large jobbers in whisks, brooms, brushes, etc., and are buyers of the products of prisons as well as those of free factories. Our firm sells goods of all grades to them, and have been selling them a large share of their trade this past year, but for the previous years we were unable to sell them owing to the prison competition. To get his trade, we had to scale down our prices on the better grades 5 per cent, and we had to sell our

cheapest grade at \$8.50, at which there is no profit. The prison goods at \$8.50 and better grades were shipped from Nebraska and freight paid on them to Philadelphia and then undersold us.

Before July, 1905, although both are Philadelphia firms, and in business for the past seven years together, and old friends, and while their places of business are but four squares apart, yet the prison goods from Nebraska have been delivered to them and we have been unable to sell them previous to this date, and were compelled to lower our prices to do so.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

I have been selling * * *, a leading department store of Boston, Mass., a superior article of horsehair velvet whisks for twelve years past—a whisk which retails at about \$1.25 each—and for four years past having been selling them a whisk made of the very best grade of whisk corn with an ebony handle. The firm retailed the three numbers or sizes of this whisk at 49 cents and 59 cents each and 69 cents. The above grades of goods are not made in prisons at all, but these are the only grades I have been able to sell this firm during all these years, notwithstanding the fact that I make all grades of whisks from \$10 per gross upward. The firm was buying my \$10 grade at \$8.50 from prisons. I have been making since 1893 a number of grades of whisks with celluloid handles. The firm has been selling right along during the same period similar grades of celluloid-handle goods, a leader, being a celluloid handle, whisk six inches, two-stitched, with celluloid handle and ring, which they retailed at 25 cents each. For four years this firm has been buying these goods from prisons, and while their buyer has been asking me for quotations on them, I have never been able to sell them this article. My prices on the celluloid-handle goods have been \$2.38 per dozen or \$28.50 per gross, while the prison price was \$23. The firm wanted my goods, but could not use them, as they wanted to sell this leader at 25 cents each and no more, and they would have to get 30 cents each for mine.

Up to twelve years ago I had a large share of the wholesale drug trade of New York City in whisk brooms; in fact, the most part of it. I furnished a full line of samples to each house for them to sell the retail drug trade. In one case I furnished 43 different style whisks and 8 kinds of horsehair goods, and had all their trade, and the same with another. I do not and can not sell these firms their goods now, excepting some fancy goods they can not get elsewhere, and this part of the trade has fallen 9,600 dozen a year to 1,620 dozen a year. All of this trade is buying the product of the Nebraska penitentiary and other prisons. My trade now is largely with the principal department stores of New York City and Brooklyn—prominent and reputable establishments that will not handle prison-made goods.

I also sell house furnishing stores and the retail drug trade.

In 1891 and 1892 I was in partnership in the manufacture of brooms and whisks with * * *. We were getting nice prices for our goods and in 1892 made 30 per cent profit. At this time the * * * Company began operating the prison contract at Columbus, Ohio, and making large quantities of whisks and brooms, and shipping into New York heavily. We reduced our prices to compete with the prison

goods from \$2 to \$6 per gross, but even with these prices the prison goods undersold us. At the prices offered we could not make any money, and we were compelled to dissolve partnership.

After taking stock in the middle of 1893, we found that we had a total of \$106 profit as the result of six months production, drawing out \$10 per week each for living expenses. This was the direct result of prison competition. I started in business again in September, 1893, but in horsehair goods only, not attempting to make brooms or whisks, but later went into making a higher grade of whisks of superior quality to prison goods.

STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER.

* * * , who has been a manufacturer sixteen years, complains that prison-made brooms are doing him great injury; that wherever prison-made whisk brooms and brooms are offered for sale he can not compete with their prices. As an illustration of this, the following extract from a letter written on April 16, 1906, and sent in by one of his traveling salesmen with regard to his experience with the trade at Providence, R. I.

At one of the largest houses in Providence, whom I formerly sold in years past, * * * of the house furnishing department said, the * * * people [prison contractors] have us beat a mile on prices, and he would not buy at our prices.

A second letter, written April 17, from Boston, Mass., commenting on conditions in the Boston trade, says: " * * * are buying at lower figures than ours from the * * * prison company." This manufacturer formerly sold all the large department and other stores. Five years ago he would sell \$1,000 worth of whisk brooms in a week's trip in Boston and vicinity; now he does not sell \$200 worth in the same trip. Used to go there five and six times a year; now does not make but two trips—practically abandoned the trade there—and this on account of being undersold by the prison goods.

Mr. * * * makes a specialty of a fine grade of goods of whisks, and makes 100 different styles of whisks, having the largest plant in New York City. Contrary to the popular idea that only the cheaper and common grades of whisks are made in prison, Mr. * * * states that the * * * Company, at the Nebraska State penitentiary, makes as fine a line and as varied of whisks as any manufacturer outside makes. If an outside manufacturer gets up a new style of whisk, it is immediately duplicated at the penitentiary and offered to the trade and sold for less money. Mr. * * * argument to New York City jobbers and dealers is that he can fill their orders at once and in such small quantities as they may need every day by telephone, whereas they would have to wait for many weeks, perhaps, for the penitentiary goods. Their reply is that there is such a vast difference in the price that they can afford to wait. Mr. * * * used to sell the jobbing trade of New York City largely, but now sells scarcely any.

STATEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF A NEW YORK FACTORY.

* * * are large buyers of a middle grade of whisk broom, which they retail at 5 and 10 cents.

The Nebraska State penitentiary at Lincoln manufactures large quantities of whisk brooms of all grades. The prison contractors have also free factories where they make brooms and whisks in Iowa and Massachusetts, and from these depots and the penitentiary the prison product is shipped.

Messrs. * * * had a whisk that they offered to the buyer of * * * at New York at \$10 per gross by letter. Before this the prison people sent their salesman to * * * and offered a similar whisk for \$9.60. At \$10 per gross there was barely \$1 per gross profit for the manufacturer.

The buyer replied, with reference to the offer at \$10, that they could buy for less. The manufacturer then sent a man down. The result was that in order to hold their trade the manufacturer had to put the order in at the prison competition price of \$9.60 per gross. That order amounted to 600 dozen per week. January 19, 1906, when the price of broom corn increased, the manufacturer advanced the price of a \$10 grade to \$10.25, and * * * refused to give an order. On three grades the manufacturer's prices were \$10, \$10.50, and \$10. Mr. * * * went to New York in the middle of February and found that the prison people were offering the same kinds at \$9.60, \$10, and \$9.50, respectively, and he had to reduce his prices at this prison level. If the manufacturer had been obliged to go on the market during this time to buy stock these prices would have represented a loss of \$1.50 per gross, but fortunately he had bought his broom corn before the increase in price.

We can not sell to jobbers of Buffalo, our nearby city, in the cheap grade of house brooms. A broom that we quote at \$2.12½ per dozen they get from prisons at \$1.75 per dozen. There would be no money in this for us at \$2. We have abandoned the manufacture of cheap-grade brooms on account of prison-made goods. One quarter of our total output formerly, now we make as few as possible, not to exceed 75 dozen per week, necessary for a certain trade with other kinds.

BINDING TWINE.

The output of binding twine, as shown elsewhere in this report, was in 1903-4 15,400,685 pounds in the prisons of three States, namely, Kansas, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Since the data were taken, however, the Missouri prison at Jefferson City has begun to make binding twine on public account, and March 1, 1906, the Indiana prison at Michigan City also began. The Missouri output was approximately 300,000 pounds its first year and will be 1,000,000 the present year. The estimated output of Indiana is given at

1,000,000 pounds. Bills to establish prison binding-twine plants were introduced into the legislatures of Michigan, Iowa, South Dakota, Kentucky, and Illinois within the last year.

The estimated output for the various prisons during the coming season, that is, the estimates upon which the volume of outside twine to be made are based, are, Minnesota, 13,000,000 pounds; North Dakota, 3,000,000 pounds; Kansas, 4,000,000 pounds; Indiana, 1,000,000 pounds; Missouri, 1,000,000 pounds; a total of 22,000,000 pounds, which is estimated to be eleven or twelve per cent of the requirement of the market.

As Minnesota was the pioneer State in the industry and produces such a large percentage of this prison twine the local effect was studied only in that State.

The prison-twine plant was started in 1891 at the instigation of the farmers, who were enraged at what they considered the extortionate prices of twine. It is true that the National Cordage Company had at that time established what is usually called a "trust," and while hammering the price of raw sisal down to 2½ cents a pound f. o. b. New York City, to the ruin of the planters in Yucatan, had at the same time run the price of standard sisal binding twine up to 18 cents in Minnesota, while pure manila twine was selling there for 22 cents. However, the prison plant started in to make twine from soft fiber, flax, etc., and was not a success for some time. During the first four years, 1891-1894, the prison produced for the entire period but 3,458,053 pounds of twine and lost money on it to the amount of \$6,996.20. In 1894 it began manufacturing from hard fiber, and its somewhat phenomenal success from the standpoint of the prison officials appears in the following table. The output shown in this table is the amount manufactured in the twine year, and does not necessarily agree either with that shown in the table on p. 112, which shows pounds sold, or with the general tables in this report which are for the fiscal year of the prison:

AMOUNT OF BINDING TWINE MANUFACTURED AT THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON AT STILLWATER, MINN., NET PROFIT, AND NUMBER OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED, 1891 TO 1906.

Year.	Pounds manufactured.	Credits.	Debits.	Profits.	Number of prisoners employed.
1891-1894.....	3,458,053	\$266,275.73	\$273,271.93	-\$6,996.20	74
1895-96.....	4,630,000	266,546.97	255,198.78	\$11,348.19	84
1897-98.....	8,415,459	523,249.52	390,359.84	132,889.68	117
1899.....	5,570,135	421,739.76	353,586.75	68,153.01	133
1900.....	6,119,465	605,897.55	589,886.04	16,011.51	121
1901.....	5,676,385	447,764.85	414,968.72	32,796.13	157
1902.....	5,467,185	551,574.95	487,509.68	64,065.27	125
1903.....	7,056,380	730,773.15	678,813.98	51,959.17	160
1904.....	10,057,000	944,052.37	831,608.10	112,444.27	190
1905.....	11,175,815	1,376,882.14	1,178,097.89	198,784.25	212
1906.....	13,152,665	1,285,127.25	1,076,566.28	208,560.97	219
Total.....	80,728,482	7,419,884.24	6,529,867.99	890,016.25	.....

^a Loss.

The prison charges itself with a labor cost of 63 cents per day per convict, because this is the average earnings of convicts contracted at piece-price rates in the boot and shoe factory of this prison.

In the meantime, however, and long before the prison plant became a success or its output a factor in the market; in fact, in the latter part of 1891, the "trust" collapsed completely. Without going into any discussion of its affairs or the causes that led to its disruption it is sufficient for the present purpose to state that the prison binding twine had nothing whatever to do with the collapse of the National Cordage Company.

This is not so clear, however, as to the Northwestern Cordage Company, of St. Paul, which was established in 1892, and with a capital of about \$200,000 started to manufacturing hard fiber binding twine. The concern went out of business in 1894. The stockholders claimed that the company had been forced to quit by the menace of the prison plant; and in business circles that position seems to have been generally accepted. The prison was shifting its machinery to make hard-fiber twine before the collapse of the Northwestern Cordage Company. One of the ablest business men in Minneapolis said in an interview for this report: "It is, I believe, admitted that the affairs of the Northwestern Cordage Company were badly managed, but most manufacturing enterprises lose money the first two years in learning how to make money. In these days failure of management usually means reorganization for success; but in this case the directors were so depressed over the prospect of prison competition in sisal twine that they had not the heart to reorganize. There was no trouble there from bad management that could not have been remedied, and would have been remedied had not the nerve been taken out of the directors by the menace of prison competition."

It was, moreover, asserted that the failure of the Northwestern Cordage Company, of St. Paul, was not due to the uncertainties of the binding-twine market following the collapse of the National Cordage Company and its series of unfortunate successors. The United States Cordage Company which was formed to reorganize the collapsed "National," had borrowed extensively of Minneapolis bankers, on twine as collateral. Upon the collapse of the United States Cordage Company, and before its successor, the Standard Rope and Twine Company, was able to protect itself, the Minneapolis banks "dumped" the twine on the market, some of it selling as low as 4 cents a pound. This is stated to have occurred after the suspension of the business of the Northwestern Cordage Company, and did not cause that failure. It may, however, be taken to indicate a general shakiness of the industry.

For the purpose solely of completing the story of the "trust," the antagonism to which prompted the inauguration of prison twine in

the United States, it may be said that in the early months of 1906 another company, the New Standard Cordage Company, was incorporated to take over the constituent plants and operate or dispose of them. The Union Selling Company which was the selling corporation for the combined output of the "trust" plants was a factor in the northwestern market up to two years ago, since which time it is hardly so considered. None of the constituent plants was in Minnesota. The largest single producer of binding twine at present is the International Harvester Company, with headquarters at Chicago; the next largest is the Plymouth Company, of Plymouth, Mass. There are a number of large plants, notably at Xenia, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., and Peoria, Ill.

The estimates differ as to what per cent of the Minnesota demand for twine is filled by the prison output. The warden estimates the demand in best years at 20,000,000 pounds, in average years 18,000,000. From this the estimates run as high as 30,000,000. From the best obtainable data the fact seems to be that 22,500,000 pounds is a very close approximation to the average annual consumption in that State. The difficulty in arriving at a close estimate is that the amount used in binding an acre of grain varies so much with the years, and the different kinds of grain. It requires 3 pounds of twine to bind an acre of oats ordinarily, but if the field be weedy or the straw especially heavy, it takes more. A case is reported in northern Illinois where it took 5 pounds per acre. Wheat requires from 2½ to 2½ pounds; barley less; flax not more than 2 pounds, etc. The Department of Agriculture reported about 9,000,000 acres of small grain for the State, and upon this one must apply an average of at least 2 or 2½ pounds of twine per acre to get the requirements of the State. The warden of the prison applies a 2-pound-per-acre basis and asserts that he is producing from 67 to 75 per cent of all the twine used in the State. Others apply another figure and assert that prison twine does not furnish more than 50 per cent of the amount required.

All manufacturers agree that prison twine does not affect the price of the outside twine; but does affect its volume by exactly the volume of prison production, or about 10 per cent. Stated in the language of one of the parties interviewed:

There are three ways to overcome objectionable competition: Undersell it until you force it to lose all its reserves—in other words, kill it. Second, buy it off and absorb it or discontinue its activities. Third, carefully measure its output in relation to the possible market or demand, then block off enough of the market to absorb the objectionable competing product, and, surrendering to it a demand sufficient to absorb it, thereafter ignore it and its prices. In case of prison goods manufactured on State account, you can not kill it by underselling, because the State has through the taxing power no limit to its ability to lose money; you can not buy the State and dismantle

its plant; it will not enter into any combination or agreement as to fair prices; hence there is but one thing left, measure the demand, give the prison as much of it as they can supply, and manufacture for what demand there is left at prices which need have no relation to prison prices whatever.

The entire year's product of the binding-twine plants must be marketed and finally consumed in from 30 to 90 days. The entire harvest period in the United States, from first to last, is little more than this. Beginning in southern Texas about the middle of May the last fields in northern North Dakota are cut by the middle of September. The necessity of closely estimating the demand when it shall come is imperative in the nature of the business, and made doubly so by the necessity of producing only what will be required when the prison twine is absorbed. The plan is to take the total grain acreage as determined by the Department of Agriculture. Assume that 10 per cent of this acreage will be cut with heading machines; to the 90 per cent remaining apply the average of 2½ pounds of twine per acre and the result is the total for small grain, in pounds. If to this be added 1,500 tons used in corn cutting, and 500 tons in rice fields, the total demand will be very approximately measured. In some States the demand for binding twine in corn cutting is increasing, in others decreasing. As this corn cutting comes after the small grain is all harvested, there is a considerable effort to unload any samples or "hold-over" twine upon this corn market. In some instances under the guise of a regrading of the twine as "seconds" and "thirds," it is sold in the fall of the year for corn cutting at prices much below those of the early season. "Seconds" and "thirds" do not appear, so far as could be learned, until after harvest.

An examination of the following table, which gives the prison price and the outside price on the highest class of twine for a series of years will show that there has been no apparent attempt to meet prison prices:

AMOUNT, GRADE, AND PRICE OF BINDING TWINE SOLD BY THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON, 1901 TO 1906, AND PRICE OF BINDING TWINE PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR.

[One-quarter of a cent per pound is added to the manufacturers' prices for 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, to equalize freight between Chicago, Stillwater, and Minneapolis. A credit of 63 cents per day per convict is allowed for the convict labor.]

Year.	Grade.	Prison product.		Manufacturers' product.		
		Quantity (pounds).	Price to consumer. ^(a)	Wholesale price per pound.	Jobbers' price per pound. ^(b)	Retail price per pound to consumer.
1901	Pure manila.....	885,165	\$0.0025	\$0.1175	\$0.1234	\$0.1734
	Mixed.....	2,633,600	.0850	.1075	.1129	.1429
	Standard.....	1,090,050	.0650	.0875	.0919	.1119
	Sisal.....	952,850	.0650	.0875	.0919	.1119
	Total.....	5,570,665				
1902	Pure manila.....	68,540	.1275	.1550	.1628	.2128
	Mixed.....	777,400	.1175	.1400	.1470	.1770
	Standard.....	3,076,720	.0975	.1150	.1208	.1408
	Sisal.....	1,535,945	.0975	.1150	.1208	.1408
	Total.....	5,458,605				
1903	Pure manila.....	1,565,180	.1150	.1300	.1365	.1865
	Manila mixed.....	1,731,375	.1050	.1200	.1260	.1560
	Standard mixed.....	1,157,500	.0950	.1125	.1181	.1381
	Standard.....	1,710,150	.0875	.1050	.1103	.1303
	Sisal.....	917,110	.0875	.1050	.1103	.1303
	Total.....	7,081,315				
1904	Pure manila.....	1,638,560	.1100	.1275	.1339	.1839
	Manila mixed.....	2,109,755	.1000	.1200	.1260	.1560
	Standard manila.....	2,310,080	.0900	.1125	.1181	.1481
	Standard.....	2,210,730	.0825	.1025	.1076	.1276
	Sisal.....	1,768,740	.0825	.1025	.1076	.1276
	Total.....	10,037,865				
1905	Pure manila.....	194,425	.1200	.1400	.1470	.1970
	600-foot manila.....	3,596,200	.1075	.1250	.1313	.1613
	Standard manila.....	2,040,365	.0975	.1150	.1208	.1508
	Standard mixed.....	3,253,125	.0875	.1050	.1103	.1303
	Sisal.....	879,005	.0875	.1050	.1103	.1303
	Standard.....	1,212,695	.0875	.1050	.1103	.1303
	Total.....	11,175,815				
1906	Pure manila.....	1,718,840	.1200	.1325	.1391	.1891
	600-foot manila.....	2,877,065	.1075	.1225	.1286	.1586
	Standard manila.....	2,087,070	.0975	.1125	.1181	.1481
	Standard mixed.....	1,804,540	.0875	.1025	.1076	.1276
	Standard.....	2,422,365	.0875	.1025	.1076	.1276
	Sisal.....	2,242,725	.0875	.1025	.1076	.1276
	Total.....	13,152,605				

^a F. o. b. Stillwater. Sold directly to consumer.

^b F. o. b. St. Paul.

In this table 5 per cent has been added to manufacturers' price to show jobbers' price to retail dealers. As a rule, jobbers handle these goods for 5 per cent. Some, however, make it a rule to add a flat 1 cent per pound to manufacturers' price. This seemed to be universal in St. Louis, Mo., and at some other points, though not in St. Paul or Minneapolis. The retailer adds 2 cents a pound to the sisal and from 3 to 5 cents to the manila twines. The manufacturers' price f. o. b. Chicago is one-fourth of a cent a pound less than at St. Paul.

This table gives prison prices for Minnesota only. The Kansas prison makes only sisal and standard and its 1906 prices are 9½ cents

in less than 5,000-pound lots, 8½ cents a pound for 5,000 pounds or more. Prices are f. o. b. Lansing, Kans. No orders accepted for points outside of Kansas or Oklahoma.

Missouri prison makes sisal only. Price is 8½ cents f. o. b. Jefferson City, sold only in Missouri, and while the law does not restrict the sale to farmers only, such has been the general practice—possibly because the dealers could not get satisfactory terms.

North Dakota makes sisal and standard. The price is 9½ cents f. o. b. Bismarck. Sales are made to farmers direct.

Indiana prison makes sisal and standard only. Prices are 10 cents on lots of from 50 to 1,000 pounds; 9½ cents on lots of from 1,000 to 10,000 pounds; 9½ cents on carload lots, f. o. b. Michigan City. Sales are made either to dealers or to farmers direct.

As stated above, the prices shown in the table are those of the reliable manufacturers of first-class twine. The product of the Minnesota prison is also admittedly a first-class, high-grade twine of full length. This leads to a discussion of quality. The basic twine, upon which all prices are computed, is a smooth, all sisal fiber, measuring 500 feet to the pound, and containing from 8 to 10 pounds of oil to the 100 pounds of raw fiber used. For each additional 50 feet length to the pound, 1 cent is added to the price. For instance, the sisal, standard, and standard mixed twines quoted in the table for the years 1905 and 1906 measure 500 feet to the pound; standard manila measures 550 feet, 600-foot manila measures that length, and pure manila is not a pure manila in fiber, but measures 650 feet to the pound. It is, however, understood that no legitimate binding twines, prison or other, shall measure less than 500 feet to the pound.

The effect of prison competition has been, however, to induce some of the outside manufacturers to attempt to meet prison prices by making an inferior product; first by putting more oil into the fiber to increase its weight, and by making a twine which has no guaranteed length per pound and which measures very much less than 500 feet. In some cases these twines are advertised as "running about 450 feet to the pound" and sold, freight paid, to any point in the wheat fields, for less than the lowest prison price—namely, at 8½ cents a pound. It was strongly asserted by agents handling twine manufactured by employers of free labor that this "about 450 feet" seldom meant over 400, and that by actual measurement it had been known to fall as low as 385 feet to the pound. However, no measurements were taken by the agent of the Bureau, and these statements were not, therefore, verified. Of course, what a farmer wants is first a twine that will hold a knot and work in the machine; after this he wants length, not weight.

The cost of manufacture of binding twine was not a part of this investigation, either in prison or out, and yet some idea of legitimate price for twine may be had from such information as to cost of production as was incidentally secured in the course of these inquiries. If to the price of raw sisal in the market 1 cent a pound be added, the ordinary cost of production of binding twine will be the result. The process of manufacture is simple—the drawing out and combing of the fiber is done by machines that require little or no attention, and feed themselves practically. In the outside factories this work is done almost entirely by girls, men being employed only on the first set of machines that take the raw fiber. It is while passing through these first machines that the oil is added to the raw material. Legitimately, from 8 to 10 pounds of oil may be added to a hundred pounds of sisal, whereas it is said that from 13 to 15 pounds is added by the outside manufacturers attempting to sell at less than prison prices. One case was reported where a smaller manufacturer took a contract to make a quantity of binding twine for one of the larger concerns whose orders were temporarily overtaking its producing capacity. The arrangement was that the same number of pounds of twine should be returned as there were pounds of raw material delivered, and that 1 cent a pound be paid. In this transaction it was stated that the 1 cent paid all expense, and that the increased weight given the sisal by the oil furnished an 8 per cent profit to the manufacturer. Of course, the cost of production to the prison is not 1 cent a pound.

In the light of this statement it may be well to note the prices on manila and sisal fiber for a series of years, as given in the following table. Fiber prices are f. o. b. New York.

PRICE PER POUND OF MANILA AND SISAL FIBER AS QUOTED IN THE CORDAGE TRADE JOURNAL, NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1905, TO MARCH 1, 1906.

Date of issue.	Manila fiber. ^(a)						Sisal fiber.					
	1905-6.		1904-5.		1903-4.		1905-6.		1904-5.		1903-4.	
July 6, 1905.....	\$0.084	\$0.084	\$0.084	\$0.084	\$0.071	\$0.08	\$0.061	\$0.07	\$0.071	\$0.071	\$0.071	\$0.071
July 20, 1905.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.07	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
August 3, 1905.....	\$0.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.07	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
August 17, 1905.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.07	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
September 7, 1905.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.07	.07	.07	.07	.071	.071
September 21, 1905.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.07	.07	.07	.07	.071	.071
October 5, 1905.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	\$0.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
October 19, 1905.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
November 2, 1905.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
November 16, 1905.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
December 7, 1905.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
December 21, 1905.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
January 4, 1906.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
January 18, 1906.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
February 1, 1906.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
February 15, 1906.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
March 1, 1906.....	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.084	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071
Average.....	.0855	.0855	.0855	.0855	.0855	.0855	.0757	.0757	.0757	.0757	.0757	.0757

^a Current quality, nearest shipment from Manila.

It needs no argument to prove that binding-twine factories employing free labor are deprived of trade in Minnesota to the extent of the volume of prison twine. Naturally the twine factories most unfavorably situated as to freight rates will be the first to give up that trade. A Pennsylvania manufacturer was the first to quit trying to sell twine in Minnesota. One of the officials of the company stated for this report that prior to the large increase in prison production in that State they had sold as high as 500 tons of binding twine a year in Minnesota. The books were produced and they showed that in 1902 the company sold 475,000 pounds in Minnesota at prices ranging from 10½ to 11½ cents, mostly at the latter rate. In 1903 the company sold 55,000 pounds at 10 cents, shipping the product in June. In 1904 it sold 100,000 pounds at 9½ cents. In 1905 it sold 20,000 pounds at 9½ cents, and then had to cut to 9 cents to prevent loss to their jobber. The company then withdrew from the State.

As Minnesota consumes from 12½ to 15 per cent of all the binding twine used in the United States, it will be seen that when a manufacturer abandons its trade it is not commercially a trifle to him. This manufacturer stated tersely the position that all feel themselves to be in: "If the prison made twine enough to go round, nobody else could sell anything in Minnesota. It is about to expand its twine plant; and if the flax twine project does not succeed, the prison will soon have the market of the State."

The * * * Company stated that they had given up the attempt to sell in Minnesota; but was met with a growing prison output of twine in their own State, Missouri. The price announced by this establishment for sisal and standard is 10 cents in less than carload lots and 9½ cents a pound in carload lots. The length, however, for basic twine (500 feet to the pound) is not guaranteed. The president of this company said: "Prison prices do not follow any business basis of price. When raw sisal fiber is selling for 8½ cents, the prison sells twine for 8½ cents; and when raw fiber sells for 7½ cents the prison sells for 8½ cents, seemingly paying no attention whatever to cost of production. The greatest injury, however, is done to jobbers and retailers. Prison twine is sold direct to the farmer, and the jobber and dealer, as well as we manufacturers, are taxed to meet the losses of the State in its attempt to destroy our business."

The greatest commercial disturbance created by prison binding twine is with the agricultural implement dealers, both jobbers and retailers. To understand this more fully, the system of selling prison twine must be explained. The present law governing the matter is contained in the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, chapter 105, section 5448, and is as follows:

Sale of binding twine—Regulation—Penalty.

The price of binding twine manufactured at the State prison shall be fixed by the warden and board of control not later than March 1 each year, and until May 1 thereafter such twine shall be sold only to actual consumers in quantities needed for their use, for cash or security approved by the warden.

Of the unsold twine on hand May 1, five hundred thousand pounds shall be reserved to fill subsequent orders of consumers. The balance may be sold to dealers within the State who enter into a written agreement to sell only to actual consumers therein for their own use, at a price not greater than 1 cent per pound above the purchase price and freight from the prison. The State shall retain a contingent interest in twine so sold, and upon violation of such agreement may declare such twine forfeited to it and retake possession thereof.

Every dealer purchasing such twine shall keep it separate from other twine, and also keep a correct record of all his sales, showing the date, amount, price, and name of purchaser, which shall be open to the inspection of the warden, board of control, and the proper county attorney. Sales shall be distributed among the agricultural counties as nearly as practicable in proportion to the acreage of grain therein, and after July 1 all twine on hand may be sold.

Every dealer who shall violate the terms of said written agreement, and every person violating any provision of this section, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

This law of 1905 permits twine to be sold to local dealers after May 1, but does not permit them to charge more than 1 cent per pound above wholesale prison prices, plus freight. Prior to 1905 there had been a special act prohibiting the sale of prison twine to dealers under any circumstances. This was enacted shortly after the Spanish-American war, as will be noted further on. The warden has the names of 80,000 bona fide Minnesota farmers on his mailing list. To each of these he mails, as soon as the price for the following harvest is fixed, a letter and an order blank. Any farmer may get up a club in his neighborhood, and if the total of such club order equals 5,000 pounds of twine, a joint note may be given subject to the warden's approval, and credit is extended to November 1, without interest—that is, the twine need not be paid for until after harvest. The following is the form of letter sent to a person proposing to get up such a club:

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
MINNESOTA STATE PRISON,
Stillwater, Minn., December 1, 1905.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, we are sending you herewith circular letters and club-order blanks. The prices were fixed by the board of control and the warden on November 22, 1905, and are the same as last season's prices, as follows, to wit:

	Cents.
Standard, 500 feet to the pound.....	8½
Sisal (white), 500 feet to the pound.....	8½
Standard mixed, 500 feet to the pound.....	8½
Standard manila, 550 feet to the pound.....	9½
Manila 600-feet, 600 feet to the pound.....	10½
Pure manila, 650 feet to the pound.....	12

All f. o. b. Stillwater, Minn.

We can sell at the above low prices because we contracted early for all the manila and sisal that will be needed for the season of 1906. Prices for raw material are much higher now, and will probably rule still higher the balance of the season of 1906.

We guarantee the price.

We guarantee the twine to be strictly first-class.

We guarantee the quality to be fully up to grade.

We give options to cancel orders, wholly or in part, at any time before shipment is made, in case of total or partial failure of crops.

Please let us know by return mail whether you will get up a club order or not.

An early reply will greatly oblige,

Yours, very truly,

—————, *Warden.*

The person getting up the club must make affidavit that each signer is a farmer; that he, the affiant, has made inquiry as to the amount of small grain each signer has, and that the twine subscribed for by each will be used by such signers, and that no one is subscribing for twine to resell to any other person.

To dealers asking for prison twine a stereotyped form of letter is sent as follows:

No. 12.]

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
MINNESOTA STATE PRISON,
Stillwater, Minn., December 1, 1905.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your inquiry about the sale of binder twine direct to dealers, wish to state that under the law we are not allowed to sell twine to dealers until after May 1. Up to that time we are required to sell small cash orders direct to individual farmers and club orders in carload lots, giving time on joint notes until November 1, without interest.

If the farmers in your vicinity wish to club together for a carload of prison twine and have it consigned to a dealer for distribution to them, that is their business and not ours.

The prices were fixed by the board of control and the warden on Nov. 22, 1905, and are the *same as last season's prices*, as follows, to wit:

	Cents.
Standard, 500 feet to the pound.....	8½
Sisal (white), 500 feet to the pound.....	8½
Standard mixed, 500 feet to the pound.....	8½
Standard manila, 550 feet to the pound.....	9½
Manila 600-foot, 600 feet to the pound.....	10½
Pure manila, 650 feet to the pound.....	12

All f. o. b. Stillwater, Minn.

We can sell at the above low prices because we contracted early for all the manila and sisal that we will need for the season of 1906. Prices for raw material are much higher now, and will probably rule still higher the balance of the season of 1906.

We inclose club-order blanks.

We guarantee the price.

We guarantee the twine to be strictly first-class.

We guarantee the quality to be fully up to grade.

We give option to cancel orders, wholly or in part, any time before shipment is made, in case of total or partial failure of crops.

If you decide to get up a club order, please let us know by return mail.

Yours, very truly,

_____, *Warden.*

That the business of the jobbers in binding twine has been practically destroyed was made very apparent. One of the largest agricultural-implement jobbers in Minnesota said: "It is not a legitimate business at all. Prisoners ought to be put at making good roads for the farmers, not competing out of existence the business men of the community."

The books of this firm show that in 1898 it sold \$153,000 worth of binding twine at an advance of 1 cent a pound over the price paid; in 1899, \$100,000 worth, still at 1 cent profit; in 1903 but \$8,300 worth, at 5 per cent above cost; in 1904, \$17,000 worth; and in 1905, \$27,000 worth, 85 per cent of which was sold in the Dakotas and only 15 per cent in Minnesota. In 1905 the firm paid 9.69 cents for twine and sold it at 10. It then went out of the twine business entirely. "With North Dakota already making prison twine, and South Dakota threatening to, there is no use in bothering with it. We sold Philadelphia twine. Last year we paid 9.25 cents with a freight rate of 44 cents per hundred, which made our twine cost us 9.69. Suppose a man buys St. Louis twine at 9.25 with a freight rate of 18 cents, this twine costs him 9.43. Even if we can get a quarter of a cent off on very large orders placed with the International at Chicago, it costs 25 cents a hundred to ship it to Minneapolis, and the net cost is 10 cents. We have become tired of trying to handle twine on less than a cent a pound margin."

Another large implement jobber said: "In 1888, 1889, and along in there we jobbed \$150,000 worth of binding twine annually. The prison began making twine from hard fiber in 1894; we kept up a little business up to 1901, when we simply quit. There is an advantage in handling twine, because one can fill out a car with it if a customer orders less than a carload of other stuff, and for this reason we held on to the business long after it ceased to have any profit in it." The books of this concern showed binder-twine business done as follows: 1894, \$21,000; 1895, \$39,000; 1896, \$81,000; 1897, \$56,000; 1898, \$72,000; 1899, \$65,000; 1900, \$55,000; 1901, \$59,000.

One jobber reported an increase in business, but said it was owing to increased activity in adjoining States, and that his Minnesota business had fallen off 50 per cent.

One result of this is that outside manufacturers, unable to sell to jobbers have placed "agents" in Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, and elsewhere who handle their business. The agent for a company

whose binding-twine plant is in Ohio said that his business had dropped off in Minnesota "75 per cent, or to the extent that prison twine supplies the trade. We are fighting for the Dakota market, and picking up what we can in Minnesota. We have faced the bursting of hot-air trust bubbles, we saw the banks unload their twine at 4 cents a pound, and all sorts of things, but this prison twine is the worst menace to the cordage business that has ever confronted it."

The retail implement dealers throughout the State are organized and of course are bitter antagonists of prison-made twine; but the policy of the prison in selling to farmers direct and of attempting to control the profits of the dealers when twine is sold them at all is especially obnoxious.

So far as the jobber and retailer are concerned it is of course easy to figure their losses on the basis of the prison output. If prior to prison regulation of price to the consumer the jobber made 1 cent and the retail dealer 2 cents on a pound based on sisal prices, then on the 13,000,000 pounds of prison product, considered as all sisal, the jobbers of the State lose \$130,000 annual profit, and the retailers \$260,000. It is natural that the retailers, who on the average would sell 20,000 pounds of twine in a year, making \$400 profit, should object to the loss of this profit; but that is not all. The retailers complain that as the State does not make enough to supply the whole demand, and therefore they must carry some twine, they are made to suffer additional loss by the uncertainty of the percentage of full supply the prison fills in their vicinity, and that social antagonisms, and loss of trade in other directions arising therefrom increases their losses and their annoyances far beyond that which is apparent. For instance, a retail dealer learns how many farmers have formed prison-twine clubs in his neighborhood, and about how many have not, and the acreage to be cared for outside of the club members. He orders twine in accordance with his calculations; after he has ordered, another club or several clubs are organized and he is left with a lot of "hold-over twine" upon which he must lose the use of his money for a year, and probably sustain ultimate loss; or he may under order, and then not having sufficient twine to supply the demand not only loses possible profits but gets the reputation of refusing to supply the farmers with twine in order to spite them for advocating the manufacture of prison twine. Again, it often happens that a club member does not subscribe for a sufficient quantity of twine and comes in the midst of his harvest to the dealer for enough to finish binding his field; even if the dealer charges him no more than the regular price, which would of course be some 3 cents a pound more than he paid for prison twine, the farmer often gets angry and accuses the dealer of taking advantage of his condition to rob him, and in this frame of mind not only resolves, himself, but gets his friends to unite with him in a reso-

lution to buy no more plows, harrows, nails, or anything else of the "robber dealer." A social and commercial turmoil and uncertainty is said to exist in many cases from this cause.

A dealer writing to the editor of the Minneapolis Journal says: "Every cent that the farmers have saved in the purchase of prison-made twine in Minnesota has been filched from the pockets of implement dealers of Minnesota who are also taxpayers."

The Farm Implement News, published in Chicago, Ill., and "devoted to the interests of dealers in and manufacturers of agricultural implements and vehicles," said editorially in its issue of February 2, 1905:

The movement to establish a prison-twine plant in Nebraska has reached proportions which call for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the implement dealers of that State. Late last week a resolution was passed by the legislature creating a committee which is authorized to investigate the manufacture of binder twine in prisons. The committee was also instructed to visit the Kansas plant. As previously reported in this paper, a bill has already been introduced into the Nebraska legislature providing for an appropriation to build and maintain a twine plant at the State prison.

The dealers of Nebraska should not permit this measure to be passed without opposition. If the South Platte Implement Dealers' Association is as strong as has been claimed in membership and its members will show that they are thoroughly alive to the interests of the retail trade by urging their representatives in the legislature to oppose the bill, we think the desired result will be accomplished. Then there is the Nebraska and Western Iowa Association which has also a large membership in Nebraska. These dealers should lose no time in making known their opposition to the bill. The manufacture of twine in prisons, when the product is sold as it is to farmers at a lower price than is available to the dealer, strikes first at the retailer. It has been a matter of pride with officers of the South Platte Association that this organization has been the means of making the retail twine business profitable in Nebraska. If the condition is to continue, this bill must be defeated.

The implement dealers of South Dakota are making a vigorous fight against the prison-twine scheme in that State. Two years ago they defeated a bill that was introduced and now they have the same fight to make again. It appears that some implement dealers regard the prison-twine movement with indifference because they believe that sooner or later the product of State mills will be disposed of through the dealers. This has not, however, proved true of the prison-twine business, for back of it all is the desire of embryo statesmen to build up little political machines in the districts they represent. This can only be done by having the twine sold to certain farmers, who in return for the benefits they derive from the lower prices will render what assistance they can to the political schemers. Even if a bill creating a State plant should expressly provide that the twine must be sold on the market to the highest bidder there would be a constant pressure from the politicians to amend the law so that the product could be sold to farmers direct. The only way in which the interests of the dealer can be protected permanently is by defeating

every attempt to establish a prison mill. When the manufacture of twine was begun in Minnesota the dealers of that State believed that they would market the output of the prison mill. There were a few seasons in which a small part of the product was sold to the dealers, but now the plant produces nearly half the twine used in the State and this immense quantity is sold to farmers only.

The reply of the warden of the Minnesota prison to the complaint of the dealers is that they brought all of their troubles on themselves. He states that prior to the Spanish-American war the prison sold from one-half to two-thirds of its twine through dealers; that when war blocked the Manila port, and fiber could no longer be secured from the Philippine Islands, the price of Yucatan and New Zealand fiber advanced and that the outside binding twine manufacturers put the price of binding twine up to 13 cents a pound. The prison was well stocked with fiber, and its policy had always been to divide every advantage with its customers on the basis of retaining one-third as profit to the prison and letting two-thirds go to the consumer. He consequently made a price based on his cost and sold twine for 6½ cents a pound. He states that the dealers, owing to the high prices of outside twine, were enabled and did make unreasonable profits on the prison twine; adding generally 5½ cents a pound on twine they had bought for 6½—in other words, charging the farmers 13 cents for prison twine. As soon as the legislature met it passed a law prohibiting the sale of prison binding twine to dealers under any circumstances; and from that time until 1905 he sold only to farmers. The act of 1905 empowers him to sell to dealers after May 1, each year but limits the profits of the dealers to 1 cent a pound. He stated that even under that act he had to secure the indictment of three or four dealers and that the courts fined them \$25 each, before he could stop the dealers from adding illegal profits to their price of prison binding twine. He stated that less than 1,000,000 pounds would be available for sale to dealers after May 1, 1906.

Club subscriptions are, however, sometimes turned over to a dealer who becomes consignee and distributes the twine; but here too, the limit of profit is fixed by law at 1 cent a pound.

One argument of a social nature which the retail implement dealers use against the manufacture of binding twine in the prison is that the convict is not thereby taught any trade or occupation at which he can get work when his term expires. This is admitted on all sides. Binding twine factories on the outside employ girls, and these from among the newly-arrived immigrants. The work is at piece rates based on a hundred pounds of finished twine. In an establishment employing at the time 1,758 persons, and where most of the twine spinning is done by females, the earnings of the females ranged from \$11.63 to \$16.78 on a pay roll covering 13 working days, or 130 hours. The hourly earnings will not exceed 10 cents, save for the exceptional girl; and of

course the less expert ones earn less than this. Whether or not prison competition has had anything to do with creating this industrial condition in free-labor plants was not investigated.

It is fully conceded by all, however, that no arguments will drive binding twine out of the Minnesota prison, or probably out of the prisons of any other States that have begun its manufacture. Hence retail dealers now seem to hope for the time when the prison will make enough to supply the entire trade, thus relieving them from carrying any twine in stock.

Perhaps the best expression of the attitude of the dealers is to be found in the following extract from the proceedings of the convention of the Minnesota Retail Implement Dealers' Association, held in Minneapolis, March 7, 1905. Before producing this extract it must be explained that early in 1905 the International Harvester Company, which is the greatest producer of binding twine, announced that it had patented a process for making binding twine from flax fiber at a very low cost, and that it would establish a plant for the manufacture of this twine in St. Paul. The Minnesota legislature at once made a move to take up the manufacture of farm implements in the penitentiary. It will be remembered that threshing machines were made in that prison in 1885 under the contract system. It was in the discussion of this resolution then pending in the legislature that the members of the Minnesota Implement Dealers' Association expressed themselves:

Mr. PRYOR: Mr. President, a resolution has been introduced in the legislature calling for an opinion from the warden of the State prison in regard to the establishment of a factory at Stillwater for the manufacture of farm implements. I think this body ought to go on record on that question. The resolution was introduced on Friday last, and is now in the hands of a committee. It will probably come up for consideration sometime this week. The resolution was aimed at the International Harvester Company, of course. But the State prison is making binder twine to-day, and the implement dealers of Minnesota are footing the bills for the maintenance of the State prison. You can figure it out as well as I can. Before that plant was established the implement dealers of Minnesota sold all the twine and they received all the profits from the sale of twine. To-day the State prison sells 10,000,000 pounds of twine a year. Last year it sold 10,200,000 pounds of twine, and it is claimed it made a profit of about seventy-five or eighty thousand dollars (I haven't the exact figures with me). Out of whose pockets did that profit come? It came out of your pockets; every cent of it. You maintained that State prison and you paid every dollar of the profit that the State board of control is boasting of to-day—that the twine factory at the State prison has made the prison self-sustaining and shows a profit on the right side of the ledger. You men are paying the bill—every dollar of it—out of the profits that you lost on the twine you didn't sell because of the plant over there. Now, you don't want to let something else go in there and take more profits out of your pockets. You ought to take action in regard to the reso-

lution that has been introduced in the legislature looking to the establishment of a machine factory in the State prison. I will say, further, that it has already been decided to take \$10,000 out of the prison twine fund and enlarge the twine plant. That is to be done this year; and undoubtedly it is the first step toward the enlargement of the plant until every pound of twine in the State of Minnesota will be made at Stillwater—and you will be paying the bill, too.

Mr. CALEY. Mr. President, I would be glad to see the day come when the prison will make enough twine to handle it all. The worst feature, from my standpoint, is not the amount of twine they sell; but they make it very disagreeable for the dealer in twine. They don't make enough twine to go around, and the dealer has to buy somewhere else; and a customer comes to the dealer at harvest time and wants twine, and thinks he is being robbed. He will quote you what the State is selling twine for and you can't make him believe that you paid 2 cents a pound more than they sold it for and bought at wholesale. And that is not all. Every machine dealer has to carry his customers through harvest—more or less of them—for this twine. It goes on to your books. And the man that buys the twine of you is disgruntled from the time he comes in and gets his twine until after you force him to pay for it. He is disgruntled to think that you have charged him more for the twine than he might have got it for, or that his neighbor did get it for, from the prison. Now, if we could eliminate the twine business altogether and not touch a pound of twine we would be happy. But we can't do that. We still have to handle it, even though the customers are disgruntled and think we are robbing them and all that sort of thing. We have to have some twine, because they depend on us to carry them through harvest for their twine. If the farmer doesn't get enough from the State prison, he comes in and buys from us half a dozen balls or so and then he is very loud in telling how we have robbed him on twine and what he got it for from the State, and all that sort of thing. So I will be glad when the time comes that they make enough so that we needn't carry any, so that we can say: "Here, we can't sell you twine as cheap as you can get it from the State. You would better send to the State and get it."

Mr. PRYOR. Well, Mr. President, it is an acknowledged fact that the manufacture of prison twine in Minnesota has reached a point—and reached that point a good many years ago—where the action of this body or any other body—or perhaps action by the entire State unless backed by the farmers—would be ineffectual to eliminate the manufacture of twine at the prison. But I merely called attention to the matter in connection with the other suggestion that I made, in regard to the establishment of a factory there to manufacture harvesting machinery. You might better have them make all the twine that is sold in the State than to have them make half the twine that is sold in the State and a little farm machinery as well. If they sell twine for 2 cents a pound less than you can buy it for, if they go to making farm machinery you might have some other competition that you won't like also.

Mr. CALEY. That is as I understood it. I was merely saying that we are "up against it" on twine, and we would be "up against it" in the same way on farming implements. They wouldn't make enough, and we would be "up against it" in the same way.

Mr. HATCH. I suppose even in case the Stillwater factory would make enough twine to supply the State the implement dealer would have to supply those people that haven't got the credit to buy from the State.

Mr. PRYOR. What Mr. Hatch has just suggested was the avowed purpose of Mr. Jacobson, the chairman of the State board of control, and himself a retail implement dealer—that is, he was. I don't know that he gives much attention to his implement business at the present time. His avowed intention was to enlarge that plant until it could make all the twine required in the State of Minnesota, and then sell to the dealers so that they could sell to the farmers that hadn't credit to buy from the State. He gave that out in an interview that was published in nearly every paper in the State of Minnesota.

On motion the president was instructed to appoint a committee of three to draft a resolution in regard to the resolution pending in the house of representatives in regard to the manufacture of farm implements at the State prison.

In pursuance of the motion last stated, the president appointed as the committee of three the following: W. W. Sivright, C. F. Miller, and S. E. Stansberry.

The committee last referred to submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we do not oppose the enlarging of the output of the twine plant, but do oppose the manufacture of farm implements by the State prison.

The resolution was adopted.

The installation, by the International Harvester Company, of a plant to make binding twine from flax, in St. Paul, has greatly complicated the situation. Numerous attempts have been made to discover a substitute for sisal and other hard-fiber twines. Wire was used at one time, but this ruined the straw for feeding purposes, and the farmer could not afford to lose his straw. Then a paper twine was made, but it was too smooth and slick and would not hold the knot made by the machine. The International Harvester Company has at last succeeded in making twine from flax that does the work and does it satisfactorily. The farm implement journals and trade papers are endeavoring to win the farmers over to the plea that the new industry will be supplied entirely by flax straw produced by Minnesota farmers, instead of sisal fiber raised in Yucatan. Just how cheaply flax twine can be produced is not made public. The twine is being sold for the harvest of 1906 at 7½ cents to dealers, with the stipulation that the price to farmers must not exceed 8½ cents a pound. The farmers have been extensively notified that this is the price at which they will be supplied by application to any Minnesota retail dealer that handles the International's line of implements. It will be noted that this is one-fourth of a cent lower than the prison price, and exactly the price at which the inferior short-length twine of other outside companies is advertised.

The flax twine mill at St. Paul employs girls almost exclusively. Perhaps the thing most condemned in the prison policy has been fix-

ing by law the profits of the dealers. This has been denounced on all sides as unbusinesslike and un-American. Heretofore the manufacturer has sold to the jobber, who was at perfect liberty to sell at any price he pleased. The jobber sold to the dealer, who was uninfluenced by either jobber or manufacturer in fixing his selling price to the consumer. In other words, competition was left free to regulate prices. This was not permitted to operate, however, in the case of prison twine, as the legislature required the prison manufacturer, who is in this case the warden, to control absolutely the price to the consumer. It is most interesting to note now that the International while it does not attempt to control the retail price of hard-fiber twines, does, when it makes a directly competing soft-fiber twine, exactly what the prison does; namely, fixes the profits of the retailer, and fixes this at one-fourth cent a pound less than the prison allows to retailers. The manufacturer is thus forced by prison competition to fix the price to the farmer, and limit arbitrarily the margin of profit to the dealers. Economically, especially in the matter of binding twine, Minnesota is to-day the battle ground of giants.

That the advent of flax twine may force a change in some of the policies of the prison, especially that of confining its market to the farmers of Minnesota seems probable. Touching upon this prospect the *Farm Implement News*, in its issue of March 22, 1906, says:

An Associated Press dispatch from St. Paul reports Governor Johnson as saying that he will recommend to the next legislature an amendment to the prison twine law permitting the sale of prison twine outside the State. The *Minneapolis Journal* states that this plan will probably be necessary to insure the continuance of the prison twine industry, which is now threatened by the flax-twine enterprise at St. Paul. In an editorial on the subject the *Journal* says:

"If next year the flax twine should break into prison sales as intended, the prison would be left with millions of pounds unsold. The plan conceived by the board of control and the warden, and now indorsed by governor, is to amend our law so that if necessary prison twine may be sold in other States. The prison output is practically sold for this season, so there is time for this change to be made by the legislature next winter. It will mean that if a Minnesota market is cut off, prison twine will go into the Dakotas, Iowa, and Wisconsin, where regular trust prices are maintained. The trust must then meet prison prices in all this territory and cut its own profits to almost nothing, or Minnesota will dispose of its entire surplus and the plant will go on flourishing."

If the foregoing plan is carried out, dealers in the States adjoining Minnesota will probably be benefited, for it is hardly possible that the board of control would be so unwise as to sell direct to farmers outside of Minnesota.

STOVE HOLLOW WARE AND STOVES.

Stove hollow ware is made for sale in 7 State penitentiaries. The data secured are not uniform, and hence no specific statement of the total volume can be made. Such details as were secured follow:

Indiana: 2,358 tons of stove hollow ware ground and unground; value, \$129,690; convicts employed, 255.

Illinois: 1,392,000 pieces, plain and enameled hollow ware; value, \$100,000; convicts, 188.

Ohio: 1,200 tons of pots, kettles, and iron cuspidors; value, \$100,000; convicts, 140.

Tennessee: No statement of volume of output; value, \$48,300; convicts, 40.

Maryland: 214,500 pieces iron castings of hollow ware for stoves, ranges, furnaces, and stove furniture; value, \$112,837.50; convicts, 43.

Alabama: Stove hollow ware, kettles, pots, pans, etc., dog irons, grate frames; value, \$75,000; convicts, 56.

Kentucky: Pots, pans, kettles, skillets, etc.; value, \$34,000; convicts, 47.

Total value, \$599,427.50; convicts, 769.

Of stoves, the Tennessee prison makes 6,000 cook stoves, 8,000 heating stoves; value, \$88,000; convicts 95.

Oregon: 11,051 stoves and ranges; value, \$138,000; convicts, 119.

Total stoves, 25,051; value, \$226,000; convicts, 214.

Thus a total for stoves and stove hollow ware of \$825,427.50 in 1904.

The data for former years is more vaguely classified, and no separation seems possible that will throw much light on the matter. Taking the totals for such classifications as are available, however, the total value of stoves and stove hollow ware made in prisons in 1885 was \$633,988; in 1895, \$743,512.

Admittedly the production of stoves in prisons has enormously decreased; the increase being entirely in hollow ware. It is the unanimous testimony of manufacturers and jobbers consulted, that the manufacture of certain articles of hollow ware, and certain grades of a much larger line, has been entirely absorbed by prisons. Formerly stove manufacturers made the utensils that usually went with a stove. The cast iron articles that went to make up the "trimmings" of a cook stove consisted of 2 pots, 2 skillets, 2 gridles, 1 heater, 1 gridiron, 1 teakettle, a total of 9 pieces.

There was some differentiation in this industry thirty-five years ago, even while practically all stove manufacturers still made hollow ware. That is to say, there were a few plants that made hollow ware alone, as long ago as 1870. This differentiation continued and was encouraged by the fact that many stoves were sold without "sets"

or "trimmings;" that hollow ware called for large storage room, and that there was a certain amount of trade in pots and kettles entirely apart from the sale of stoves.

It was not, however, until the prison-made hollow ware had appeared in considerable quantities that stove manufacturers began generally to abandon the production of these articles.

The introduction of stamped enameled ware and of high-class enameled kettles came in to share this market to the full extent of the increase in population, and the total absorption of the business by the prisons began.

STATEMENTS OF MARYLAND MANUFACTURERS.

The statement of a Baltimore manufacturer was to the effect that they continued the making of hollow ware until the prison articles during the hard times sold at a price so little above their actual labor cost that they could stand it no longer. They abandoned this part of their business and buy hollow ware of the prison contractors to supply their trade, thus being forced to become jobbers of the lines of goods they formerly made.

As a result of this, they try as far as possible to sell stoves without "sets" or "fixtures," as the trimmings are called by this firm. When making its own hollow ware, this firm had certain shapes and styles of cooking utensils that pleased its customers, and, as the trade still demanded these shapes, the firm was obliged to send its patterns or "flasks" to the prison and then buy from the contractors hollow ware made from its own patterns. All its other patterns to the value of several thousand dollars have been destroyed within the last few years, as the firm has given up all hope of being able to open up a hollow-ware foundry. It buys an average of \$7,000 worth of prison hollow ware of its own patterns annually. Said the manager of this plant:

Of course we would like to make these goods. If we made them and employed the eight or ten men necessary to supply these articles, we would work this trade with pride, as we used to, and sell \$12,000 worth a year instead of \$7,000, as now. Now we only sell what we have to, not what we could.

Another firm in the same locality, that had abandoned the manufacture not only of hollow ware but of the grade of stoves made in prisons, furnished the following statement:

Regarding the matter of convict labor interfering with our business, wish to state that we have been compelled to discontinue the manufacture of southern stoves and stove hollow ware, owing to our being unable to compete with the convict concerns manufacturing these lines.

We average the loss of business sustained in the above to equal about \$60,000 to \$70,000 per year.

Certain articles in the above line we are now purchasing from the convict-labor concerns, owing to their being able to manufacture the goods cheaper than we can.

This letter, covering, as it does, the matter of stoves, also brings up a point that will be discussed further on and need only be mentioned here, and that is that prison stoves, and nearly all prison goods, being inferior, either in fact or in finish and appearance, seek the weakest market; the South, where the smaller purchasing power of the mass of the people compels them to buy the cheapest articles that will answer their immediate purpose, being flooded. The last paragraph of this letter refers to stove furnishings, hollow ware, which this firm buys of the prison contractor.

Another firm in the same locality has persistently refused to "become a selling agent for convict-made goods," and is the only stove manufacturer found in this investigation that continues to produce hollow ware. The manager of this establishment said:

The original proprietor of this plant is dead, but while he lived he fought the encroachment of prison labor on our industry in season and out of season. When we were whipped on that proposition so far as stove hollow ware is concerned, and all other manufacturers gave it up and bought their stove furnishings of the penitentiary foundries, he said that was one step he would never take. That while he might have to give up making his own trimmings he would never buy prison goods to supply the trade. We do not make one-tenth of the hollow ware we ordinarily would. All we make is to supply certain customers, to whom we sell our stoves, and who want our goods practically regardless of price. They are mostly old customers who were more or less impressed with Mr. * * * old determination not to buy prison goods. Since his death I have kept to his wishes in this matter. We make a slightly larger pot, sell for a very much higher price, but even at this price we manufacture hollow ware more as a matter of maintaining his principles than as a commercial proposition. It is a mere fraction of our business, and a fraction of what it ought to be.

The following shows a comparative statement of prices between this firm and the prison contractor on a few selected articles which were found to be practically identical. The discounts from the firm's list price is 50 per cent, while the prison discounts are 70; net prices have been figured at these discounts. It is just in this matter of discounts, however, that the uncertainty lies. A jobber of stoves and stove hollow ware stated that during the "hard times" from 1894 to 1899 he frequently got "80 and 10 off the list" on prison-made plain hollow ware, and another case was reported of a discount of 80, 25, and 10 off the list. This rendered it impossible for manufacturers to take advantage of the flood of idle men and the low wages to attempt to regain this lost industry.

PRICE OF HOLLOW WARE MADE BY FREE LABOR AND BY PRISONS.

Name of article (full size).	Goods made by free labor.		Prison-made goods.		Difference.
	Manufacturer's list price.	Net price.	Prison list price.	Net price. (a)	
6-inch bulge pots.....	\$0.75	\$0.375	\$0.65	\$0.195	\$0.180
7-inch bulge pots.....	.85	.425	.75	.225	.200
8-inch bulge pots.....	1.00	.500	.85	.255	.245
9-inch bulge pots.....	1.25	.625	1.00	.300	.325

a After deducting discount of December 17, 1904, giving prices for 1905.

The founder of this establishment was active in the legislative fight that finally excluded stove making from the Maryland prison. His address to the legislative committee is made a part of this report.

It will be noted that on a 9-inch pot the difference in favor of prison prices is greater than the net prison price itself.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: The subject that has brought us together is one of great importance and far-reaching in its influence, and is entitled to grave consideration. We approach it with diffidence, and are not unmindful of some of its difficulties. And first of all, we desire here and now to disclaim having personally any other than kindly feelings toward any or all of the contractors for convict labor in the penitentiary; but that we may submit our grievances it is necessary for us to speak plainly, and to treat the subject as an evil that should be removed in the interest of the State and of the honest labor of her citizens.

That society must be protected from the evil doer all must admit, and that crime ought to be punished, and the criminal placed in such custody as will prevent him from preying upon the community. We believe, furthermore, that, in the interest of fallen humanity, all reasonable effort should be made to reform and lift up the fallen; so that if possible, when the offended law is satisfied, the offender may be restored to society a better man than he was before the hand of justice was laid upon him.

We understand that the authorities advocate giving employment to the convicts for the reason that it is better for them while in prison, and that they are thereby enabled to go out again into the world with a knowledge of some trade, and with habits of industry. Another motive is that the penitentiary may be self-sustaining.

These motives are commendable, but we respectfully submit that however commendable the motive, the result of furnishing the penitentiary contractor with skilled or unskilled labor at 40 cents per day, and of allowing him to throw the product of that labor unrestrictedly upon the market in competition with the product of honest labor, can not fail to be disastrous.

By this system the State enforces idleness upon honest workmen. Prior to the introduction of the stove-founding business into the penitentiary, there were, in the various foundries of the State, about 400 persons engaged in the manufacture of stoves and hollow ware. These 400 persons had depending upon them for support from 1,800 to 2,000 persons. The general depression in trade has, to a greater or

less extent, affected all branches of business; and in our particular branch of trade, we think it fair to estimate a falling off from that cause of 25 per cent. We take into consideration the fact that no person buys a stove or a piece of hollow ware as an ornament or as an article of luxury, but that, with the present habits and requirements of our people, they are articles of prime necessity. We assume, then, that the "hard times" have thrown out of employment one-fourth of the workmen formerly employed in this branch of business in the State, and that the quantity of goods now in demand would require the labor of 300 hands, having dependent upon them from 1,500 to 1,600 persons. (What becomes of the other 300 or 400 persons who formerly drew their subsistence from this branch of industry we know not. Probably some of them, after having exhausted their little savings, and after picking up a job here and there, and packing two or three families together, their resources at length being at an end, have been compelled to go from place to place in search of work or food, and are stigmatized as tramps. It is greatly to be deplored that such a state of things should exist in this country which God has so bountifully blessed.)

But, coming more directly to the result of the prison-contract system, let us see what has been its effect upon the 300 remaining employees. I can give clear and positive data in regard to its effects upon one foundry in the State; and the results would hold good proportionately as to the other foundries. In the foundry to which I allude the working force has been reduced about one-fourth in consequence of the general depression of business; and for this we do not hold the contract system responsible. But the three-fourths of the former force that were retained in employ were only employed 237 days during 1877, having been deprived of at least 60 days' work during the year, in consequence of the product of the penitentiary foundry being thrown upon the market at prices with which it was impossible for the employers of honest labor to compete.

The wages paid to the 130 persons employed at that foundry averaged \$190 per day for each day the foundry was in blast; and the 60 days enforced idleness arising from the cause stated occasioned a loss to these honest workmen of \$11,400, and if the same relative results have been reached in the other foundries, the same number of days of enforced idleness would amount to \$15,300 more, making in all a loss to the honest laborers engaged in the production of stoves and hollow ware of \$26,700 during the past year; or, putting it in another form, practically taxing 300 honest workmen engaged in this branch of industry an average of \$89 each, in order that the prisoners in the penitentiary may be employed in producing goods to compete with goods produced by honest labor.

How long, think you, gentlemen, can any branch of industry stand such a strain? Will not such a policy aid greatly to increase poverty and crime? How long will it be, under such a policy, before the State will be obliged to build another penitentiary or to enlarge the present one, in order to accommodate those who have by this policy of the State been driven to crime, to atone for which society demands their confinement within prison walls?

Gentlemen, let us look at this matter from another standpoint. What is it that builds up the wealth of the State? We contend that the State, by the prison-contract system, discourages within her limits

the erection or extension of industries which increase her wealth, population, and prosperity. She gives to prison contractors the means whereby they can conduct business without incurring the expense of erecting or purchasing buildings, or of being subjected to taxation thereon, and furnishes them their most skillful labor for 40 cents per day for each man. The prison contractor is thus furnished with the appliances for conducting business without investment for foundry or workshops, or (I believe) storage, and free from taxes, all of which cost the employers of honest labor many thousands of dollars. I state what can be proven by the record, that one stove foundry in Baltimore was last year assessed for taxes for city and State purposes as much per day for every day the foundry was in blast (237 days) as the State received from the prison contractor for fifteen of his skilled workmen. If the same ratio should hold good in the case of the other foundries (and the taxes are supposed to be equal upon all save the prison contractor), you will see, gentlemen, that the business of stove manufacturing outside of the prison walls has extraordinary difficulties to encounter; and we who are engaged in it must do one of three things—either compete with the prison contractor and his 40-cents-per-day workmen, or seek new markets for our goods, or go out of business.

The gentlemen here representing the shoe trade will tell you of the deception practiced in their branch of prison manufacture; and I think it my duty to state that many of the stoves made in the penitentiary have cast upon them conspicuously the name of "The American Stove and Hollow Ware Company of Philadelphia." There is no such company in existence; and while it is true that the parties having the prison contract purchased some of the patterns from that company in the closing out of its effects, so also did the firm which I represent, and some half a dozen or more other firms, purchase patterns from that defunct company; but what right the penitentiary contractors have to manufacture stoves in the penitentiary of Maryland and have them marked "American Stove and Hollow Ware Company of Philadelphia," I can not see; nor can I see in what sense they are successors of that company. The patterns, flasks, and effects of that company were sold to different parties, and the foundry and workshops are in Philadelphia standing idle to this day.

I am fully persuaded that by the use of that name the penitentiary contractors have been enabled to damage the business of those employing honest labor. Is it unreasonable to ask you to pass a law requiring all goods manufactured in the penitentiary, whether made under contract or by the State without contract, to be plainly and boldly marked as being "Manufactured in the penitentiary of Maryland?" It seems to me that it would be a just measure to the consumer as well as to those who are obliged to compete with the goods therein manufactured.

We ask you, gentlemen of the legislature of Maryland, to do justice in the premises, and not allow your sympathies for the contractors or for those who have broken your laws, and whom society demands shall be placed in confinement, to bias your judgment, and to perpetuate a wrong to hundreds and thousands of honest, faithful, industrious men, struggling for means to feed and clothe those whom they love that are dependent upon them.

If no relief is granted, what will be the result? Will not many be driven to poverty and crime? Will not numbers become vicious and exasperated because the only trade they know is unable to pay them living wages? For the benefit of contractors and of a few criminals, are you not sowing seed which will produce a greater crop of criminals?

It has been well said by another, "A State or a nation can well afford to lose a few paltry dollars in maintaining places of confinement for those whom the courts decide to be unsafe to associate with their fellow-men. A State or a nation can not afford to sell the labor of convicts at a price so far below what can be honestly earned in the same trade elsewhere."

If, after mature deliberation, you should decide that honest labor must compete with the convict, let the State, and not the contractor, have the benefit of it, for most assuredly the State will have the penalty to pay in the end.

STATEMENT OF A MISSOURI STOVE MANUFACTURER.

We have been driven out of the manufacture of stove hollow ware, though we did not surrender entirely until about 1894. We buy all our hollow ware from the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ind. This trade is largely with the South, though not entirely so. Practically all our stoves are sold without trimmings, and in the North and West the ordinary cast-iron cooking utensils have been displaced by stamped enameled ware. However, the ordinary enameled cast-iron kettle is still a good seller and is a prison product. We have a large trade in Arkansas and Texas on sugar kettles. These we buy of prison contractors exclusively. Yes; exclusively! Don't you see the business absurdity your question implies? If we could afford to buy of outside manufacturers we could afford to make them ourselves. If a manufacturer offered me a thing I was making or could make at less than my factory cost there would be something doing with my factory cost at once. But when this offer comes from a man employing convict labor there is no use to try to bring my costs to a level with his. I will bring my cost of production and selling price down as low as any outside manufacturer, making the same grade of goods, or I will go out of business; but when it comes to convict-labor goods I simply quit and buy their product exclusively. Of course we make no great effort to sell this stuff, simply fill orders that come in as a part of orders for our stoves. We paid the prison contractors \$12,500 last year. Yes; we have our old patterns, I think, and I would like to see our men back at work on hollow ware again. We had 12 men, I think, on that work alone.

STATEMENT OF A MISSOURI STOVE MANUFACTURER.

Formerly we made our own stove hollow ware. Now we buy of prisons, as everybody else does. Prisons make 90 per cent of all cast-iron stove hollow ware, whether plain, ground, or enameled. Do not let anybody steer you away from this fact. Yes; I know there are some outside concerns. You mention the Erie. Have you ever seen any of their ware? Why, it is simply beautiful, high-class ware that has no more to do with this discussion than Rookwood pottery has to with tableware.

The Erie sells a lot of output, but sells it practically all in the East, and only to those who will buy only the finest of everything. I do not believe I have a piece of Erie ware in my house. It is so with all the nonprison-made hollow ware. All jobbing stove hollow ware is prison made. We are jobbers of the prison goods and know what we are talking about. We buy only prison-made goods. Some manufacturers will not handle prison goods, and hence do not handle anything. It is prison-made goods or nothing, and has been for several years. The fact that stoves are no longer sold "trimmed" enables some stove founders to refuse to handle hollow ware. Stoves are sold "trimmed" now only to general stores and department stores, never to the regular trade, except in the South, and not always then. There is an advantage in handling it, in that one can fill out a car sometimes and get carload freight rates on an order when otherwise the stoves alone would have to be shipped at higher rates.

STATEMENT OF A MISSOURI STOVE MANUFACTURER.

We have not made a piece of stove hollow ware in fifteen years. Prison goods simply closed us out as it did every other stove manufacturer. Up to fifteen years ago we made all of our own hollow ware. We have and shall continue to refuse to be made distributing agents for prison-made goods; so we neither buy nor handle a dollar's worth of hollow ware. Prison prices to jobbers keep so close to cost of production that it is useless to talk about manufacture. Take the nine pieces which go to make a set of cast hollow-ware trimmings. The foundry cost to us to-day would be \$1.50, and the prison price to jobbers to-day is \$1.54. The prison contractor keeps just close enough to our cost to prevent any attempt to produce these articles. What does that mean to us in dollars and cents? Well, we made and sold 40,947 cook stoves in 1905 requiring such "sets." We are thus deprived of \$50,000 worth of business on a cost basis, to say nothing of a profit we would expect to make on it, in one year alone, and this would mean 35 men more in our foundry making hollow ware only. There are 225 legitimate stove manufacturers in the United States; the loss to these from prison-made hollow ware is at least \$2,500,000 a year. Doubtless you will say that far exceeds the total output of prison hollow ware; but even admitting that you get a correct report of values from prison contractors, your figures do not show the power of \$600,000 worth of goods to break prices, nor the profits of legitimate founders on the volume of goods consumed. Again, citizen manufacturers would have improved the quality of the goods as the demand arose, and would not have lost so much of the business to the stamped enameled ware makers. It is a business, however, that is gone, and probably forever gone to the penitentiaries. There are not many free molders of stove hollow ware. I do not know of any. Even the trade has been lost by our workmen.

It seems useless to quote further from stove founders on this subject. Below will be found the statements of some of the firms who were never stove makers, but during the early period of differentiation in the East became producers of stove hollow ware as a separate industry:

STATEMENT OF A PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURER.

From the organization of the * * * Company in the seventies the main portion of their production up to about 1890-1893 consisted of cast-iron enameled hollow ware and cast-iron enameled pump cylinders. This business had been, up to some time before the above dates, a fairly profitable business, but after this time the competition of prison labor gravely threatened the business of the company, and the matter of relief from unprofitable conditions, due to direct competition of this labor, was the frequent subject of serious consideration by the directory of the company.

At the beginning of 1894 the question of an attempt to further reduce cost of production received careful, serious, and final consideration. The reduction of the wages of labor was the only remaining possible way, every other economy having been utilized, and many previous reductions of wages having been resorted to on wages already too meager for the welfare of the employees in efforts to meet this competition. After a full exhibit by the management of the wages earned by its employees it was decided by the company that rather than attempt to further reduce the wages of its employees it would abandon the business and seek other fields of effort, and after January 1, 1894, no more hollow ware was made by this company. The compulsory adoption of this action was extremely discouraging, but there was no alternative.

A year later, or in 1895, the pump cylinder business of the company was in practically the same condition, and was also with much reluctance and many misgivings abandoned for the same reasons as the hollow ware business had been. These two items of production constituted upwards of 80 per cent of the business of the company, and was therefore a matter of supreme importance to the company and vital to its welfare.

Since that time the company has developed business along the lines of cast-iron enameled sanitary goods—bath tubs, lavatories, sinks, urinals, closets, etc., and brass and sanitary woodwork connected with that business. A part of its present business, in the less elaborate lines, such as kitchen sinks, common closet hoppers, small lavatories, etc., are, on account of prison competition, unprofitable products of the company, but upon account of superior quality produced by this company, in order to placate our customers, we find it necessary to furnish these products to them either at a loss or at an unsatisfactory profit in order to hold our trade with them.

I believe I voice the experience of this company when I advise you that prison-labor competition in the products of this company has been very disastrous to the interests of this company, and had it not been able to develop other lines and abandon these it could not have survived. That the labor it employed would have been pauperized, so far as the ability of this company would have enabled it to pay living wages, under prison-labor competition.

STATEMENT OF A PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURER.

In obedience to promise, we reduce to writing the substance of information obtained in interview. At the outset we would fain contradict the common belief that the products of convict labor

forming such an infinitesimally small portion of the products of the country reduces the objection to it to the minimum.

On the principle that "you can not touch pitch without being defiled" you can no more escape the evil influence of this octopus commercially by contact in a remote degree than you can stop the lost from going to Hades.

To illustrate: A few years since a serious consultation was had on the subject of one of the articles which convict-labor competition formed a competing factor (maslin kettles). The undersigned argued that as convict labor could not supply the entire demand, why not put a fair profit on the goods and get what trade could be extracted from the surplus demand. The argument seemed to portend that in this case the prison-made goods would multiply enormously, only to make one more article for future monopoly by the prison contractors.

Now, this same article, yielding but a fair profit at 60 and 10 per cent off list, went to 80, 25, and 10 off list, or an enormous loss based on cost; so that where under ordinary conditions sales would be made at 36 cents, this awful destroyer of profits caused a contraction to 13½ cents, or nearly one-third. Does it need any argument to show that starvation wages was the result? Does it need any more potent reasons to be assigned for the curbing of this twin brother to pauper labor than to refer you to the fact that you have a list from us of a number of manufacturers driven out of this business because of this awful menace to free labor?

We would now emphasize more strongly the effects of the convict-labor competition as an offset and complete refutation of some of the claims of small damage to this unfair labor competition, and to show that the effect is widespread in its effect on prices and beyond the mere matter of direct market competition.

Some years since a Philadelphia plumbing house induced us to get up patterns for an order of one thousand porcelain-lined hoppers to start with, promising heavy orders. In fond hope of an avenue to greater trade we did get up the patterns and commenced making hoppers. Before completion of contract we were ordered to stop making the balance and to deliver no more until matter of a competing price from a certain Maryland prison could be looked into. We were thus, at almost the inception of the matter, but not until we had gone to considerable expense, balked, and declining to sell the product at a price of goods made by jail-bird labor at ruinous prices, we annulled the matter. To have sued would only have been to affect the one thousand, whereas we expected continued business. From that day to this these goods have not been made by us, but boat loads and carloads are and have been unloaded from Maryland prisons on sister States, to the distress of honest, law-abiding labor, and thus the convict is made the preferred over the mechanic who obeys the laws. Now this may be somewhat out of line. What you need is directness, but above may not come amiss.

We refer to the fact that when goods in our line were made in the Auburn, N. Y., prison same were sent in carloads to Pittsburg, Pa., finished there, and sent to market as goods made by honest labor.

In Philadelphia a friend had a patented article we were to bid on, but refused because it would have been a bid against convict labor.

We were sent for to come to New York to bid on an article (plumbing), being promised large orders and steady work for our men. As

soon as we saw the goods and found that they were being made in a penitentiary we simply "threw up our hands." Is not this a refutation of the selling claim of little effect on the market?

As to convict labor being a destructive agent in the market value of goods, a Rip Van Winkle sleep must have overtaken those who attempt to deny this. The maslin-kettle story herein is a direct refutation of this claim.

We beg to say that hardly a week passes but what we are compelled to decline orders because of convict-labor competition. Why, one article alone would give employment to many men, now hoboes, but for this great octopus of convict labor—that of sinks.

In conclusion, should you desire us to go further into detail and will further suggest any points, we will be glad to go into same.

P. S.—We omitted to note that we found that in the South prisons had obtained samples of our portable furnaces, dressed them up, and using for their patterns, forced our prices down until now the trade is a shadow of its former self.

The ability to still further undersell us was the fact that there was a shrinkage off our castings which enabled them, on account of less weight, to still further undersell us.

STATEMENT OF A FORMER MANUFACTURER.

The following letter is from a member of one of the firms named in the list above referred to as firms driven out of the business.

In regard to the matter of convict labor and its influence upon the business in which I was engaged prior to 1889, would say that my business prior to the employment of convicts in competition was a prosperous one.

As the employment of such labor in this line was found to be profitable, a number of States contracted their labor, and finally we had in competition Elmira and Auburn, in New York; Columbus, in Ohio; Jeffersonville, in Indiana; and Chester, in Illinois.

As our business was principally South, we did not feel the competition so keenly until the State of Maryland contracted for Baltimore prison and started the majority of the convicts at our line of business. About then, you will remember, we formed a committee, went to Washington, and had a bill introduced to prevent the transportation of prison-made goods from one State to another. This, I think, was in 1887 or 1888. You know the result.

* * * * *

In 1889 I got out of a business established in 1838 by my father and in which I had been engaged since 1868, and I think that all those engaged in this same line would have done the same thing at that time, if they could have gotten out whole. There were few forms of legislative injustice against honest citizens that was as disastrous in its operation as the convict-labor custom. The prison contractor paid from 25 to 75 cents per day for his labor. It was under strict discipline; the prisoners had to perform a given task. The establishment (except the mere machinery) was furnished by the State free of rent or taxes, and to undertake to compete with such a state of affairs was simply ridiculous. Customer after customer was taken from the outside manufacturer, the scope of the prison manufacture

was extended, the goods improved as the prisoners became expert, our taxes were used to establish competition, and you know the rest.

Prison-made stoves are not now the menace to manufacturers employing free labor that they were several years ago. Convict-made stoves were driven out of the Maryland prison by act of the legislature. Perry & Co., the great prison stove manufacturers of New York, have been out of business for several years, and stoves are now made in but two prisons—Nashville, Tenn., and Salem, Oreg. Unlike stove hollow ware, stoves do not prove a success as a prison industry. It may be said that any article which a single convict can make and complete will prove more profitable than articles made in parts by a number of convicts. When these parts are assembled they do not fit so closely nor so well as when made by outside labor. The skill required to mold and cast to a nicety the various parts of a cook stove or a heater is rarely acquired by a convict in a prison. This is also true of the wagon industry in prisons; so that it is safe to say that any article that must be made in parts by different men, these parts when assembled being required to fit together closely and smoothly, will not prove a successful prison industry for a long series of years. Poorly made stoves or wagons can be sold for a time on their cheapness, but when their lack of durability becomes a well-known fact the market ceases. Prison stoves for this reason soon lose all markets except that of a certain trade, principally in the Southern States, where cheapness is the one requisite and immediate utility the only necessity that can be provided for by the purchaser. For this reason most prison-made goods seek a southern market, for it is there that the largest percentage of the total population must "buy anything that will answer the purpose even temporarily, provided it is cheap." It is this fact that prompted a manufacturer to say for this report: "If the South keeps on buying a better and better class of goods, as it has for the last five years, convict-made goods will lose their only market, and the question will settle itself." This, however, only applies to articles not made by machinery, such as stoves and hollow ware. As a matter of fact, in most lines where machinery can be used the prison product is rapidly improving, and is even now as good as the standard free-made products.

The history of the prison stove industry is too well known to require extended notice here. As a means of defeating the demands of organized labor in its stove foundry, Perry & Co. contracted to employ convicts to make stoves. The Perry stoves were at that time among the best on the market. For some time the firm conducted both a free and prison foundry. The goods sold on the former reputation of the firm. Then began a joint attack by the trade unions and the commercial salesmen of the foundries employing free labor upon the market of the goods made by this firm. In proportion as

these efforts succeeded the firm depended less on the product of free labor and more and more on the prison product, with the result that they became finally prison contractors and their goods could no longer sell on their original reputation, ultimately could not sell at all, and the firm went out of business after the loss of practically all it had made by a long business career. So far as known, this has been practically the history of prison stove contracts. Entered into to defeat some demand or escape making certain agreements with union labor, they end disastrously through inability to market the product, partly because of union boycotts, partly because of a general feeling in all classes of society against convict-made goods, but principally because a really good stove that will sell on its merits rather than by virtue of its cheapness has not as yet been produced in prisons. The Nashville prison stove contract has recently been transferred to an outside manufacturer of enterprise and business ability, and its result is already being felt in the southern market. How long it will take "history to repeat itself" in this case remains to be seen.

Relative to competition in prison stoves, two interviews are here given.

STATEMENT OF A MISSOURI STOVE MANUFACTURER.

In stoves the Nashville, Tenn., prison hurts us worse than that at Salem, Oreg., as the Nashville contractor makes better goods and is nearer the southern market, which is the great dumping ground for prison-made commodities. I sometimes "take the road" in the interest of our selling department, in fact have just returned from a two months' trip in the South. Of course, I can not say, because I do not know just what price the Nashville prison goods are selling for, but to show how near I can come to it let me relate that I visited a large jobber in the South only a few weeks ago to get his business on a certain line of goods, mostly our cheaper and smaller cook stoves. He stated frankly at the beginning that from what he knew of our prices he did not believe I could offer him any inducements in the matter of price, and as for quality, while that was becoming daily more and more of an object, yet for this particular trade it was price that sold the goods. To "get a line on him" I offered him a lot of stoves at 5 per cent above our foundry cost. This was, of course a feeler, and I would not have sold him these stoves except of course on condition that he took a supply of better stoves, or gave us his entire business. The offer was made solely to draw him out. His reply was that my price was a trifle more than he paid for his goods in Nashville, and the freight rates were against me. You can draw your own conclusions as to the extent of prison competition on prices in that case.

This gentleman also showed a telegram dated April 5, 1906, from Jackson, Miss., from an agent of this firm who had been sent there especially to secure a four-car-lot order for cook stoves, and was told to

shave prices to the last possible cent. The telegram said: " * * * [prison contractors] get contract."

The secretary of this company concluded his interview with the statement: "Convict labor, whether contract or State-account, is very detrimental to manufacturers who have to pay living wages to regular workmen."

STATEMENT OF A MISSOURI STOVE MANUFACTURER.

We find most trouble with the Salem, Oreg., prison-made stove, which undersells us from \$4 to \$5 on medium-grade stoves in Portland. We sell on the Pacific Coast on the basis of a better-made, better-finished article. Of course, the prison-made stove is not a well-finished stove, and as the mass of people on the Coast are neither poor nor looking for the cheapest thing they can get, we sell some stoves there. We do not attempt to meet prison prices. If we met their prices we would only be in business so long as our money lasted.

HARNESS, INCLUDING SADDLES AND HORSE COLLARS.

The value of the total product in the harness and saddlery business of the United States in 1905 was approximately \$63,000,000. This includes harness, saddles, and horse collars produced in factories employing free labor and sold in a finished condition. Some of the material used in these factories, such as saddletrees, hames, and harness hardware like bits, buckles, rings, etc., are prison made, but the finished product is the output of factories employing free labor.

The prison output in this industry has been gradually decreasing for years; and with the suspension of the industry by the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet, the story of which will be told later on, the competition from the prisons has been reduced practically to two centers, Tennessee and Kentucky, although the industry is still found in the prisons of seven States.

The principal active competition at this time is as stated above from the Tennessee State's prison at Nashville, and the branch prison of Kentucky at Eddyville. The industry in both these prisons has recently passed under the control, it is said, of one firm, and that a very strong and active one.

A Chicago manufacturer said:

We have given up our Alabama trade since the beginning of 1906, and taken our traveling men out of there. It looks as if we would have to abandon the entire South. The Nashville and Eddyville prison goods take the market. These prisons have both recently (November, 1905) passed under the control of a powerful firm and they cover the southern field pretty thoroughly. With prison goods and prison prices they can take the market in any field they select. Prison goods (aside from those formerly made in Illinois) being poor in workmanship and finish, they naturally seek the southern market,

and in this field they have the market, or will have it absolutely. * * * One of the beauties (from our point of view) of the prison contract system has been that prison contracts have gone to political pets who neither knew how to make or sell goods. The contractor that has just gone out of the Nashville prison was not a strong competitor because he was not a business man. Gradually the politicians are learning to let prison contracts alone, and the thing becomes more serious every day as strong men take hold of it.

* * * has a monopoly of the saddletree business; he is one of the brightest business men in the country; we buy only prison-made saddletrees, and buy of him. We never attempt to meet prison prices on harness, saddles, or collars; we simply step aside and let the trade go; we are stepping aside now in the South.

Wages, in the harness business in the North, are not affected much if any, by reason of convict-made harness, but in the southern factories nearer the direct point of competition the effect on the wage rate is more severe.

Another firm, manufacturing collars only, in a southern city, reported as follows:

Prison-made horse collars are poorly made and cheap; we make collars for a better trade; when we come up against prison prices in competition we simply step aside, we do not attempt to meet their prices; to do so would be to go out of business.

The general statement made by those interviewed was that no matter what price an outside manufacturer made the prison price would go from 5 to 10 per cent under it, hence to attempt to meet prison prices would be to cut the outside price down 10 per cent every few months until an utterly ruinous price was reached, only to find the prison ready to cut under even this enough to get the trade. Hence, most legitimate manufacturers have let the prison goods select their field and occupy it.

The best concrete example of the commercial effect of convict-made goods, and the attitude of manufacturers toward this competition found in the harness industry, was that of the Illinois prison at Joliet while operated under State-account. Notwithstanding the fact that a constitutional amendment was adopted in Illinois, in 1886, abolishing contract convict labor, no attention was paid to it until about 1894.

Under the contract system, in 1885, the Illinois prison produced \$149,000 worth of harness and saddlery; under the State-account, in 1895, \$158,643 worth. Unfortunately no statement of quantities can be made; but as the State sold the articles practically at prison cost, indeed, it is asserted by manufacturers, at less than prison cost, the quantity in 1895 must have been considerably more than in 1885.

It is admitted by all that the quality of the goods produced in Joliet was fully up to the standard of goods of a like grade produced on the outside. It is also asserted by the man who was superin-

tendent for the contractor under the old contract system, and afterward superintendent of the harness department for the State under public-account system and thoroughly familiar with the industry on the outside, that owing to the minute division of labor and close supervision the volume of output per man per day in the prison was equal to or greater than the output per man in the outside shops. It was also affirmed by another man, who was formerly a prison contractor in Missouri, now president of a large harness factory in St. Louis, that owing to the subdivision of labor and union rules the output was greater, man for man, in the prison than in the outside factories, and that this is brought about by fixing a task on single operations in the prison. On the outside a harness maker insists on making a harness; the only subdivision of labor practically being that of cutters. In prison one man performs one operation only and has a task on that one part of the work to perform each day. In this way convicts become more proficient and more efficient, and in the aggregate when the work is assembled more has been accomplished than would be true of an equal number of men under the regulations obtaining on the outside.

Harness has been made in Joliet for more than a generation; the old contractor was a practical man; long-time prisoners were assigned to him, and a system of working convicts was developed in this industry in Joliet which gave astonishing results not only in quality but in quantity of output.

Prior to 1894, when A. T. Risser & Co. still had the contract which they had had for years, the competition was felt to be severe and unjust by all the manufacturers. It was the old story of prices 10 per cent under the market that is so general in all lines of goods. But the contractor knew the value of harness and sold only enough cheaper to sell, making all the profit he could for himself.

Under public-account from 1894 to 1898 there was no price, apparently, for anything. Saddles that the St. Louis manufacturers seeking the Texas trade must sell for \$10 or lose money, were sold in Texas by agents of the Illinois prison for \$7.50, and the prison saddles, according to testimony of the St. Louis manufacturers themselves, were the equal in finish and in every respect of the St. Louis goods.

Most of the harness and saddles were sent south; the horse collars were sold wherever a market could be found at first, many of them in Chicago. Upon this phase of the subject, a Chicago manufacturer said:

In 1895-6-7 when the collars made in Joliet under State-account met us in Chicago and other northern markets, we found ourselves undersold everywhere. In some cases the prices would be from 10 to 15 per cent below our selling price, and sometimes 10 per cent

below our cost price. We never knew where to find them. On better grades of saddles they undersold us 20 per cent, and on harness from 10 to 15 per cent. Fortunately, however, for us, nearly all saddles and harness went to the Southern States, and we could simply let that market alone.

It was the testimony of a manufacturer of harness in Springfield, Ill., that there were times when he bought farm harness, and parts of harness, such as pole straps, breast straps, etc., of the agents of the State's prison for less money than he could buy the raw material for in the open market. That he sold as raw material the thinner cuttings from the hides, which he formerly had worked up into cheaper harness or parts of harness, because the market price for such cuttings exceeded the prison price for the finished goods.

One company, formerly manufacturing in Texas, stated that they had bought buggy collars from the agents of the Illinois penitentiary traveling in Texas for \$18 a dozen, which would cost from \$24 to \$26 a dozen from any outside factory, and the collars were just as good in every respect. This firm was manufacturing collars at the time and bought the prison collars to resell.

An interview was sought with the man who had been State superintendent of the harness department at Joliet. He stated that his instructions were to make an average of 50 cents per day for the convicts in his department. He had construed this to mean the department as a whole. He was enabled to make an average of \$1.03 per day per convict at times in the collar department because he sold quite a percentage of his collars in northern markets. He said that he always sold outside of the State of Illinois so far as he could, and most of the time all the products were sold outside the State. This he had always done whether as superintendent for the contractor or later as agent for the State. It was a settled policy of all prison men and was absolutely necessary in Illinois for political reasons. It enabled the politician to say to his constituents, "convict labor does not hurt you in this State, for none of the convict-made goods are sold in the State." The harness he said was sent to the South exclusively, to get them out of the State. The price was fixed on a basis of paying for cost of selling and having an average of 50 cents per day per convict. Harness and, for the most part, saddles were sold absolutely for cost, based upon this requirement. The cheapest harness he made was a breast harness, which he sold under State-account in Memphis for \$3.13. Free-made goods of practically identical character sold for \$4.00.

A transcript of the prison records of the harness department for three months ending March 31, 1898, shows the following condition of things:

STATEMENT OF THE HARNESS BUSINESS OF THE JOLIET, ILL., PRISON FOR 3 MONTHS
ENDING MARCH 31, 1898.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT.

Inventory, January 1, 1898.....	\$14,758. 79	
Supplies from stock room for three months ending March 31 .	27,308. 83	
Merchandise sales for three months ending March 31.....		\$27,460. 04
Inventory, April 1, 1898.....		16,371. 91
Balance.....	1,764. 33	
	<hr/> 43,831. 95	<hr/> 43,831. 95

This balance represents 5,061 days' convict labor, or an average earning per day of 35 cents per man.

SADDLE DEPARTMENT.

Inventory, January 1, 1898.....	\$4,843. 42	
Supplies from stock room.....	14,212. 56	
Merchandise sales.....		\$15,587. 37
Inventory, April 1, 1898.....		5,472. 09
Balance.....	2,008. 48	
	<hr/> 21,059. 46	<hr/> 21,059. 46

This balance represents 3,181 days' convict labor, or an average earning per day of 63 cents per man.

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

Inventory, January 1, 1898.....	\$3,415. 05	
Supplies from stock room.....	8,042. 41	
Merchandise sales.....		\$10,875. 99
Inventory, April 1, 1898.....		2,508. 82
Balance.....	1,927. 35	
	<hr/> 13,384. 81	<hr/> 13,384. 81

This balance represents 1,766 days' convict labor, or an average of \$1.03 earned by each man per day.

Average in all departments per man per day, 56.9 cents.

It seems necessary at this stage of the investigation to get a southern viewpoint—to find how all this was affecting the southern harness manufacturer.

The following interview occurred April 9, 1906, with a Tennessee manufacturer, who stated in substance:

We made a general line of harness, saddles, etc., employing an average of 50 men the year around. About the first of 1895, or possibly in 1894, the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet began selling harness and saddles in our territory through traveling agents. We very soon found this a competition which no manufacturer by any sort of economy could meet, and finally I began buying these goods of the prison agents. I gradually decreased the force of free men employed, until finally, as the prison prices kept falling, and finding the prices offered by the agents of the prison to be far below my cost of production, I closed my factory, sold all my machinery for what it would bring, sold everything connected with the manufacture of harness, retaining only such quarters as could be utilized for warehouse and sales-room purposes. I then went to Joliet and bought the entire product of the prison in harness goods; I then put up the price; I will not say that I put them up to the highest notch, for I still sold the goods, but I never sold below a decent price, based on the actual value of the goods. In this I felt that I

was not only saving myself, but being a great benefit to all free-citizen manufacturers. Many of them looked at it this way, and are my best friends, but some disliked me for handling prison goods. The commercial effect of prison competition is always ruinous; but more so under State-account than under the contract system, as the contractor usually knows what the goods are worth and gets all he can for them, while the State agent offers them in the first instance at a price which will simply give a return of 50 or 60 cents a day for the labor, utterly regardless of the market price of the goods. It seemed to me that I had struck upon the only way to face this new prison terror, the State-account system, by buying the entire product and controlling its selling price. I believe I saved many a firm from ruin, and, as I said before, some of them agree with me in this. You understand I had nothing to do with the convicts, no supervision, no control; the prison goods were manufactured by and for the State, then sold in bulk immediately by the State agent to me. Matters went on in this way until some time in the spring of 1898, when the State of Illinois suddenly refused to sell me the goods. It seems that the Atkinson Saddlery Company and W. S. Bruce & Co. had offered a higher price than I was paying for the entire output, and, without asking me if I would pay more, the State agent canceled my agreement and entered into one with them. Before the State had delivered any goods to them, however, W. S. Bruce & Co., of Memphis, got out a flaming advertisement in which they said that owing to prison labor at 50 cents a day, free machinery, free everything, they proposed to sell harness and saddles cheaper than anybody else "on the globe." On another page of their catalogue they used the expression, "we will undersell anybody on the green earth." This circular was issued just about the time of a political campaign in Illinois, and the Illinois harness manufacturers took the alarm from the circular, threatened to make a political issue of it, and finally got the prison authorities to cancel the agreement with Bruce.

The total output was then sold to me again for awhile, but the Atkinson-Bruce circular had so aroused the manufacturers that, as they had gotten together on the subject, they decided to end the whole business by buying the State plant, and thus ended the matter.

Mr. * * * is very much opposed to prison labor (except on public roads) and says the prospect of the southern harness manufacturers has been very much darkened by the recent combination of two or three prison harness contracts into the strong hands of an ambitious and wide-awake firm.

After this interview with * * *, which seemed sufficiently conclusive as to the effect on the southern market, a search was begun for the Bruce circular.

The following correspondence, which shows the interest taken in the subject by manufacturers and the importance attached to it by them, tells its own story. The first letter, dated June 1, 1898, contains the first mention of the Bruce matter.

DEAR SIR: You no doubt have seen the circular issued by the Bruce people and the Atkinson Saddlery Company, Memphis, Tenn., in relation to the Joliet prison.

Would say since this circular was issued the penitentiary people have been induced to cancel the contract with them. The Chicago-wholesale saddlery people held a meeting last evening at the Great Northern Hotel and had a representative from the prison, from whom we learned that the commissioners would be willing to stop making harness at present, but was to continue to make collars and saddles. We will try here to wipe it all out, and have told their representative that the thing would be forced into politics; that we could do so from the way this circular reads, and make it very effective. We do not know what their answer will be, as we more than likely will have an interview with the commissioners in a few days.

I write to ask if there is anyone here, in the shape of a committee, in this State, on prisons, to aid us in closing this thing up, if possible. In the interview so far I have only represented * * * Company, of this city, and did not think it policy to tell them that I am State vice-president for Illinois for the Wholesale Saddlery Association, as I did not wish to antagonize any work the association may be doing in this direction.

I write you thinking perhaps something can be brought to bear from the association, and would ask if you wish it represented at the next meeting. Please advise me at once in relation to this, and oblige.

This letter was referred to Mr. W. H. Starr, of Decatur, Ill., who was chairman of the prison committee of the Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Starr wrote for a copy of the circular. In reply the following letter was received:

JUNE 6, 1898.

MR. W. H. STARR,
Decatur, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of June 3 to hand, and in reply would say that I do not have one of the circulars to spare, but have had a copy of the first page and last page typewritten and inclose same. The W. S. Bruce & Co. is on the first page of their list and then follows a lot of advertisement of harness, etc. On page 16, or last page, is the card of the Atkinson Saddlery Company, and you will notice they state they have leased the labor of the convicts at 50 cents per day with a great many other concessions in the way of free rent, free light, free machinery, etc., which will enable them to manufacture harness cheaper, etc.

Now you will notice they do not state in this circular that they will only employ 135 men, but anyone reading it would be under the impression that they were to employ 1,300 skilled laborers on saddlery goods.

Now, as I understand it, the State has a perfect right to work the men on what they call "State account," which they have been doing, but they have no right, under the law, to lease men to an outside party; and if I am posted aright, the commissioners have exceeded their authority in this matter. I have been informed that they have canceled this lease and have ordered the work to continue on the State-account plan; if this is a fact, of course we have no redress in stopping this, and the only redress we have is, to make a political fight. I am also creditably informed that the other branches of labor in the prison are not worked on the State-account plan

(which is the law), but the labor is leased; if this is a fact, it may be a leverage to help us. The commissioners sent the superintendent of the prison up here last week trying to straighten out this matter with the Chicago saddlery people and he asked us to make a proposition of what we wanted to do in the matter, and intimated that they were willing to throw out the harness part of the business and retain the saddles and collars.

I also telegraphed to the warden asking when we could have an interview with the commissioners and received an answer this morning that the commissioners would be in session the evening of the 17th and we could see them, more than likely, on the morning of the 18th, a week from next Saturday.

I also understand the commissioners were in Chicago on Saturday and held a session at the Great Northern; also understand this was for getting the opinion of the attorney-general of the State in relation to this contract which they have canceled with Bruce & Co. for labor. Bruce & Co. I understand have threatened suit.

* * * * *

They may possibly accept a proposition to buy the machinery and stock. The machinery was inventoried, I understand, at \$3,100 the first of the year; and there is \$6,000 to \$7,000 worth of hardware there, and they may accept a proposition to purchase this to close the business out; providing we can get enough people to go in. I am positive the Chicago people will take their share.

* * * * *

Yours, very truly,

(Signed) A. L. SMITH.

The writer of this letter was evidently deceived, by the terms used in the Bruce circular, into thinking there was to be a lease of the convicts. There was to be simply a turning over of the entire harness product of the prison, and under State account there was nothing either illegal or impossible in the State putting 1,300 or 1,600 convicts to making harness if it wanted to and found it profitable. True there had been an ultra-legislative theory and practice of diversifying the industries and putting a not too great percentage at work at any one thing, but while this is the law in some States it does not seem to have been the law in Illinois. The sensational pages from the W. S. Bruce & Co. catalogue were as follows:

[Wholesale harness.—W. S. Bruce & Co., wholesale harness and saddlery goods, Memphis, Tenn.]

To the Buyer:

As shown by the card on page 16, we are interested with the Atkinson Saddlery Company, and together we make harness in Memphis and in Joliet, Ill.

By this favorable arrangement we are enabled to manufacture and sell saddlery and harness cheaper than they are sold anywhere else on the globe, quality considered. Styles herein represented form a line of harness unexcelled in quality or appearance. We will send you a sample set of one or more of these styles, or a sample set of each one of them to any dealer, entirely subject to approval for the

purpose of comparison. If, after the comparison is made, the customer is not fully satisfied with the quality, the appearance, or price, the sample may be returned by freight at our expense; certainly a fair proposition, and no risk to buyer.

Mail orders will have our best attention.

Yours, very truly,

(Signed)

W. S. BRUCE & Co.

[Atkinson Saddlery Company, lessees of labor, harness and saddlery department, Illinois State prison; manufacturers of harness, saddles, collars, bridles, etc. Factory in prison walls, Joliet, Ill., also 303 Third street, Memphis, Tenn.]

A CARD.

As above card shows, we have leased the labor in the harness and saddlery department of the Illinois State prison, in which there are 1,300 workmen. We obtained this skilled labor at the rate of only 50 cents per day, beside a great many other concessions in the way of free rent, free lights, free machinery power, etc., thus enabling us to manufacture harness cheaper than any factory on top side of the green earth.

W. S. Bruce & Co. are interested with us, and we manufacture saddlery goods together. They constantly carry in stock for distribution in the South a large stock of these goods. By this arrangement, they are enabled to manufacture goods in Joliet, and distribute them from Memphis, and sell at a lower price than the goods can possibly be made for outside of prison walls.

Shipments will be made direct from Joliet factory or from Memphis factory, both in full operation. A customer may have choice of the products of either factory, or either shipping point.

Yours, truly,

(Signed)

ATKINSON SADDLERY COMPANY.

As stated above, this arrangement with W. S. Bruce & Co. was defeated by the prompt action of the Illinois interests. But, having gotten together, they were not satisfied with this temporary measure. July 2, 1898, a circular letter issued to the entire trade laid the groundwork for further and, as it proved, final action so far as the Illinois prison was concerned:

CHICAGO, *July 2, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: It is generally known to the trade that the Chicago saddlery houses have worked in season and out of season to get the manufacture of saddlery goods stopped in the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet, Ill. We have met with the authorities who have this matter in charge frequently and tried to demonstrate to them that the manufacture of saddles, harness, and collars by the State was a losing business for the State and a great detriment to those dependent on this industry outside the prison. The prison management after investigating this matter practically for the past year have come to the conclusion that the labor there can be used to better advantage in other directions than manufacturing saddlery goods and think it desirable that a change take place. Having this in view, they offered to the manufacturers of saddlery goods outside of the prison an opportunity to cooperate with them with a view of disposing of this industry

in the penitentiary. They are willing to sell the machinery and materials which belong to the State at a very reasonable price to the trade, if they will meet them on such a proposition promptly. Inasmuch as the manufacturers of saddlery goods throughout the United States are menaced by this competition, for that reason they want to do away with the same if in their power to accomplish it, and, furthermore, as they are generally opposed to prison labor, we think that this opportunity will be generally accepted as a favorable one to accomplish the result desired. If the leading houses in the trade join in the purchase of the plant and material at Joliet it will divide the amount that each house will be required to take to a very small extent. If the prison authorities carry out their promise, which we have every reason to believe will be the case, the goods should be purchased at a price so there would not be any loss to the purchaser. While we are as much interested as many other houses who have been troubled with this competition, we do not think that we should take the liability of buying the plant and material ourselves, but think it only fair that all concerns who would be benefited by the doing away with this competition should do their fair share in disposing of same. In order to give them all a chance, we have concluded to call a meeting of the interested parties in Parlor L No. 38, Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, at 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, July 7, when the directors of the Illinois State penitentiary will be there to meet with us and at that time we think there will be no trouble to make disposition of the matter in question. You are most cordially invited to attend, and we hope you will be there. Should you for any reason be unable to be represented, we kindly request that you write or wire, stating to what extent you will cooperate with us in this noble effort to benefit the saddlery business. The Illinois penitentiary harness and saddle shop has been a very distasteful institution to those parties who come in contact with that competition. Aside from the direct disadvantages in the past, it has always been a menace for the future for the reason that no one could tell to what extent it would grow and in what direction it would be harmful. The members of the Chicago firms have had frequent conversations with parties in the trade throughout the different sections of the United States during the past years regarding this competition and invariably the expression came from all parties that they were very anxious to do anything in their power to dispose of the same. Now there is an opportunity to do something, and we hope that every interested party will come forward and assist and not depend upon some one else to get this matter in shape for them.

Hoping to hear favorably from you, we remain,

Yours, respectfully,
(Signed)

L. KIPER & SONS,
MORLEY BROS. SADDLRY. CO.
A. ORTMAYER & SON.

Negotiations for the purchase of the plant from the State by the outside manufacturers dragged along until August 31, 1898, when another circular was sent out as follows:

DEAR SIRS: After quite an effort, we have finally concluded arrangements with the Illinois penitentiary commissioners to discontinue the manufacture of harness, saddles, collars, and all saddlery

goods at Joliet. On account of some of the saddlery firms, whom we expected to assist us in doing away with the prison shops, not responding promptly, and some not at all, we came very near losing our opportunity to do anything with the officials, as they got tired of the delay and started the shops again. They had placed many orders for materials. On Saturday, the 27th instant, the committee went to Joliet to investigate and found it was true that the saddlery industry had been opened again and the prospects were that it would be a ruinous competition. In the saddle department alone we found sixty-five (65) hands working on riding saddles, and benches being erected for thirty-five (35) more, which would make one hundred (100) hands on riding saddles alone; other departments were to be opened up as fast as they could be gotten ready.

"The authorities claimed that, inasmuch as the saddlery trade had not taken advantage of their offer, they felt at liberty to make saddlery goods suitable for all sections, and we know they intended to do so. In order not to delay matters any further and take any more chances, we bought the stock and took contract on which we paid one thousand dollars (\$1,000) down, and assumed payment of balance of the purchase, amounting to about seventeen thousand dollars (\$17,000) in all, by September 15th, and at that time we expect to make such payment. In as short a time as possible we intend to bring the stock to Chicago, put it in good shape, and offer it at auction in lots to suit purchasers. You will be notified of sale and invited to attend same.

We want you to write A. J. Morley, secretary, Chicago, promptly and inform him that you ratify our action and will stand your pro rata of loss, if there is any in this transaction. Should you not want to do this, we hope you will send draft for some contribution toward this cause, which helps you more than you perhaps fully realize. We expect so many to join in the pro rata arrangement that the cost to each contributor will be small.

Respectfully, yours,

(Signed)

P. BURNS,
J. KIPER,
A. KUHLMLEY,
A. L. SMITH,
W. H. STARR,
Committee.

The association paid the State of Illinois on final invoice \$17,324.07, put the goods up at auction in Chicago, and divided a loss between them which reached \$142 for each member. In 1904, at the urgent request of the southern members of the association, whose business was suffering therefrom, the Wholesale Saddlers' Association finally secured the abandonment of harness and saddlery manufacture in the reformatory at Pontiac, Ill., thus entirely eliminating it from the prison industries of that State.

But one further point was covered by this investigation, and that was in Massachusetts, where the prisons operate under public account.

In Massachusetts the legislature passed a law to the effect that prison-made goods, manufactured under State account, must not be

sold at less than the market price. Here was an evident attempt to prevent unfair competition by legislation. The superintendent of prisons discussing this law as it affected the sale of harness said: "Of course the question always turns on what is the market price, and the final answer likewise always is 'whatever you can get for a commodity.' We have to sell prison harness a little lower in order to sell at all, and we do sell for about \$2 less per set, I think, as a rule."

LEATHER WHIPS AND WHIPLASHES.

In all leather and team whips and handmade whip lashes, convict-made goods have a monopoly of the market. With but two or three exceptions, former manufacturers of this line of goods have turned their attention to other branches of the general industry, and are now buying whips and whiplashes from prison contractors as jobbers to supply their own trade.

Whips and whiplashes are made in the following prisons: Moundsville, W. Va., Eddyville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn.

One firm located in the Middle West said:

* * * prison contractors, are about all there is to the leather-whip industry; 90 per cent of all leather whips are made in penitentiaries. Of blacksnake team whips and whiplashes, fully 99 per cent are produced in prisons. We used to employ 15 hands on blacksnake whips; we now buy these whips of the prison contractors. On other lines which we have not entirely abandoned the competition is such that we can only sell to the retail trade direct—that is to say, we seek a trade for our goods which the prison contractors do not visit. Take, for instance, a solid leather team whip 5 feet long: * * * [the prison contractor] price is \$4.88 per dozen, f. o. b., 5 per cent off for cash in ten days. To us and us alone he gives an additional 5 per cent off to keep us from manufacturing this whip. We could not produce that whip to-day, on a basis of actual cost of production, at the price the prison contractors furnish it to us.

During the hard times * * * [the prison contractor] discount was 50 per cent off the list. This prevented us from taking advantage of the surplus in the leather market to reenter the business. It remained 50 per cent off until January 1, 1906; he then increased his price to 35 per cent off; now, since April 10, 1906, it is 30 per cent off, but the advance in the price of raw material practically absorbs all of this increase in price so that we would not care to take up that branch of the business again.

In quirts the business has gone to the prison contractors, except for such trade as desires finish and appearance rather than price. Take, for instance, a 12-plait shot-loaded quirt, which is one of the low-priced staples of the market; in 1904 and 1905 * * * [the prison contractor] price on this was \$3; March 1, 1906, \$3.90; the price April 10, 1906, is \$4.20, 5 per cent off for cash in ten days, f. o. b. We could not make and sell a 12-plait quirt as good as this for less than \$7.50. We beat this game in a way by making an 8-plait quirt with a much better finish, which we sell in competition at \$4.50. As stated above, this is sold to the retail trade which is not sought by the

prison contractors, and is sold purely on its better appearance and finish.

On handmade whiplashes we have not for some time made or sold any lashes which come into competition with the prison-made goods. Our handmade lashes are all purely buckskin and are of a grade that puts them out of competition with convict-made lashes. We do, however, make a split-leather cheap lash by machinery which we can sell in competition with the prison contractor's handmade goods. These machines are run by boys, 1 boy to each machine. A machine will braid as many yards per hour as 3 men could do by hand.

The attitude of the prison contractors toward this machine-made lash is clearly shown in the following somewhat threatening letter, under date of March 30, 1906. The letter is further offered in evidence to show that there is practical unanimity between the firm controlling the output of two out of the three prisons producing these goods, and the firm controlling the other one. It certainly shows that they act in unison on all matters, which means the same thing in a commercial way as identity of control.

* * * , March 30, 1906.]

* * *

DEAR SIRs: After having a talk with the * * * Company we have decided to make the trade discount on whips at 30 per cent on and after April 10, 5 per cent for cash. We trust you will fall in line at once, as we ought to get onto a base where we would have a fair margin of profit. Other manufactures are paying heavy dividends and there is no reason in the world why we should not be doing the same.

Let us hear from you at once what you will do in the matter. We are having considerable complaints on the matter of your split-leather lashes and whips. Now, while we believe you ought to be allowed to sell at less than the grain-leather prices, the difference ought not to be more than 1 cent, and we find no objection to this, but any greater difference it is going to force us all into the making the split-leather whips and lashes. We do not want to do this, and will not unless we are forced to, but of course you know when the trade demands the cheaper lash and they are to be had, if we do make them to our trade and exhibit the cheaper lash, as a matter of course they come after us for a lash at the same price and if we will not furnish it they will get it elsewhere, and naturally we will have to make it for them.

Let us know what you think about this and also what you will do in order to prevent this state of affairs.

Yours very truly,

* * *

Another letter, giving notice of the advance in price of leather whips, is as follows:

NOTICE OF ADVANCE.

DEAR SIRs: In figuring the cost on leather whips we feel, notwithstanding the advance last winter, that we are still selling at too low a price, as the goods are costing about all we get out of them. Hence we hereby withdraw all former quotations on leather whips,

and quote you instead 30 per cent trade discount from list with 5 per cent additional for cash in 10 days. This new quotation will take effect April 10, 1906. All orders received prior to that date will be taken care of at present prices, provided however, the shipment on same is ordered for not later than August 1, 1906.

Thanking you for the many favors in the past, and trusting we have merited a continuance of the same, we remain,

Yours, very truly,

* * *

The firm above referred to has a further advantage in that it tans its own leather, and hence has a better opportunity to compete with prison goods than most outside firms. Notwithstanding this, it has been shifting to other lines of business, such as drum heads, banjo heads, and other lines of leather goods, and even with these it employs fewer men now than it did five years ago. Since the Nashville and Eddyville prisons came under the present control this firm finds the relation between the various prison contractors very close.

In the matter of coil-leather axle washers, which is a new article, and consists of a spiral coil of sole leather, 20 coils in a cylinder, the prison has practically absorbed the business since they have taken it up. The original idea of coiled washers was started by the outside factories, and for some time furnished a very good business, in connection, of course, with other products of whip factories. The idea is that of an adjustable washer. One coil of the spiral can be cut off at any point, and the ends brought together to make almost any size of leather washer. As stated before, these spirals contain 20 washers. They are put up for the market in boxes of 5 coils of 20 washers each, or 100 washers in a box. During 1903 and 1904 the firm above named made 1,000 boxes per day of these washers. At that time they were not made in prison. The price to the wholesale trade was 10 cents per box for the 1-inch size, then the prisons began to make them, reducing the price to 9 cents a box, or a reduction of 10 per cent.

Now we do not average 100 boxes a day. The entire business has gone to * * * [the prison contractor]. He comes right into the Chicago market and delivers washers f. o. b. Chicago at 1 cent less than free-goods price. Ten years ago—1896—when he was selling 30 per cent off the list, we had a factory employing 75 men whom we had trained up to be whip makers. Leather was cheaper then than now and we made some money. The prison contractor tried twice to buy us out and then he began to cut; ran his discounts up to 50 per cent off the list, and we had to stop the lines of business that we were in, although we have never entirely gone out of business. Now that the prison combine has run the price up to 30 per cent off the list we hope we can make whips again.

This firm further stated that at one time they had had a Government contract for blacksnake and team lashes and that they bought prison-made whips to fill their Government contract. They also stated that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the present

Government contractor on blacksnakes and team whips also got them, as jobbers, from the prison contractor.

Another firm in an eastern State reported that they made whips, selling them solely on the strength of finish and the fact that they are not prison-made goods at prices 25 per cent higher than prison prices. They were enabled to do this because of a sentiment in certain quarters against the purchase and use of any prison-made goods.

Another firm made blacksnake whips, lashes, and quirts twenty years ago. It had 20 men on these goods. "The first attack upon the market by the prison product was upon blacksnakes, when the prisons began to sell for \$7.50 a dozen a 6-foot blacksnake whip that we were obliged to get \$9 for to realize any profit whatever. Now we buy from the prison contractors for \$5 a dozen this same whip which would cost us to-day \$6.50 to make."

Another illustration was given as follows:

On an Australian shot-loaded cattle whip, which is a patented article, for which the largest prison contractor has a shop right and pays a royalty, the outside price is \$10 a dozen, and manufacturers agree in saying that it ought to be \$15 a dozen, but the prison price is \$9. In fact, it seems to be the policy of prison contractors in this industry to always keep 10 per cent below in their prices on all articles. The workmen employed on this whip work only at piece rates, and a man with ten years' experience, and one of the most expert men in the business, could not earn over \$2 a day.

This firm has also quit making lashes and everything else that is made in prisons, except when they can sell to a retail dealer. In other words, the entire jobbing trade in these goods has passed into the hands of the prison contractors.

Another interesting statement showing the power of the prison contractor to interfere with even the job work of these outside factories was made by this firm. A Pennsylvania establishment sent a dozen leather express bow-top whips to be finished. This involves putting a lash finish to a whip stock. The firm finished the dozen as samples and sent them to the eastern concern with statement of price. In due course of time they received a letter that the firm was very much pleased with the work, which indeed was the best they had ever seen, but that the price of \$2.50 per dozen was impossible while * * * the largest prison contractor would do it for \$1.45 a dozen. The firm states that the piece price that they paid for braiding the above whip was 75 cents a dozen; work was done by boys who could not do over 15 in a day; that the cutting cost them 25 cents a dozen, and that the stock used was worth, at market prices, \$1 for each dozen. In other words, even with child labor the actual cost price of the work proposed to be done was 55 cents per dozen more than the price quoted by the prison contractor.

Another establishment said:

We still make a few 4-foot lashes which we sell to retail dealers at 88 cents per dozen, the same article, convict-made, selling to the jobbers for 80 cents per dozen. However, we have but one girl on this class of goods and have practically abandoned everything that is made in prison. Up to recently we had an excellent trade on a patented unbreakable, revolving, iron handle, latigo, leather team whip, 8 plaits. We own the patent and had large orders from * * * catalogue or mail-order house. Later, under pressure, we sold * * * the largest prison contractor the shop right of this patent and lost this trade within six months, the entire volume of trade now being supplied by prison contractors. In 1900 we got an order from one of our salesmen traveling in Texas for 600 dozen certain grade whip if we could meet the prison contractor's prices. Now 600 dozen orders are not so plentiful as to be passed over lightly. We figured on this matter from every possible point of view, in the hope of effecting economies which would enable us to avail ourselves of the order; we had to let the order go to the prison contractor.

In this factory, which employs principally boys and girls, a negro girl was stitching blacksnake whips to supply a small order and was working at the rate of 200 running feet per day of nine and one-half hours; that is to say, she was stitching forty 5-foot whips, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, for which she was paid 30 cents per dozen, thus earning \$1 per day. The prison task for the same work is 140 feet per day. This negro girl was working at a very rapid rate and so intently that she could not be induced to stop her work to answer any questions whatever. A white girl was braiding lashes in competition with convicts; she gets 6 cents per foot dozen—that is to say, 24 cents for a dozen 4-foot lashes; she makes \$4.50 a week.

This firm stated that their only chance to live was in seeking the small retail dealers that the prison contractors did not reach. One of the whip manufacturers, whose factory was full of boys, admitted that it was a doleful business, teaching boys a trade at which they could get no work outside of the penitentiary, but said that the outside manufacturers were in no way responsible for the condition to which the whip business had been brought, and that they suffered no less than the workmen.

A manufacturer in St. Louis reported as follows:

We employ 15 men, paying from \$2.50 to \$3 a day wages. We have given up the blacksnake business, except for our private trade, because we could not compete with prison-made goods. We began the whip business in 1856, since then have spent money to stop convict-made whips in Jeffersonville; raised a fund to help fight it in Congress. Prison competition began twenty years ago. Our business has really become that of supplying personal customers, and we pay no attention to the trade that is sought after or visited by the makers of convict-labor goods.

The manager of the * * * Company, office in Chicago, manufacturers of buck whips and other articles that do not come in competition with prison-made goods, but jobbers of all kinds of whips, said:

I have been in the whip business for thirty-five years. The West Virginia contractor, and the largest prison contractor, is considered the only house on leather whips. They have the market and they keep it. Prison goods are less in price than other goods and must be to get the trade, as there is a prejudice against prison goods. This prejudice, however, is not strong enough to prevent their sale, especially when handled through jobbers, where the goods lose their identity, and enter the general market without identification as being convict-made. Outside firms attempting to meet this competition at its price fail and leave the entire field to the contractor. This is exactly what has happened in the whip business. When contractors for prison-made goods quote a price, the tendency is to bring all the goods to that figure. The vicious and ruinous character of prison competition has certainly shown itself in the leather and team whip business. For instance, while we do not manufacture anything that is made in prison, yet as jobbers we are compelled to buy exclusively prison-made goods.

In conclusion, it may be said that but one man was found working in a free factory who had learned his trade in prison; that the entire industry, so far as observation went, has passed out of the hands of men into the hands of children, and this refers, of course, not to the articles that have been practically entirely absorbed by the prison contractors, such as blacksnakes and cheap lashes, but to kindred products where the whip factories employing free labor are still struggling to maintain an existence against prison-made goods.

COOPERAGE IN THE CHICAGO MARKET.

No better introduction can be given to the subject of the effect of convict-made cooperage on the Chicago market than to reproduce at the outset the elaborate and painstaking study of that subject made by Col. John S. Lord, as secretary of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, and published in its fourth biennial report in 1886, as follows:

One of the oldest, largest, and most prosperous shops in the Joliet penitentiary is devoted to the manufacture of cooperage, chiefly for the packing of meats and lard, and chiefly for the Chicago market. The firm engaged in this business has had contracts for convicts at Joliet for many years, and now employs there in all 204 men. In addition to this establishment the same firm has contracts and cooper shops in the northern penitentiary of Indiana at Michigan City, where they employ 169 men. The product of these two shops flows for the most part to the Chicago market, though some portion of it reaches the neighboring cities—Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and even Kansas City.

Through the courtesy of this firm this bureau is placed in possession of a statement of the amount of their business in Chicago for a term of eleven years—1875–1885, both inclusive. This shows the number of each of four kinds of packages manufactured and sold in Chicago for each year, as follows:

Year.	Pork barrels.	Lard tierces.	Lard kegs.	Beef tierces.	Total.
1875.....	107,320	90,227	8,752	1,167	207,466
1876.....	116,236	89,552	6,956	1,393	214,137
1877.....	119,213	86,881	5,976	1,249	213,319
1878.....	127,046	107,416	9,246	1,592	245,300
1879.....	213,595	188,320	7,120	1,909	410,944
1880.....	297,367	257,567	12,560	2,706	570,200
1881.....	301,034	259,648	6,144	8,944	575,770
1882.....	304,138	294,088	3,310	10,219	611,755
1883.....	316,751	312,099	5,387	16,311	650,548
1884.....	363,255	293,655	3,917	19,160	679,987
1885.....	379,312	342,159	2,311	21,479	745,261
Total.....	2,645,267	2,321,612	71,679	86,129	5,124,687

This shows a total of 5,124,687 packages sold in Chicago in eleven years and 745,261 sold last year.

In order to arrive at some facts upon which to institute a comparison, an inquiry has also been made as to the status, past and present, of the manufacture of cooperage by private parties in Chicago. A canvass has accordingly been made among the principal shops, and so far as possible, exact figures for a corresponding number of years have been procured from the books of the various firms visited. The records of 26 establishments variously engaged in the manufacture of both so-called "tight" and "slack" work were thus obtained. Of these, however, 15 only are and have been for a series of years engaged in the manufacture of provision cooperage of the specific kinds turned out by the prison shops, and upon their statements the following summaries are made.

First, a tabulation of their annual output for a series of years gives the following results:

Year.	Pork barrels.	Lard tierces.	Lard kegs.	Beef tierces.	Total.
1875.....	31,000	86,045	2,600	819	120,464
1876.....	36,870	86,591	2,600	1,700	128,061
1877.....	39,200	95,600	2,600	6,324	143,724
1878.....	32,530	98,900	800	5,591	137,821
1879.....	49,010	133,130	700	5,400	188,240
1880.....	42,741	121,780	700	4,900	170,121
1881.....	36,160	121,253	700	4,600	162,713
1882.....	32,650	133,005	600	4,000	170,255
1883.....	35,900	122,400	600	.....	158,900
1884.....	26,750	120,735	400	.....	147,885
1885.....	34,600	122,562	400	.....	157,562
Total.....	397,411	1,242,301	12,700	33,334	1,685,746

Here are 1,685,746 packages given as the aggregate product of 15 cooper shops in Chicago for a period of eleven years, and 157,562 as the total product for 1885.

The census returns for 1880 show that the total number of cooper shops in Chicago at that date was 65 and that the number of coopers employed in them was 686. In the spring of 1885, however, an enumeration was made by the Coopers' Assembly of Chicago, which

developed the fact that 16 establishments had closed out their business since 1880, and that they had given employment to 235 men. This would leave as the present force 451 men engaged in 49 shops, provided the discharged men did not obtain work in the surviving shops. A more recent canvass by this bureau, however, has developed a total of 56 shops of every kind, employing from 2 men upward, and an average of 12 employees to each, which would give 672 as the total of working coopers in the busy season, which is from November to April.

Accepting, then, 56 shops and 672 men as a fair approximation to the present totals in this industry, the question is what proportion of them are engaged in making the four specific packages used in the meat-packing trade. Of the 26 returns received, 15, or 60 per cent, are so engaged; while an estimate made by our canvasser is that not more than 40 per cent are so engaged. Assuming that 60 per cent is the proper proportion, we arrive at the conclusion that 34 shops employing 403 men are the surviving competitors in Chicago of the prison shops. Of these, we have the records of 15, employing 182 men, and producing last year 157,562 provision packages. This would make the entire product of 34 private cooperage establishments in Chicago, employing 403 men on provision work, 354,515 packages. Upon this basis the following comparative table is presented of the relative product of prison and private shops, showing the columns in juxtaposition, in order to bring out the contrast between them:

Year.	Number of packages.		
	Made in prison shops.	Made in 15 private shops.	Estimated total product of all private shops in Chicago.
1875.....	207,466	120,464	271,044
1876.....	214,137	128,061	288,137
1877.....	213,319	143,724	323,379
1878.....	245,300	137,821	310,097
1879.....	410,944	188,240	423,540
1880.....	570,200	170,121	382,773
1881.....	575,770	162,713	366,054
1882.....	611,755	170,255	383,074
1883.....	650,548	158,900	357,525
1884.....	679,987	147,885	332,792
1885.....	745,261	157,562	354,515
Total.....	5,124,687	1,685,746	3,792,930

Last year's product of the prison shops was 745,261 packages, while that of all private shops, upon a liberal and legitimate basis of computation, was 354,515. In other words, out of a total sale and consumption of 1,099,776 packages in Chicago, 67.8 per cent was manufactured in prisons.

Another marked feature of this table is the great and continued growth of the prison industry throughout the period under consideration. This is not more noticeable, however, than the entire absence of any material increase for the same series of years in the development of the industry outside the prison walls. In brief, the contractors' business has increased in volume 360 per cent during the eleven years, while the increase in private establishments was only 31 per cent in the same time. The prison output shows a regular progressive growth from year to year for the whole period; but the private shops feebly

fluctuate in volume of product throughout the term, and at the end are practically no stronger than at the beginning.

The manufacture of cooperage, stimulated as it has been by the enormous meat-packing trade in Chicago, should have itself increased four or five fold during the last decade, and would have done so beyond a doubt if such opportunities for free development had been open as were enjoyed by other branches of manufacture. Instead of that it is now a feebler industry relatively than it was eleven years ago, and instead of enjoying the healthy and prosperous growth for which a notable opportunity was presented, it has barely maintained its existence by a constant and unequal struggle.

But the proprietor has not been the only nor the greater sufferer in this struggle. Under the natural and inevitable operation of the contract system, prices have continually declined, and the citizen, in his fruitless effort to compete with the contractor, has visited every reduction in price upon the journeyman cooper in the form of a reduction in wages. The consequence has been, as is frequently stated, that Chicago coopers have often been able to earn more upon the streets at any kind of unskilled labor than at the trade they have spent years to acquire.

Some facts in regard to the average annual earnings of coopers for the term of years under consideration have been procured from the books of employers who have been continually in business for eleven or more years. From nine of these we have been able to obtain an average of the yearly payments made to their operatives for each of eleven years, and the results of the inquiry as to wages are presented in the following tabulation of averages:

Year.	Average annual earnings of provision coopers in Chicago, for eleven consecutive years, in nine establishments.								
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1875.....	\$624	\$700	\$643	\$640	\$625	\$680	\$650	\$634	\$511
1876.....	624	700	624	625	600	689	624	591	501
1877.....	593	675	607	600	600	680	598	540	500
1878.....	572	675	604	590	540	670	598	500	450
1879.....	572	675	579	590	500	680	603	482	450
1880.....	525	640	572	575	500	600	572	475	450
1881.....	519	490	572	575	500	560	572	475	441
1882.....	515	490	564	575	450	550	572	462	411
1883.....	513	460	546	575	450	400	546	450	410
1884.....	498	400	473	540	420	400	481	400	400
1885.....	469	400	468	500	395	400	467	400	390
Percentage of decline.....	25	43	27	22	37	42	28	37	24

These nine establishments are selected from the whole number reporting wages because the data in these instances are full for the eleven years in each case, making a complete serial table for the term. The returns from other shops are more or less fragmentary, although the downward tendency is equally marked in every case.

The decline is seen to be painfully uniform from year to year in every establishment, the percentage of reduction varying in different shops from 22 to 43 per cent. Another arrangement of the figures will give the annual average for the same shops, by years, and the general average for the term:

Establishment.	Annual average of earnings in nine establishments for each of eleven years.										
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
1.....	\$624	\$624	\$593	\$572	\$572	\$525	\$519	\$515	\$513	\$488	\$409
2.....	700	700	675	675	675	640	490	490	490	400	400
3.....	643	624	607	604	579	572	572	544	546	473	468
4.....	640	625	600	590	590	575	575	575	575	540	500
5.....	625	600	600	540	500	500	500	450	450	420	395
6.....	690	689	680	670	680	600	560	550	400	400	400
7.....	650	624	598	598	603	572	572	572	546	481	467
8.....	634	591	540	500	482	475	475	462	450	400	400
9.....	511	501	500	450	450	450	441	411	410	400	390
Average.....	613	611	599	577	570	545	523	510	481	445	432

This shows that a general reduction has taken place in the earnings of coopers in the provision cooperage shops of Chicago from \$613 per annum in 1875 to \$432 per annum in 1885, or an average decline of 30 per cent. Some part of this may certainly be due to other causes than the competition arising from the prison shops, but the uniform belief among those interested is that the greater part of it is directly chargeable to that influence. As confirmatory of their statements we cite from the pay rolls of three shops in which beer barrels alone are made the average earnings paid that class of coopers for a number of years past:

Year.	Average annual earnings of beer-barrel coopers in three shops for a series of years.		
	1.	2.	3.
1876.....	\$682	.....	.....
1877.....	675	.....	.....
1878.....	670	.....	.....
1879.....	662	\$660	.....
1880.....	647	651	.....
1881.....	650	645	.....
1882.....	650	640	\$675
1883.....	620	640	650
1884.....	624	626	625
1885.....	622	626	623
Percentage of decline.....	8.9	5.2	7.7

Here the decline is not greater than might be expected from general causes, ranging from 5 to 9 per cent.

Presented in averages by years the earnings of this class of coopers, not affected by convict labor, appears as follows:

Establishment.	Earnings of beer-barrel makers in Chicago for a series of years.									
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
1.....	\$682	\$675	\$670	\$662	\$647	\$650	\$650	\$620	\$624	\$622
2.....	.....	.....	.....	660	651	645	640	640	626	626
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675	650	625	623
Average.....	682	675	670	661	649	647	655	636	625	623

Thus at the present date the earnings of coopers not injured by prison competition is found to be \$623 per annum, while the earnings of those who are is only \$432, though ten years ago they were sub-

stantially the same. But another line of inquiry has brought out some facts as to the earnings of provision coopers in other cities where the influence of the prison manufacturers is not felt, or only felt in small degree. Among the latter places are Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Kansas City, and of the former Louisville, Denver, and eastern cities are examples. From each has been obtained the ruling price paid for making pork barrels, and an average week's work is considered thirty barrels; thus the table presents the prices paid and the possible earnings at different points:

Locality.	Price per piece paid for making pork barrels or lard tierces.	Average weekly earnings of coopers.
Chicago.....	\$0.25	\$7.50
Milwaukee.....	.30	9.00
St. Louis.....	.30	9.00
Kansas City.....	.30	9.00
Indianapolis.....	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.00
Louisville.....	.35	10.50
Denver.....	.35	10.50
Buffalo.....	.40	12.00
Rochester.....	.40	12.00
Baltimore.....	.40	12.00

No comment can add to the suggestiveness of these figures, and it only remains to refer to the movement in prices in the Chicago market since the establishment of the penitentiary shops to complete the outline of the case against convict labor in cooperage.

The following table of prices for barrels of the specified kinds, for a series of years, is compiled from data furnished by manufacturers who have been in the market for the period named:

Year.	Market prices for eleven years for—			
	Pork barrels.	Lard tierces.	Lard kegs.	Beef tierces.
1875.....	\$1.80	\$1.55	\$1.10	\$2.00
1876.....	1.54	1.50	.97	1.88
1877.....	1.51	1.40	.85	1.80
1878.....	1.30	1.38	.80	1.72
1879.....	1.26	1.34	.75	1.65
1880.....	1.25	1.30	.72	1.52
1881.....	1.25	1.30	.72	1.52
1882.....	1.21	1.26	.67	1.48
1883.....	1.19	1.25	.65	1.45
1884.....	1.18	1.22	.65	1.45
1885.....	1.15	1.20	.60	1.40
Percentage of decline.....	.36	.23	.46	.30

The noticeable feature in this table of prices is the correspondence between the decline in prices and the reduction in wages. This shows a varying percentage of decline in the different kinds of packages equivalent to an average falling off of 33.7 per cent, while the computed reduction of wages for the same period was 30 per cent. Meanwhile the demand for this class of goods has increased, as shown by a former table, from a total consumption in 1875 of 478,510 packages to 1,099,776 packages in 1885.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the significance of these facts and figures in regard to cooperage.

The simple fact that 67.8 per cent of the provision cooperage used in Chicago is manufactured in prisons, by contractors who pay no rent, no insurance on buildings, and no taxes on realty, and hire men at from 45 to 62½ cents a day, renders every other fact here shown as to the decline of the business in Chicago, the falling off in the market price, the reduction of wages, and the consequent reduction of skilled coopers to the rank of day laborers inevitable without other demonstration.

From the date of ending of this Illinois bureau report matters grew worse and worse. It must be understood that only wood-bound cooperage is made in the prisons competing for the Chicago market, and that the demand for this class of cooperage—lard tierces and pork barrels—is a diminishing one. Refrigerator cars, iron-bound cooperage, lard tubs, and lard pails of all sizes, both wooden and tin, have made serious inroads on the demand for wood-bound packages.

The struggle for this Chicago market in wood-bound cooperage is the struggle for the trade of the great meat packers; there is so little market outside of the meat-slaughtering business that it is hardly worth considering. It is stated that while the demand for wood-bound cooperage represents 70 per cent of the business in other packing centers, such as Omaha, it represents but 50 per cent of the business in Chicago. That is, there is but half the demand there used to be.

The Chicago Board of Trade has a rule which assesses a fine of 5 cents per 100 pounds on the seller when contract lard is put up in other than wood-bound cooperage. Speculative pork and contract lard are, therefore, always so put up. Lard, pork, or beef intended for immediate sale and use is put up in iron-bound cooperage, and in smaller packages, ranging from 3-pound tin pails to 50-pound wooden pails and tubs. There has of recent years been an enormous increase in this small-package business.

There is evidence to show that prices went as low as 85 cents per barrel in 1888, and that, rather than be entirely without work, coopers made barrels as low as 12½ cents apiece, at which rate the earnings of an average cooper would not exceed \$1 a day. Shortly after this most of the cooperage plants in Chicago closed. In 1890 there were 22 plants making some wood-bound work, though but 10 made exclusively the kind of packages made in prisons. These 22 employing coopers petitioned the governor of Illinois in 1890 as follows:

COOPERS' APPEAL TO GOVERNOR TANNER.

We, the undersigned, manufacturers of cooperage at Chicago, urgently request that you investigate the condition of our industry and give us prompt relief from the ruinous competition of convict labor as carried on at the Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet.

Our shops have been absolutely closed down five months of this year, while the shop at Joliet runs steadily and supplies the demand

and keeps us from working. We each of us employ, when running, the number of men placed opposite our signature, and these men are idle on account of our not being able to compete with the prison-made packages.

William Siegler and Son, employing 25 men.
 Charles Rieckert, employing 46 men.
 C. Seelig, employing 40 men.
 James Ralph, employing 20 men.
 Richard Coll, employing 20 men.
 John Eiszner, employing 75 men.
 C. G. Washburn & Co.
 E. Heming.
 H. C. Farwell & Co.
 F. & C. Bodga, employing 35 men.
 Mertens Bros., employing 30 men.
 Maxwell Bros., employing 140 men.
 F. Johnson & Co., employing 50 men.
 Pioneer Cooperage Company, employing 250 men.
 F. Geisler, employing 18 men.
 William League, employing 50 men.
 A. & H. Gates.
 D. W. Ryan Cooperage Company, employing 130 men.
 George Rounsvell, employing 70 men.
 George Obermayer, employing 24 men.
 Theodore C. Bogda, employing 30 men.
 John Hellmuth, employing 21 men.

The prison at Joliet, Ill., went on public account in 1894, but the contractor still held, and now holds, the Indiana prison at Michigan City. Under public account, the cooperage output at Joliet was greatly reduced. There was no relief as to price; indeed it is believed the State sold at prices even lower than the contractor had received, but the production was reduced by agreement to 300 barrels per day, whereas the contractor had made as many as 1,500. With this reduction of volume of prison output, citizen cooper shops in Chicago took on new life, at least new hope. Iron-bound cooperage also began to have a ready market and the shops started in again to make both kinds. The Joliet prison cooperage plant was, however, let to the contractor again a few years later and conditions became worse. While the production of cooperage has again been stopped at Joliet, the situation has not been improved much because the former contractor, still holding the Indiana prison contract, has started an outside plant nearer the stock yards and can use his prison-made cooperage to carry the output of his free-labor factory into the stock-yards market. This will be referred to again.

During the period of hope in the business, a few new plants started up to make only wood-bound cooperage. The record of the last of these to close is given below: Started in business in 1902, plant costing \$10,000. During 1902, made 750 to 800 packages per week. Prices for May, June, July, and August, \$1 per barrel. For September, October, November, and December, \$1.20 per barrel. In 1903, made 800 to 900 packages per week, average price for the year \$1.30. In 1904, made 1,000 to 1,200 per week, average price \$1.50. In 1905,

made 1,200 per week, average price \$1.20. In 1906, made 400 to 500 per week, price \$1.17½. Sold out in April, 1906, for half what the plant cost. It is to be changed from a wood-bound package shop, to an iron-bound barrel factory to make oil barrels for the Standard Oil Company.

As stated above, this was the last of the newer plants. There remain but two exclusively wood-bound cooperage shops in Chicago, and they are both closed, at least temporarily. Four other plants make a few wood-bound packages in connection with a general cooperage business or special lines outside of the packing industry. For instance, the pickle-barrel business is comparatively good, and the Standard Oil Company, while operating an immense cooperage plant of its own in Cleveland, Ohio, is a strong buyer of oil barrels on the Chicago market for its works at Whiting.

STATEMENT OF AN ILLINOIS MANUFACTURER.

One of the manufacturers still making a little wood-bound cooperage said:

I have two plants, one in Chicago and one in Indiana; am getting into the pickle-barrel business just as fast as I can. I have fought prison-made cooperage here for thirty-three years, in common with all other employing coopers. I have put up money and spent my time to fight for a fair chance to do business fairly, like other manufacturers have. The convicts of two States, and for a while three States, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, were placed at the disposal of one rich and powerful firm to concentrate their entire product into one market, practically to supply the demands of one composite purchaser, the slaughter houses of Chicago. I still make some wood-bound packages but can not sell them, even at a loss. The prison contractor not only controls the price, but for some reason the packers won't buy any other goods at all, apparently. I had some barrels that cost me \$1.16, and I had to sell them for \$1.12½, and beg them to take the barrels at that. Staves were then \$31 per M; staves are now down to \$30. One dollar off on a thousand staves means 2 cents apiece on the cost of a barrel, so that my wood-bound are costing me \$1.14 now. This is a 6-hooped lard tierce, 52-gallon capacity, 6 hoops at each end. Why do I make any at all? The answer is to give my men work and keep the force together when orders are slack or storeroom all taken up with pickle barrels. Another thing, I want to say, and I am an old man and have been in the business since I was a boy. The prison contractor manipulates the market not only on barrels, but on staves, controlling not only what we shall get for our barrels, but what we shall pay for our raw material. He is the largest consumer of staves and the largest producer of barrels. When he buys, staves go up; when he sells, barrels go down. He controls cooperage in the stock yards, absolutely. Two years ago the coopers' union told us that the other unions had agreed not to handle prison-made barrels and that at last we had a chance to drive convict-made cooperage from the stock yards. We bit, and unionized our plants and put the union

label on our barrels; but when it came to the test the other unions would not stand by the coopers' union, and we were worse off than ever. Then I said no more wood-bound for me, and I got into the pickle trade. Employing coopers have not been able to give their men half-pay, nor work half the time in Chicago, since somewhere in the seventies—say, 1876 or 1877. Prison goods are not legitimate competition in any line, and when three prisons turn 400 or 450 convicts over to one man, to make barrels to dump into one market and that market as close as the stock yards are to Joliet and Michigan City, Ind., the commercial effect of prison-made goods, as you call it, is annihilation, that's all.

STATEMENT OF AN ILLINOIS MANUFACTURER.

I make very few wood-bound packages now. What is the use? The labor cost of a wood-bound barrel to-day is 25 cents; 10 cents for assembling and 15 cents for hooping off. This is piecework, and a good man will make 8 in a day; very fast men make 9. Convicts in Michigan City prison make 5 a day, and the contractor pays 53 cents for the labor, and gets shop, storage room, and everything else free. Ten years ago I sold 100,000 wood-bound packages a year to Chicago packing houses; now I do not make 2,000 a year. Whatever market there is left for wood-bound work, * * * [the prison contractor] gets it. I sold the packers some iron-bound, but not since the prison contractor started to make iron-bound in his outside plant. Iron-bound cooperage has not been used so extensively in Chicago as in the West. Western packing houses began to use iron-bound five years ago, Chicago houses about eighteen months ago. I suppose the western slaughterhouses have a more direct trade. The contract lard and pork handled on the board of trade is mostly put up in Chicago. Iron-bound cooperage is made by machinery, and a large, well-equipped plant will assemble and hoop for 10 or 12 cents a barrel. The stock or material cost about the same. The larger output per day also reduces fixed charges per barrel, so that iron-bound is probably 20 cents cheaper for the same sized package. Coopers do not get steady work. For instance, when I tell you the price is 25 cents a barrel and that a good fast man can make 9 a day, I do not mean that coopers make \$2.25 a day in Chicago. They can seldom work a whole week. I think \$1.75 a day is a very high estimate of the average earnings of a cooper even when the shop is running, which in wood-bound shops might be five or six months in the year. We run pretty steady, but we are out of the wood-bound business practically.

STATEMENT OF AN ILLINOIS MANUFACTURER.

Another firm stated that they made but few wood-bound lard or pork packages, having gone almost entirely into the flour-barrel business. A few years ago when they were still trying to hold on to some of the wood-bound business they used to close the factory from June to September. Then they tried letting the men work at 12½ cents a package for hooping off; just to give them a chance to earn their board. They found their men becoming immoral and

debauched. "One dollar a day at piecework makes criminals of men in Chicago. So we made a rule that when we could not pay 15 cents for hooping off we would shut down. We found that under this rule we were shut down most of the time, so we got out of the business. The trouble with flour and apple barrels is that they require too much storage room in a city where rents are so high, and a firm as large as ours has to make such immense quantities to cover fixed charges."

STATEMENT OF AN ILLINOIS MANUFACTURER.

The packing business, so far as the use of cooperage is concerned, began in earnest in Chicago in 1869. The demand for wood-bound cooperage became almost unlimited and was increasing by leaps and bounds. The cooperage plants were not only increasing in numbers, but expanding their plants in an endeavor to keep up with the demand. I went to work in 1869 in Chicago, not having quite completed my trade, which I had learned from my father in Europe. It was piecework then, as now. We got 50 cents for making a pork barrel in summer and \$1.10 in winter. You see, in those days, before artificial refrigeration, the pork and lard business was seasonal. Nearly all of the packing in barrels was done in the fall and winter. Barrels made in the summer had to be stored and held for a long time. It takes lots of room to store a quarter of a million of barrels, and room costs money, so the summer piece price was less. At that time a cooper had to make the barrel complete from the rough untrimmed stave. Trimming, beveling, and fitting the staves was all done by hand. A lard tierce must be so tight that it will hold a high pressure of live steam forced into it without leaking the steam at any point. A cooper would make 5 barrels a day in those years. That is, he was sure of steady work the year round at \$2.50 a day in summer and \$5 a day in winter. Then prison cooperage began to appear—first in the old prison at Alton, Ill.; then, in 1873, * * * got into the Indiana prison and into the Joliet prison. In 1875 came the "bucker;" at least it came in general use in 1875. The "bucker" is a crude machine for trimming and beveling the staves, and does away with much of the need for mechanical skill in cooperage and saves considerable more time. The "bucker" was run by horsepower. It operated to reduce the piece rate only 5 cents a barrel, however, and was welcomed by the men. It proved, however, the thing that was to enable cooperage to be successfully conducted in prisons. I went into business for myself in 1877, hiring only two men, but, of course, working on the floor myself. During the first part of 1877 I sold my barrels for \$1.50 each, but by the end of the year prison goods had increased until the price fell to \$1.15. The prison contractor began getting control of the market that year. His sales in the stock yards in 1877 totaled something like 213,000 packages, while the combined sales of all outside firms did not exceed 325,000. I closed my little shop and went to work for a wholesale grocer who wanted a cooper. I got only \$50 a month. In 1879 I tried it again, opening a little shop with two men again. I tried to sell my barrels and found it much more difficult than it had been two years before. The big packers would not talk to me and the smaller houses seemed tied up by some kind of a deal.

One day in 1879 when 70,000 hogs had arrived in the yards, I went to one of the most friendly packers and asked him to buy my barrels. They had cost me \$1.40 apiece, counting all my own time at no more than cooper's wages. He said the price that day was \$1.10. Finally I told him I would take that as I must have money and must get rid of my barrels. He said he was sorry, but he could not buy my barrels. I left with the impression that there was some sort of an agreement to buy only * * * barrels, and that even my personal friends dare not break this rule. I started home to close my little shop forever and let my creditors have my barrels to do what they could with them. On my way I happened to think of a friend who was employed at a distillery. I went to see him and he took me to the proprietor, who told me I might make some barrels for him. I told him my money was all tied up in my lard barrels and I was afraid my credit was all tied up in them, too. He said he would help me by advancing enough to buy staves, and that he would see some vinegar and pickle men for me. So I went to making whisky barrels and did not close my little shop. But I was a wood-bound pork-barrel cooper by trade and could not tear myself away from it entirely. Besides, it seemed impossible to me that with that enormous market for cooperage in the stock yards that I could not get some trade in lard packages, so I held on to this hope. It was about this time that the most improved machinery was put in the prisons, not only for perfectly fitting and trimming the staves, but a machine to press the hoop on the barrel. It does not, of course, complete the barrel, but it is a great time saver, and does away with a certain amount of skill. Now, of course, the change from all hand to part machine and later to all machine labor, as is now true of iron-bound cooperage and flour barrels, would have taken place anyhow. But if the citizen manufacturers had introduced the machinery in the outside shops first, and had had a fair chance at the market when the machinery came, the machines would not have decreased wages in the long run; of course, there might have been some temporary displacement, but the coopers would still have had work on the machines, just like the linotype machine; printers are working the machines, and making more money in wages than they ever did. But the cooperage machinery got its first start in prisons, where wages could not rise, and the outside shops had no market to expand, so the whole weight fell on the workmen, and the employers were unable to help them or help themselves. Finally, in 1888, 1889, and up to 1890 the situation got so bad that wages for making a complete barrel, assembling and hooping off, got as low as 18 cents, and prices as low as 85 cents a package. I sold pork barrels and lard tiers for 85 cents myself. In 1890 we all shut down for five or six months.

In 1891 and 1892 my men were going to the soup houses for food. I do not mean in the winter of 1893-94, when everybody was going to the soup houses; I mean in 1892, the most prosperous year this country had ever known up to that time.

In 1893 the wages of coopers again went to 18 cents, and we all closed down. There were then twenty-eight shops trying to make cooperage for the stock yards. In April, 1896, I bought out the last of these (but two that are closed down), and turned this plant into an oil, barrel shop. I stayed in the business partly (I have made whisky and pickle barrels as a principal product since 1879) until 1896. In

1896 wood-bound lard tierces sold for 85 and 90 cents, or 10 cents below my actual cost of production, and I quit the business forever; I will never offer a man 18 cents to make a completed pork barrel again.

I have watched this thing as workman for four years, as an employer for thirty-three years, and my conviction is that this prison-made cooperage business has put more coopers in the poorhouse, made more criminals, sent more coopers to prison, than anything and everything else that has happened to the trade. If cooperage had never been made in prisons, no hand-made wood-bound barrel would have been hooped off in the United States for less than 25 cents, which means 40 cents for making the barrel complete. Coopers are the poorest paid skilled workmen in the country to-day, and they ought to be among the best paid. As to the employers' side of it: Had prison cooperage been stopped twenty-five years ago, there are twenty-six of my own personal acquaintances who would have been in good business to-day, possibly rich men, who are now poor, out of business, and do not know what to do. I have stayed in the business because I have no other trade; was born and bred to it; my father was a cooper in Scandinavia, and I feel that I have a right to a fair chance to live, either as employer or workman, at the honest business I learned. I make now only oil barrels; have not made a wood-bound package in ten years. These oil barrels are iron-bound, largely machine made. Any common laborer can run the machine, and coopers have a poor show. Since getting out of the Joliet prison, July 1, 1905, * * * has established a large cooperage plant at * * * Ill.; I do not know whether it is inside the city limits of Chicago or not, but it is in Cook County. Here he makes not only wood-bound pork and lard packages, but is making iron-bound packages by machinery in large quantities.

He told me not long since that he was thinking of putting iron-bound cooperage in the Indiana prison, where his contract has yet some time to run; when he does, we will all have to go out of that business, too.

It is stated that the prison output is being used to sell the output of this large free factory. That is, iron-bound cooperage made by free labor is sold at a low price by the contractor, who is able to recoup himself from profits on his prison cooperage.

Not only is this alleged, but the statement is made that one of the very large packers said to a manufacturer of iron-bound cooperage, on about the 26th of May, 1906:

I would like to give you my order for iron-bound cooperage, but you know that for each iron-bound package I use I must have five wood-bound packages. Now, unless I buy my iron-bound cooperage of * * * (made in his outside shop) he will not sell me any wood-bound, and I can not get enough anywhere else.

It would seem from this that the output of the Indiana prison is to be used as a leverage to force a trade in free-made goods, and to force a closing of the market to all competitors in nonprison-made barrels. In other words, a practical monopoly of wood-bound cooperage in the stock yards having been secured by means of prison contracts,

this monopoly is to be used to force another monopoly of iron-bound cooperage in the stock yards. It must be apparent that if the Indiana prison contract is for a sufficient length of time and iron-bound cooperage is to be made in that prison, the contractor if he so desires can extend his monopoly to oil, whisky, and pickle barrels by simply expanding his outside factory sufficiently to supply the goods, and using his prison goods to compel a market.

SADDLETREES.

Prison competition with free-labor products began in the saddle-tree business in the early seventies. In 1862 there were three saddle-tree factories in St. Louis, one employing, it is said, as many as 200 men. There were numerous saddle-tree manufacturers in Louisville between 1860 and 1875. It will be admitted, of course, that the markets for saddles has been greatly reduced, as farmers through the more prosperous agricultural belts have substituted the horse and carriage for the old horseback method of transportation. For instance, a large dealer in central Illinois stated that whereas twenty years ago he handled 2,000 saddles a year, now his annual sales would not exceed 200. But it is this very fact of a decreasing demand that enables prison output to supply almost the entire demand and absorb the market. Saddle-trees are now produced in three prisons—Eddyville, Ky.; Jefferson City, Mo.; and Jeffersonville, Ind. Aside from the distinctive saddle-tree factories of former years there were a great many small producers all through the Western and Southwestern States, particularly Texas. These men would make peculiarly shaped trees branded with their own names and sell them to the manufacturers of saddles at prices that made the business very profitable. It was not unusual for manufacturers to pay \$3 or \$4 apiece for these special makes of saddle-trees. At present a hard-wood machine-made saddle-tree produced in prison sells for \$9 a dozen. The small manufacturers were first driven out of Texas when the penitentiary authorities of that State let a contract for saddle-tree making. The saddle-tree output of that prison in 1885 was valued at \$30,000. In the same manner the outside saddle-tree manufacturers, whether large or small, were driven out of business one by one, until now over 90 per cent of all the saddle-trees used in the United States are convict made. As one large manufacturer stated for this report: "Large concerns manufacturing saddles can hardly afford to buy saddle-trees anywhere except at Jefferson City. It is true that there are a few saddle-trees made outside of prisons, but these are special shapes, patented, and anyhow constitute so small a percentage of the output that little or no attention is paid to them by the trade."

Another saddle manufacturer states that "less than 5 per cent of the ordinary saddletrees are made outside of prison walls. In the Far West there are still a few small shops, but these men make only a peculiarly shaped saddletree that has a reputation there among the cowboys and runners on the plains, and in that way they get up a small regular market. There is nothing manufactured in sufficient quantities to make any impression upon the volume of the output. We buy all of our saddletrees from the penitentiary."

STONEMWORK.

The investigation into the commercial effect of prison labor on marble and stone industries was not made very complete, and it was confined almost exclusively to one Southern city, and that a city in which the State penitentiary was located. The first firm investigated stated:

Some fifteen or eighteen years ago the Maryland prison had 300 or 400 men working on marble work. The prison contractor at that time had no outside yard. After making a vigorous fight in the State legislature to compel the prison to employ fewer men in one industry this firm changed its line of business entirely and went out of the business which was being conducted in the prisons.

Another manufacturer said:

Formerly our business was almost exclusively that of marble polishing—that is to say, furniture work, bureau tops, marble tops for washstands, and things of that sort. The same class of work was done in the Baltimore prison in large quantities, but there was apparently work enough for all of us, and while we joined in the opposition to the policy of the prison in putting such large numbers of convicts upon one class of work, I can not say that we specially suffered in the matter of prices until the beginning of the hard times in 1893. At that time the prison was putting out \$150,000 worth of furniture marble per year. In 1890 bureau-top marble was selling for \$1.10 per square foot, f. o. b. Baltimore. The prison contractor's first cut was to 90 cents, which price was met. I don't remember what their next cut was, but there was continuous reduction in price, the prison firm always taking the lead in cutting until they run it down as low as 35 cents a foot. We followed them down to 35 cents. There we had to stop. How much lower they went I do not know. We stopped business and went into other lines of stonework. Take another instance that occurred during the hard times. We were making a marble stationary washstand upon which our actual cost of production was 50 cents per square foot. We lost the contract or order for a lot of these because the prison contractor had agreed to sell them for 45 cents per square foot, f. o. b. Pittsburg, Pa. You understand this was in the nineties. Furniture marble is not very much in demand now owing to change in tastes and styles, and we are running almost exclusively on interior finish for large buildings. On special furniture marble prices have advanced so that we are to-day getting 65 cents per square foot, 2 per cent off for cash, f. o. b. Baltimore. Trade is, however, hardly

worth having, owing to its small volume. We employ 200 men, whose wages will average \$11 per week of 54 hours, and, as I said, they are almost exclusively employed upon interior finish. The prison contractor is likewise shifting to interior finish, marble, granite, etc., but at present there is a sufficient demand to absorb all the output, in fact we are all overcrowded with orders both outside and inside the prisons. Under such conditions, of course, the prison contractor does not cut prices, and as I understand you the mere volume of output, so long as it is not a price-reducing leverage, does not come within the scope of your investigation.

If prison goods were always plainly stamped "prison made" it would render the competition much more fair. It must be said, however, that in these particular goods such a proposition would end prison industry, as the vast majority of "stone setters" would refuse to place interior marble work that had the stamp "convict made" on it. In fact, in many instances, their agreements with their employers are to the effect that they will not be required to place such stones.

The investigation of the subject "Stone and marble work in prisons" could not be carried to a satisfactory conclusion, owing to the lack of time. It may be well to refer here, however, to the question of stone crushing, which is being carried on in some places and is being contemplated in many States. A letter from the warden of the California penitentiary to the general superintendent of prisons, Boston, Mass., is interesting in this connection:

DECEMBER 13, 1897.

DEAR SIR:

* * * * *

We have a rock-crushing plant at this prison; it has been in operation now about eighteen months, crushing a blue rock into macadam for road purposes. The original act of the legislature, passed two years ago, contemplated that we should deliver this rock for road purposes at cost. The idea was to secure good roads at the minimum price, and also give employment to the convicts. The last legislature amended the law, and fixed the minimum price at 30 cents per ton, loaded on the cars at the prison. This leaves a profit of about 10 cents per ton to the prison, or perhaps a little more. Our plant is a large one, operated by water power from our power house. We employ 300 convicts, and turn out about 500 tons of macadam daily. It is the best appointed plant of the kind in the country, and has had the effect of cheapening the building of roads very materially—i. e., at Sacramento and Stockton, our nearest distributing points, macadam formerly cost \$1.70 per ton; under the present arrangement we deliver the macadam at Sacramento at 55 cents and Stockton at 70 cents per ton; this is a clear saving to these municipalities of \$1 per ton. We find this class of work better adapted to convict labor, as it requires no great amount of skill, and is healthful, outdoor work.

While this does not make much money for the prison proper it saves a large amount to the taxpayers, and it encourages the building of good roads in every direction. This is a direct benefit to the State, as a saving to the taxpayer is a benefit and profit to the State.

The interesting point in this letter is the fact that the legislature felt called upon to pass a law prohibiting the prison authorities from selling their product below a certain price. It might have been interesting had there been time to secure the opinions of outside producers of crushed stone, the price of whose product had fallen from \$1.70 per ton to 30 cents per ton as a result of prison competition, and only stopped there by an act of the legislature.

FARM WAGONS.

The inquiry into the subject of competition of prison-made wagons was not so thorough as could be wished, for want of time. Admittedly, the production of farm wagons as a prison industry has very greatly decreased until at the present time it is almost nil. Any investigation, therefore, into this product of the prisons would be based upon its commercial effect in former years.

A large dealer in agricultural implements in Minneapolis, Minn., said:

From ten to twenty years ago a prison-made wagon coming, I believe, from Michigan, was an important factor in the trade in this northwestern territory. The field was worked aggressively and its agents did a large business. The wagon was sold at a lower price than the other wagons of the same grade, the price being from \$2, \$3, \$4, and in some cases \$5 less than other similar wagons; in fact, the price was whatever it required to sell it; it was always a price cutter. For the last few years there has been comparatively little attempt to sell the wagon in this territory, or to regain the lost ground. As I understand it, the firm got hold of some poor material, a thing which is liable to happen to any wagon manufacturer, and as a result got out a lot of bad work. The agents of other wagons took advantage of the trouble people were having with this wagon to raise the cry of "prison-made goods," and this, together with the poor stock, has practically eliminated the wagon from this market.

An official of the largest wagon manufacturing firm in the United States, if not in the world, stated that the principal prison wagon, that produced in a northern State, had for a number of years been seeking a southern market. It is ranked as a third, or probably fourth, grade farm wagon and sells for from \$4.50 to \$5 less to the dealers than the lowest priced wagon made by this firm. A case was cited where, during the hard times, that is to say, in 1896, a prison wagon was sold in Springfield, Ill., in job lots, for \$33.33½ apiece f. o. b. Springfield, Ill., the price of free-made wagons of practically the same grade being \$55 f. o. b. South Bend, Ind., with 5 per cent off for cash, the freight rate from South Bend to Springfield, Ill., being \$2 per wagon in carload lots.

There is some difficulty in a hurried study of a matter of this character, because of the fact that there are some five grades of farm wagons and an exact classification is not easy, and it is quite probable that

none could be made that all wagon manufacturers and experts in wagon matters would agree to. There are some 12,000 wagon makers, taking in establishments making annually from 25 wagons up; there are approximately 2,000 firms making from 1,000 to 2,500 wagons per year, and 4 firms making from 25,000 to 50,000 wagons per year. For this reason the general conviction of outside manufacturers that prison competition in wagons is a pernicious one is perhaps as valuable information as any of the specific facts which were somewhat hurriedly secured.

In this industry, as in others, it will be well to note the tendency of outside manufacturers to leave the prison product to its field or chosen market and then to ignore it, both in price and volume.

Said one large manufacturer:

If we permitted their prices to affect ours we would have been broken up long ago; every first-class firm would have gone to the wall. Take, for instance, the Tennessee wagon, which, though a legitimate wagon now, was twenty or twenty-five years ago made in the Tennessee prison at Nashville. This wagon, while always a second grade, undersold other second-grade wagons from \$2 to \$5. Of late years prison wagons have been leaving the northern market and seeking an outlet in the South.

Another manufacturer of high-grade wagons, who said he had never attempted to compete with anything but the very highest grade of farm wagons, when asked as to what he knew of the price of a certain prison wagon made in close proximity to his own plant, said:

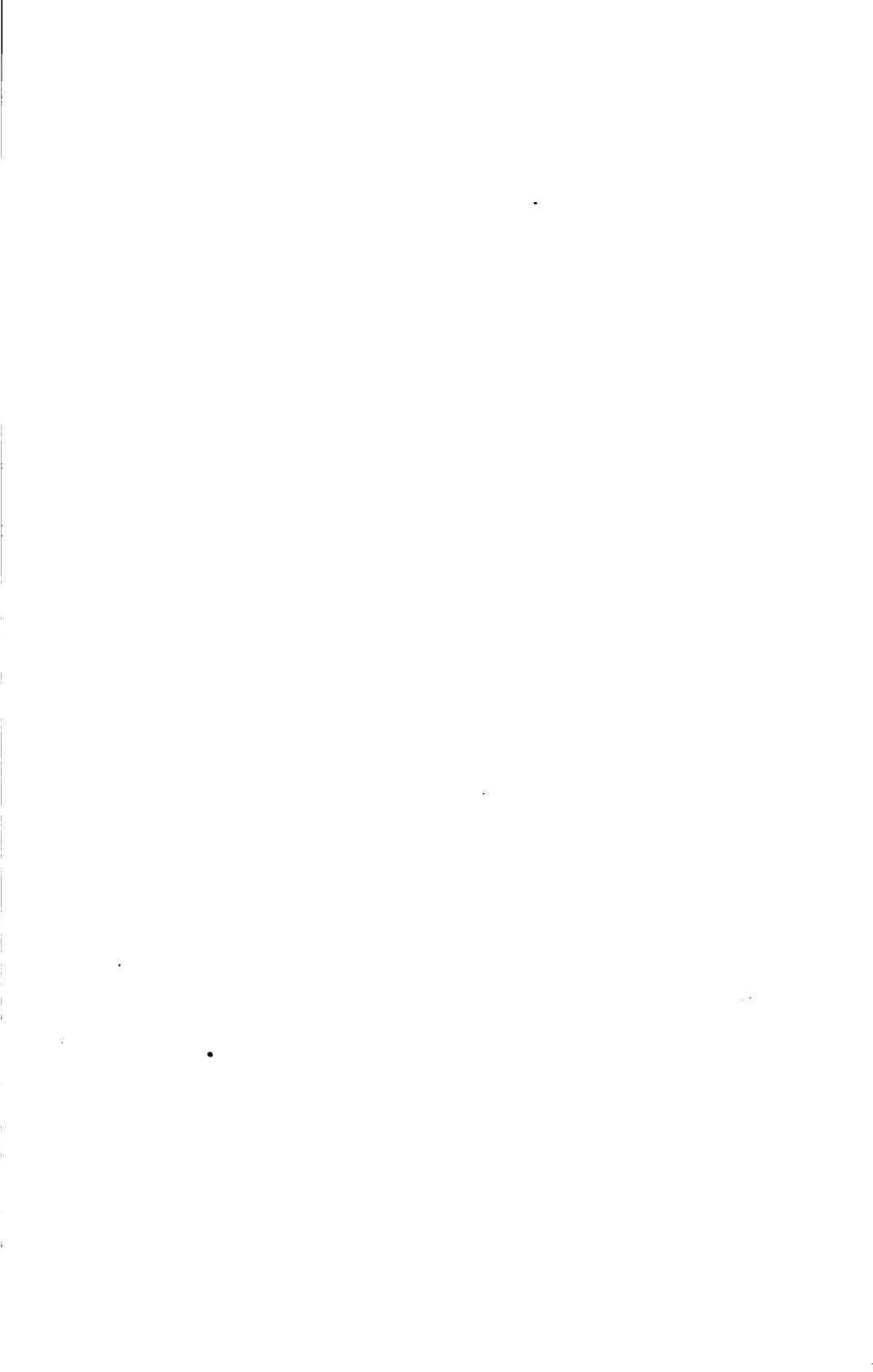
I never was aware that this wagon had any price, at least, more than for the moment. It was always sold for anything they could get for it, so far as my information goes.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In the matter of agricultural implements it was found that the industry was confined almost exclusively to garden tools, such as hoes, rakes, spading forks, in some cases pitchforks, scythes, scythe snaths, etc. The output here is quite considerable and amounts, accepting the figures given by the contractors, to \$502,682.90 a year. The industry is carried on in three States. The contractors in this case are a part of what appears to be a general selling combination or selling pool, and the prison-made goods are not sold at lower prices than those of the outside factories. For this reason they have no commercial effect, beyond the mere question of volume, and hence were not studied for this report.

CHAPTER III.

EXPLANATION OF TABLES.



CHAPTER III.

EXPLANATION OF TABLES.

The statistical portion of this report is presented in a series of tables, the titles of which are shown below:

TABLE I.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES:

A.—Name, location, class, and control of each institution, and number of employees and contractors and lessees.

B.—Summary of employees and contractors and lessees, for each State, by classes.

C.—Summary of employees and contractors and lessees, for each class, by States.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS:

A.—Number and employment, by institutions.

B.—Summary of number and employment, for each State, by classes.

C.—Summary of number and employment, for each class, by States.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.:

A.—Systems, industries, value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., by institutions.

B.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., for each State, by industries.

C.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., for each industry, by States.

D.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., for each State, by systems.

E.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., for each system, by States.

F.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., in the United States, for each industry, by systems.

G.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., for each State, by classes.

H.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., for each class, by States.

I.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., in juvenile reformatories in the United States, by industries.

J.—Summary of number and wages of free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts, for each State, by industries.

K.—Summary of number and wages of free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts, for each industry, by States.

L.—Summary of hours of work at productive labor in penal institutions, by States.

M.—Summary of hours of work at productive labor in juvenile reformatories, by States.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR:

A.—Description and quantity of goods made or work done, etc., by institutions.

B.—Summary of comparisons of convict-made goods with goods produced by free labor, by industries.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE:

- A.—Disposition of goods made, by institutions.
- B.—Summary of disposition of goods made, for each State, by industries.
- C.—Summary of disposition of goods made, for each industry, by States.
- D.—Summary of disposition of goods made, for each State, by classes.
- E.—Summary of disposition of goods made, for each class, by States.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS:

- A.—Receipts, by institutions.
- B.—Summary of receipts, for each State, by classes.
- C.—Summary of receipts, for each class, by States.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES:

- A.—Expenditures, by institutions.
- B.—Summary of expenditures, for each State, by classes.
- C.—Summary of expenditures, for each class, by States.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY:

- A.—Value of prison property, by institutions.
- B.—Summary of value of prison property, for each State, by classes.
- C.—Summary of value of prison property, for each class, by States.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE:

- A.—Cost of maintenance per convict, by institutions.
- B.—Summary of cost of maintenance per convict, for each State, by classes.
- C.—Summary of cost of maintenance per convict, for each class, by States.

The salient features of the investigation have been noted and discussed in Chapter I of this report. The present chapter is devoted to a simple explanation of the various tables, so that they may be readily understood and used. In these tables the data secured from each institution investigated are presented separately and afterwards freely summarized.

An institution, as the word is used in this report, is a prison, a reformatory, a convict camp, or a combination of prisons or camps under one management which are so closely related that data can not be shown for each separately. For example, the 18 camps embraced by the Alabama State prison system were so closely related in their management that the data could not be shown for each separately, hence they are shown collectively as one institution.

TABLE I.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES.

Table I.—A.—Name, location, class, and control of each institution, and number of employees and contractors and lessees (pp. 193–200).

This table, as well as succeeding tables that present the data in detail for each institution, shows the name of each institution investigated and the State in which it is located. In the column following the name of the institution is given the location of the institution within the State. When a number of camps are covered by one institution, the number of camps embraced by the institution is given, but the exact location of each is not specified.

The two United States prisons shown at the end of this and succeeding tables are not given under the States in which they are located, as they are not a part of the prison systems of those States, and their location is simply a matter of convenience to the Federal Government.

The third column of the table indicates whether the institution under consideration is a penal institution or a juvenile reformatory. The explanation of the line of demarcation between these two classes of institutions is given on page 13.

In the next column is shown the control of the institution—that is, whether it is under the management of a State, a county, a city, the United States, or a lessee.

The next three columns show the average number of employees connected with each institution. These employees consist of two classes—nonindustrial employees, comprising wardens, guards, etc., necessary to maintain the penal side of the institution, and industrial employees, as foremen, engineers, etc., who are employed to assist in conducting the industries maintained in the institution. The number of employees varies during the year, and the average is computed to one decimal place for greater accuracy in the figures for each of the several institutions.

The last column of the table shows the number of contractors and lessees employing convict labor in each institution.

In each of the succeeding tables presenting data in detail the name of the institution is given, so that the reader may readily obtain all of the data from the several tables for any institution that he may especially desire to study.

Table I.—B.—Summary of employees and contractors and lessees, for each State, by classes (pp. 200–204).

This table is a summary of Table I.—A, and shows for each State the number of employees and contractors and lessees connected with each of the two classes of institutions. For example: Data were received from only one institution in each of the States of Alabama, Arizona, and Arkansas, each of which was a penal institution. In California data were secured from five penal institutions employing an average of 165.2 nonindustrial employees and 70.9 industrial employees, making a total of 236.1 employees. No contractors or lessees employed convict labor in these institutions. In the same State data were secured from two juvenile reformatories, making a total of seven institutions from which data were secured for this report. The total number of nonindustrial employees in these seven institutions was 244.0, the number of industrial employees was 91.9, making a grand total of 335.9 employees necessary to care for the convicts in these seven institutions and direct their work.

At the close of the table a summary is given for each of the two classes of institutions and for the two classes combined.

Table I.—C.—Summary of employees and contractors and lessees, for each class, by States (pp. 204, 205).

The facts presented in this table are the same as those shown in the preceding table, arranged so as to show the figures for the two classes of institutions separately.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

Table II.—A.—Number and employment, by institutions (pp. 206–219).

This table repeats the name, location, class, and control of each institution, and shows the average number of convicts in each of four classes, viz, those that were engaged in the productive industries of the institution, those engaged in domestic prison duties (such as cleaning, cooking, etc.), the number sick, and the number idle. The number idle includes persons for whom no work was provided, persons in confinement without labor, and inmates of juvenile reformatories who were in school and performed no labor.

The average shown is the average for the year. The average is computed to one decimal place for the purpose of showing small numbers with greater exactness.

The last two columns show the number of convicts in each institution that were there by commitment from other States, and the number committed there by United States courts. These latter-named convicts may have come from the same State or from other States. The number of convicts committed to any institution from another State should be taken into consideration in making a study of the number of convicts of the State. The two United States prisons are considered as belonging to the United States at large and not to the States in which they are situated.

Table II.—B.—Summary of number and employment, for each State, by classes (pp. 220–227).

This table is a summary of Table II.—A and needs no explanation.

Table II.—C.—Summary of number and employment, for each class, by States (pp. 228–231).

This table is likewise a summary of Table II.—A. The facts presented are the same as those shown in Table II.—B, arranged by classes of institutions for the convenience of the reader.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.

Table III.—A.—Systems, industries, value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., by institutions (pp. 230–271).

From an industrial point of view this is probably the most important table of the report. It gives the name of each institution and

the State in which it is situated. The location and class can not be given for lack of space. This table shows the different systems under which convicts are employed in each institution. A full explanation of these systems is given on pages 15 and 16. Abbreviations are used to designate the systems as follows: Cont. denotes contract, P. P. denotes piece price, P. A. denotes public-account, S. U. denotes State-use, and P. W. denotes public works and ways.

Following the system are given the industries in which the convicts are employed, which may be one or more under each of the several systems of work.

Next is given the market value of the goods produced in each industry under each system of work. The column immediately following shows the value of the labor performed by the convicts on the goods produced as distinguished from the value of the goods. The method of determining this value of convict labor is fully explained on pages 31, 32.

Next is given the average number of male and female convicts employed during the year in the industry named, which is followed by the number of hours they worked per day.

As fully explained on page 31, in order to determine the efficiency of convict labor as compared with free labor, and also to determine the displacement of free labor, an estimate was secured of the number of free laborers necessary to perform the work done by convicts. This estimated number is next shown in this table. The term "free laborers" must not be taken to mean adults only, as in some cases, especially in juvenile reformatories, the inmates are performing work done by young persons or children.

In the columns following are shown the wages and hours of labor of free laborers performing like work in the same locality or the nearest locality in which like labor was performed by free laborers. The wages shown in the different subtables of Table III in some instances include the wages of children, for the reason set forth in the preceding paragraph.

The last three columns of the table show who furnished the power, the machinery and tools, and the foremen and instructors for conducting the industries named.

In order that Table III.—A may be readily understood, an explanation is given for one institution. The first institution shown in this table, on page 230, is the State prison system for Alabama. Eighteen different camps were embraced within this system or composite institution. The accounts relating to the several camps were so closely related, however, that the figures could not be shown for each camp separately. Hence a combination of all of these camps was made and presented under the title "State prison system." So far as this table is concerned, this system or combination of camps must be considered as one institution. The institution or system belongs in the

penal class. The work was performed under four different systems—the lease system, the public-account system, piece-price system, and State-use system. Although some of the convicts were working for lessees, the institution or system as a whole was under the control of the State. Six different industries were engaged in by the convicts. Those working under the lease system were engaged in four industries, namely, farming, stove hollow ware, lumber, and turpentine and rosin. Some of the convicts were engaged in farming under the public-account system, others were engaged in mining coal under the piece-price system, and still others were making clothing or were working at farming under the State-use system. The columns that follow in the table show the value of goods produced and the value of the labor performed on the goods produced in each industry under each system, and also the average number of convicts employed, both male and female, in each of the several industries shown. Other columns of the table show the hours of labor per day for the convicts employed, the number of free laborers that were estimated to be necessary to perform the same work as that done by the convicts, and the wages and hours of labor of such free laborers performing like work. Thus, in the industry of farming under the lease system, 121.8 convicts were employed. They worked 10 hours per day, and, as nearly as can be estimated by prison officials and the lessees, 121.8 free laborers would be required to perform the same amount of work. In other words, the convicts were considered exactly equal to free laborers in efficiency. For like work in the same locality, male laborers received \$0.75 per day and worked 10 hours, and female laborers received \$0.37½ per day, likewise working 10 hours per day. In this industry of farming under the lease system the lessee furnished the power, machinery and tools, and the foremen and instructors who superintended the work. With this illustration it is believed the table will be readily understood.

Table III.—B.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., for each State, by industries (pp. 272-284).

This table is a summary of a part of the data shown in Table III.—A. All of the data pertaining to each industry in each State are here combined so as to show the total therefor. A total is then made for all industries within the State.

At the close of the table a further summary is made, bringing together all of the data for each industry in which convicts were engaged in the United States.

Table III.—C.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., for each industry, by States (pp. 285-296).

The figures presented in this table are the same as those in Table III.—B, rearranged so as to bring together the data for each industry as found in each of the several States. Thus, on page 285, it is seen

that agricultural hand tools were manufactured by convicts in three States, viz, Iowa, Michigan, and Ohio. The data are given for this industry in each State, followed by a total for the industry. At the close of the table totals for all industries are presented for each State.

Table III.—D.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., for each State, by systems (pp. 297–302).

This table is a summary of a part of the data given in Table III.—A. The data are summarized for each State according to the systems under which the work was performed. At the close of the table a further summary is made showing the figures for each of the six systems of work under which convicts were employed in the United States.

Table III.—E.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., for each system, by States (pp. 303–305).

The figures presented in this table are the same as those shown in the preceding table, rearranged so as to bring together the figures for each State under each of the several systems of work.

Table III.—F.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., in the United States, for each industry, by systems (pp. 306–312).

This table is a summary of Table III.—A, in which the figures were brought together so as to show the total for each system of work under each of the several industries in which convicts were employed.

Table III.—G.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., for each State, by classes (pp. 312–316).

This table is a summary of Table III.—A, made for the purpose of showing separately the total for each class of institutions in each of the several States, as it may be desirable to make a study of penal institutions apart from juvenile reformatories.

Table III.—H.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., for each class, by States (pp. 316, 317).

The figures presented in this table are the same as those shown in the preceding table, arranged by States, under each of the two classes of institutions.

Table III.—I.—Summary of value of goods and labor, convicts employed, etc., in juvenile reformatories in the United States, by industries (p. 318).

This table affords an opportunity to study each of the industries conducted in juvenile reformatories. A like table has not been prepared for penal institutions, as it is believed that such a table is not necessary.

Table III.—J.—Summary of number and wages of free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts, for each State, by industries (pp. 318–329).

Table III is so large that summaries therefor of necessity were made in sections. Table III.—B to III.—I, inclusive, all relate to the same

subjects, viz, value of goods produced, value of labor on goods produced, number of convicts employed, and the estimated number of free laborers necessary to perform the work done by the convicts. Table III.—J is a summary prepared expressly to show the average wages per day of the free laborers employed in work like that performed by convicts. For the convenience of the reader, it shows in addition the number of convicts employed and the number of free laborers necessary to perform the work done by convicts. The figures are presented for each industry conducted in each of the several States. At the close of the table a summary is given showing the figures for each industry for the United States.

This table shows approximately the number of free laborers displaced by convict labor, and the wages of such free labor displaced. For a further explanation of this subject the reader is referred to page 31.

Table III.—K.—Summary of number and wages of free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts, for each industry, by States (pp. 330-341).

This table repeats the figures shown in the preceding table, rearranged so that the data for each State are brought together for each industry. At the end of the table a further grouping is made showing a summary of the data for each of the several States.

Table III.—L.—Summary of hours of work at productive labor in penal institutions, by States (pp. 341-344).

This table summarizes the hours of labor in penal institutions shown in Table III.—A. It gives the number of convicts of each sex in each of the several States and the number of hours worked. For example: On page 341 it is seen that in California an average of 21.4 males worked six hours per day, 980.4 males worked seven and one-half hours per day, and 561.1 males worked eight hours per day, making a total of 1,562.9 male convicts in the penal institutions of the State working an average of 7.7 hours per day.

At the close of the table a summary is given for all of the convicts employed at productive labor in all penal institutions of the United States.

Table III.—M.—Summary of hours of work at productive labor in juvenile reformatories, by States (pp. 344, 345).

This table summarizes the hours in which inmates of juvenile reformatories were engaged in productive labor. As nearly all of these inmates were in school a part of each day, it was deemed quite necessary to report their hours of labor separate from the hours of labor of convicts in the penal institutions.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR.

Table IV.—A.—Description and quantity of goods made or work done, etc., by institutions (pp. 346-415).

Preceding tables name only the general industries in which convicts were engaged. This table shows for each industry under each system of work in each of the several institutions the various articles produced, and in many instances the quantities thereof, method of production, whether by hand or machine work, and a comparison of the goods made with similar goods produced by free labor with which they came into competition.

This table affords an opportunity for the reader to see the grade and kind of article produced by convict labor, and gives a much clearer idea of the work of convicts than can be shown when their work is described by general industry names only. For example: On pages 346 and 347 it is seen that under the State-prison system for Alabama farming was engaged in by convicts employed under the lease system. Their work was performed by hand labor. They produced 583 bales of cotton, 8,870 bushels of corn, 700 bushels of oats, and garden truck, the amount of which was not stated. When compared with the product of free labor it is seen that the goods produced by convict labor were equally as good.

Convicts were also employed in the stove hollow ware industry under the lease system. Their work was done by hand; they produced kettles, pots, pans, and also dog irons and grate frames. These goods were slightly inferior to such goods produced by free labor.

Table IV.—B.—Summary of comparisons of convict-made goods with goods produced by free labor, by industries (pp. 416, 417).

This table is a summary of that part of the preceding table relating to the comparison of convict and free labor. It shows the several industries in which convicts were engaged in the United States and the comparison of the convict product with the free labor product in each of the several industries. For example, on page 416 it is seen that agricultural hand tools were produced in three institutions—in one institution the product was considered equal to the product of free labor; in two institutions the product was considered slightly inferior.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE.

Table V.—A.—Disposition of goods made, by institutions (pp. 418-451).

This table shows whether there was any limitation on the place or manner of sale of convict goods, and whether such goods were marked so that the purchaser might know their origin. It next shows for each industry the value of all goods sold that were produced under the lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems, and the

amount sold within the State and outside of the State. These figures refer only to the place of first sale. It is quite impossible to obtain figures concerning the place of final consumption. All goods produced under the systems just named are, from the character of the systems under which produced, designed for and placed on the general market. Goods produced under the State-use and public works and ways systems, because of the character of the systems, must be used in the institutions in which produced or be disposed of only to other State institutions. The table shows the amount of goods produced under these systems that were used in the institutions in which produced and the goods disposed of to other institutions.

Table V.—B.—Summary of disposition of goods made, for each State, by industries (pp. 452-475).

This table is a summary of Table V.—A, and shows the disposition of the goods produced in each industry in each of the several States. A further summary is given at the close of the table, bringing together for each industry the figures for all States.

Table V.—C.—Summary of disposition of goods made, for each industry, by States (pp. 474-497).

The detail figures in this table are the same as those shown in the table just preceding, rearranged so as to present them for each State under each of the several industries. The table closes with a further summary giving the total for each of the several States.

Table V.—D.—Summary of disposition of goods made, for each State, by classes (pp. 498-505).

This table affords an opportunity for the reader to see the disposition of goods made in each of the two classes of institutions—penal institutions and juvenile reformatories. The table shows the disposition of goods produced in each class of institution in each State, and at the close of the table the disposition of goods in each class of institutions in the United States as a whole.

Table V.—E.—Summary of disposition of goods made, for each class, by States (pp. 506-509).

The figures of this table are the same as those shown in the table just preceding, rearranged so as to present the facts for each State under each of the two classes of institutions.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS.

A.—Receipts, by institutions (pp. 508-523).

This table shows the receipts during the year covered, for each institution investigated. The table is designed to apply to all public institutions investigated, whether under the control of the State, county, or city, but not to institutions conducted by lessees. A State institution which derives its support mainly from the State may also have receipts from counties, from other States, or from the

United States, and a like diversity of receipts may be found in institutions under other control. The heading of each column shows the source of receipt.

The table first shows the cash on hand at the beginning of the year and then the appropriation or receipts from the State, the county, or the city in which situated, the receipts from other States, and the receipts from the United States. Next follows the receipts of the institution from contractors who employ convicts under the contract and piece-price systems. The next column shows the receipts of the institution from the sale of goods produced in the institution in the industries which were directly carried on by the institution itself. This applies only to the public-account and State-use systems. The next column shows the amount paid to the institution by the State for work done for the State—in other words, it is a special appropriation to the institution from the State for the services only of convicts, for work in which the State supplies such material as may be needed for the work. It is simply a distinction drawn between an appropriation for which there is no return and an appropriation for services rendered. The column following shows the receipts of the institutions from the sale of old machinery and other discarded appliances. The last column of the table shows the amount paid by lessees for the services of convicts employed. No attempt was made to inquire into the receipts or expenditures of lessees other than to determine the amount paid by them for the services of convicts employed by them under the lease system, hence when the institution named was conducted by lessees no figures are given under receipts except the amount paid for the labor of the convicts leased.

Table VI.—B.—Summary of receipts, for each State, by classes (pp. 522-531).

This table is a summary of Table VI.—A, and shows the receipts for each of the two classes of institutions in each of the several States. The reader must bear in mind that the receipts shown are only those of the institutions covered by this report—that is, those in which productive labor was performed by convicts to the value of \$1,000 or more during the year. No information has been gathered concerning receipts of other institutions in the United States in which little or no productive labor was performed by the convicts.

Table VI.—C.—Summary of receipts for each class, by States (pp. 532-535).

The figures in this table are the same as those in the table just preceding, rearranged to show the totals for each State, in each of the two classes of institutions.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES.

Table VII.—A.—Expenditures, by institutions (pp. 536-551).

This table shows the expenditures by the several public institutions canvassed, classified under the principal items of expenditure. The expenditures shown in this table are for one year. The expenditure for land shows the amount paid for the purchase of land in addition to that already occupied by the several institutions, as all are established institutions, many of which have been in operation for years. Nonindustrial buildings are those erected for the confinement of convicts, and are necessary whether the convicts are engaged in productive industries or are maintained in idleness. The amount given under this item is the expenditure for additions, repairs, and construction of new buildings necessary for the care of the convicts. Industrial buildings are buildings erected to carry on the productive industries of the institution. The line can not always be clearly drawn between nonindustrial and industrial buildings, as some buildings primarily erected as prison buildings are also used for industrial purposes.

The expenditures shown for food and clothing represent the actual cash paid out for these two items. It must not be presumed that the figures shown here represent the value of the food and clothing consumed, as much food is raised by the several institutions and a large amount of clothing is manufactured by convicts for their own use. As has been stated in the discussion of Table I, nonindustrial employees are those necessary to guard and care for the convicts, whether or not they are engaged in industrial labor. Industrial employees are those employed to assist in carrying on the industries of the institutions. The industrial machinery and tools are the appliances necessary to carry on the industries of the institutions. The figures given under raw material for manufacture show the amount paid by the State for the purchase of raw material that was worked up under public-account, State-use, and public works and ways systems. Many institutions were able to refund to the State considerable sums—in a few instances equaling or exceeding the amount appropriated by the State for the support of the institutions. Refunds were also made by county and city institutions to their respective counties and cities. Various miscellaneous expenditures are included in the title "All other expenditures." The table shows, in addition, the amount of cash on hand at the close of the year for which the report was made. This table shows the amounts expended by public institutions only, and does not purport to cover expenditures by the institutions maintained by lessees.

Table VII.—B.—Summary of expenditures, for each State, by classes (pp. 550-559).

This table is a summary of Table VII.—A, and shows total expenditures in each of the two classes of institutions in each of the several States. The reader should remember that the expenditures here shown are only those of public institutions in which productive labor was performed. No investigation was made of expenditures of those institutions in the United States in which little, if any, productive labor was performed by convicts.

Table VII.—C.—Summary of expenditures, for each class, by States (pp. 560-563).

The figures of this table are the same as those shown in the table immediately preceding, rearranged so as to show the total for each State under each of the two classes of institutions.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY.

Table VIII.—A.—Value of prison property, by institutions (pp. 564-577).

This table was designed to show the amount of money invested in penal and reformatory institutions in which productive labor was performed. The first items considered are the area and value of the land directly owned or controlled by the public institutions, or, in other words, by the State or its civic subdivisions. Next is shown the area and the value of the land owned and controlled by contractors and lessees which was used in connection with the work performed by the convicts.

The next subject considered is the value of the buildings. First is given separately the value of the nonindustrial and industrial buildings owned or controlled by the public institutions—that is, those under the management of the State or its civic subdivisions. In the two columns following are given the value of nonindustrial and industrial buildings owned or controlled by the contractors and lessees employing convicts which were used for prison purposes. Here it should be repeated that often parts of nonindustrial buildings are used for industrial purposes.

The next subject presented in the table is that of the value of machinery and tools, under which heading is given the value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by the institutions, and such appliances owned or controlled by contractors or lessees. The table then gives the total value of all prison property owned or controlled by the institution, and owned or controlled by contractors or lessees.

So far as ascertained practically all property classed as owned or controlled by the public institutions is in reality owned outright by these institutions. So far as the purposes of this table are concerned it is immaterial whether or not the property controlled by contractors or lessees was owned by them, the only purpose being to show the amount of capital invested in property used for nonindus-

trial and industrial purposes in the penal and reformatory institutions in which productive labor was performed.

Table VIII.—B.—Summary of value of prison property, for each State, by classes (pp. 578-585).

This table is a summary of Table VIII.—A, and presents the figures for each of the two classes of institutions in each of the several States. It should be borne in mind that the figures in this table cover only those institutions in which productive labor was performed by the convicts.

Table VIII.—C.—Summary of value of prison property, for each class, by States (pp. 586-589).

The facts shown in this table are the same as those shown in the table just preceding, rearranged so as to give the figures for each State in each of the two classes of institutions.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Table IX.—A.—Cost of maintenance per convict, by institutions (pp. 590-599).

The figures of this table are derived by computation from figures shown in preceding tables. The total number of convicts in each institution is first given. The column following that giving the average number of convicts shows the average appropriation per convict by the State, county, or city maintaining the institution, less the refund, if any, made to the State, county, or city during the year.

When convicts work under the public works and ways system the product of their labor is generally of a permanent character and consists of something that will be of benefit to the State for years to come, the product thus becoming in effect a refund to the State. The next column of the table shows the net cash expenditure per convict for the support of the institutions, less the value of the convict labor performed under the public works and ways system in making permanent improvements.

A preceding table shows the actual cash expended in the purchase of food and clothing in each of the several institutions. Such figures, however, do not show the actual value of food and clothing consumed, as convicts working under the State-use system provide a large part of the food and clothing used by them. The purpose of the figures given in this table is to show, not the direct cash expenditure per convict for food and clothing, but rather the actual value of food and clothing consumed per convict. The figures give the cash expenditure for food and clothing, plus the value per convict of food and clothing produced in the institution.

The next column shows the cost per convict in each public institution of maintaining the warden, guards, and other employees necessary in conducting the penal side of the institution. The last two columns of the table show the investment per convict in the

land occupied and in nonindustrial prison buildings—that is, those buildings that are necessary for confining and safeguarding the convicts. It was not practicable to attempt to divide the value of the land used for nonindustrial and industrial purposes, hence the value of all land occupied is given in this table. A separation would, of course, be desirable, as the purpose of these last two columns is to show the necessary investment per convict for housing.

Of the appropriation shown in this table a part in some institutions is expended for repairs on buildings and for the enlargement of grounds and buildings. A discussion of the facts presented in this table is given on pages 44–46.

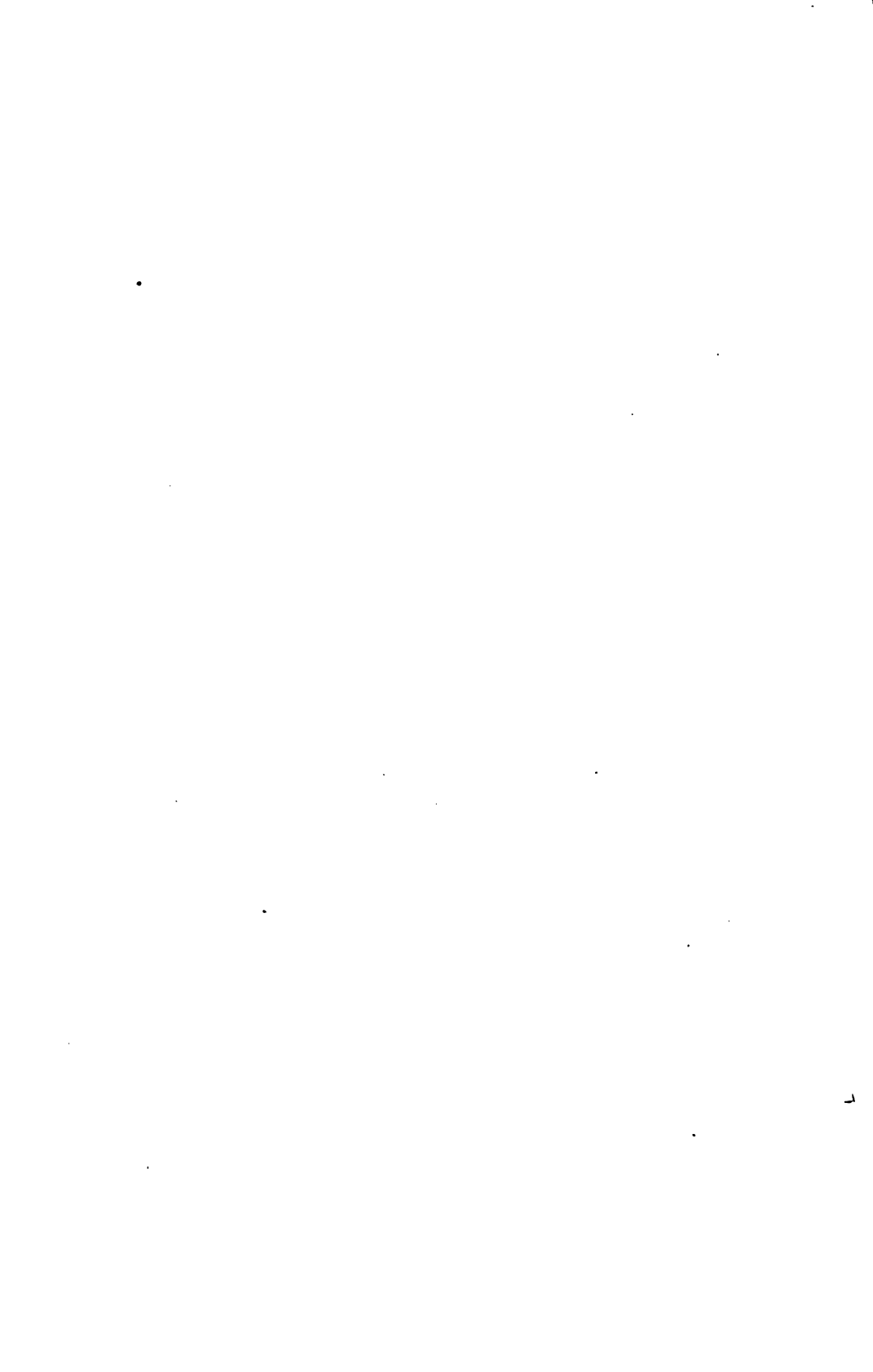
To aid in an understanding of the table an example will be cited. Referring to the first page of the table (page 590) it is seen that in the State prison system of Alabama there were 1,860.0 convicts. The State was not required to make an appropriation for the support of this institution. So far from being an expense to the State, the institution was enabled to pay to the State \$144.54 per convict. No work was done in this institution under the public works and ways system, hence the same figures are shown in the column following. A part of the food consumed was raised on the land connected with the institution by the labor of the convicts. The value per convict for the year of all food consumed in this institution, both purchased and raised, was \$50.84. The value of clothing per convict used in the institution, including what was made in the institution, was \$19.64. The average expenditure per convict for the year for non-industrial employees was \$32.34. The averages for food and clothing, just quoted, apply only to the convicts directly cared for by the State, and do not cover the convicts that are under lease. The total value per convict of the land used for prison purposes was \$776.91. This total includes the land occupied by lessees as well as by the State. The average value of the nonindustrial prison buildings occupied for prison purposes was \$83.63 per convict. With this explanation it is believed that the table will be readily understood.

Table IX.—B.—Summary of cost of maintenance per convict, for each State, by classes (pp. 600–607).

This table combines the figures shown in the preceding table and presents the average cost of maintenance per convict in each of the two classes of institutions in each State. This table, like the one preceding, is cumbered by many notes, which, however, are necessary to a correct statement of the facts.

Table IX.—C.—Summary of cost of maintenance per convict, for each class, by States (pp. 608–611).

The figures given in this table are the same as those shown in the preceding table, rearranged in order to show the figures for each State under each class of institution.



CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL TABLES.



TABLE II.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES.

A.—NAME, LOCATION, CLASS, AND CONTROL OF EACH INSTITUTION, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES.

[For explanation of this table, see pp. 176, 177.]

Institution No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Control.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
					Non-industrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
ALABAMA.								
1	State Prison System.....	18 camps.....	Penal.	State.	69.0	13.0	82.0	18
ARIZONA.								
1	Territorial Prison.....	Yuma.....	Penal.	Ter...	23.0	2.0	25.0	.....
ARKANSAS.								
1	State Penitentiary.....	Little Rock.....	Penal.	State.	62.0	12.0	74.0	2
CALIFORNIA.								
1	State Prison.....	Folsom.....	Penal.	State.	68.0	5.0	73.0	.....
2	State Prison.....	San Quentin.....	Penal.	State.	69.2	42.9	112.1	.....
3	San Bernardino Co. Jail.....	San Bernardino.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	4.0	5.0	.....
4	San Francisco Co. Jail No. 2.....	San Francisco.....	Penal.	Co. and city.	20.0	4.0	24.0	.....
5	Los Angeles City Jail.....	Los Angeles.....	Penal.	City.....	7.0	15.0	22.0	.....
6	Preston School of Industry.....	Waterman.....	J. Ref.	State.	28.8	9.0	37.8	.....
7	Whittier State School.....	Whittier.....	J. Ref.	State.	50.0	12.0	62.0	.....
COLORADO.								
1	State Penitentiary.....	Canyon City.....	Penal.	State.	55.6	10.0	65.6	.....
2	State Industrial School.....	Golden.....	J. Ref.	State.	15.0	15.4	30.4	.....
3	State Reformatory.....	Buena Vista.....	J. Ref.	State.	14.0	3.0	17.0	.....
CONNECTICUT.								
1	State Prison.....	Wethersfield.....	Penal.	State.	46.0	11.0	57.0	2
2	Fairfield Co. Jail.....	Bridgeport.....	Penal.	Co.....	10.0	.....	10.0	1
3	Hartford Co. Jail.....	Hartford.....	Penal.	Co.....	12.0	.....	12.0	1
4	Middlesex Co. Jail.....	Haddam.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	.....	4.0	1
5	New Haven Co. Jail.....	New Haven.....	Penal.	Co.....	13.0	.....	13.0	1
6	Windham Co. Jail.....	Brooklyn.....	Penal.	Co.....	3.0	3.0	6.0	1
7	School for Boys.....	Meriden.....	J. Ref.	State.	46.0	3.0	49.0	1
DELAWARE.								
1	Newcastle Co. Workhouse.....	Wilmington.....	Penal.	Co.....	9.0	11.0	20.0	1
2	Ferris Industrial School.....	Marshallton.....	J. Ref.	(a)	7.0	5.0	12.0	.....
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.								
1	Washington Asylum Workhouse.....	Washington.....	Penal.	City..	25.0	6.0	31.0	.....
2	Reform School.....	Washington.....	J. Ref.	City b.	34.0	6.0	40.0	.....
FLORIDA.								
1	State Prison System.....	33 camps.....	Penal.	Lessee	300.0	(c)	300.0	3
2	Duval Co. Convict Camp.....	Jacksonville.....	Penal.	Lessee	3.0	1.0	4.0	1
3	Escambia Co. Jail.....	Pensacola.....	Penal.	Co.....	12.0	3.0	15.0	.....
4	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Tampa.....	Penal.	Co.....	8.0	4.0	12.0	.....
5	Suwanee Co. Jail.....	Live Oak.....	Penal.	Co.....	5.0	1.0	6.0	.....
GEORGIA.								
1	State Convict Camp.....	Albany.....	Penal.	Lessee	10.0	1.0	11.0	1
2	State Convict Camp.....	Chattahoochee.....	Penal.	Lessee	20.0	5.0	25.0	1
3	State Convict Camps (3).....	Rising Fawn, Cole City, and Sugar Hill.....	Penal.	Lessee	30.0	14.0	44.0	1
4	State Convict Camp.....	Durham.....	Penal.	Lessee	35.0	2.0	37.0	.....

a Private, with assistance by county.

b City institution, under the management of the United States Department of Justice.

c Duties performed by convicts under direction of the guards.

TABLE I.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

A.—NAME, LOCATION, CLASS, AND CONTROL OF EACH INSTITUTION, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Control.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
					Non-industrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
GEORGIA—concluded.								
5	State Convict Camp.....	Egypt.....	Penal.	Lessee	9.0	2.0	11.0	1
6	State Convict Camp.....	Fargo.....	Penal.	Lessee	56.0	1.0	57.0	1
7	State Convict Camp.....	Heartsease.....	Penal.	Lessee	11.0	2.0	13.0	1
8	State Convict Camps (2) ..	Jakin and Blakely.....	Penal.	Lessee	16.0	5.0	21.0	1
9	State Convict Camp.....	Lela.....	Penal.	Lessee	6.0	3.0	9.0	1
10	State Convict Camp.....	Lookout Mountain.....	Penal.	Lessee	10.0	10.0	20.0	1
11	State Convict Camps (2) ..	Pitts and Worth.....	Penal.	Lessee	17.0	6.0	23.0	1
12	State Convict Camp.....	Savannah.....	Penal.	Lessee	8.0	2.0	10.0	1
13	State Convict Camp.....	Worth.....	Penal.	Lessee	9.0	5.0	14.0	1
14	State Convict Farm.....	State Farm.....	Penal.	State	18.0	.....	18.0	.....
15	Baldwin Co. Convict Camp.....	Milledgeville.....	Penal.	Co.....	3.0	1.0	4.0	.....
16	Bibb Co. Convict Camp.....	Macon.....	Penal.	Co.....	16.0	1.0	17.0	.....
17	Burke Co. Convict Camps (3)	Waynesboro.....	Penal.	Co.....	9.0	.....	9.0	.....
18	Chatham Co. Convict Camps (3).	Savannah.....	Penal.	Co.....	21.0	4.0	25.0	.....
19	Chatham Co. Convict Farm.....	Savannah.....	Penal.	Co.....	7.0	1.0	8.0	.....
20	Decatur Co. Convict Camp.....	Cyrene.....	Penal.	Lessee	4.0	1.0	5.0	1
21	DeKalb Co. Convict Camp.....	Decatur.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	7.0	11.0	.....
22	Dougherty Co. Convict Camp.....	Albany.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	1.0	5.0	.....
23	Early Co. Convict Camp.....	Bainbridge.....	Penal.	Lessee	3.0	1.0	4.0	1
24	Floyd Co. Convict Camp.....	Rome.....	Penal.	Co.....	5.0	1.0	6.0	.....
25	Fulton Co. Convict Camp.....	Atlanta.....	Penal.	Co.....	35.0	68.0	103.0	.....
26	Glynn Co. Convict Camp.....	Brunswick.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	.....	4.0	.....
27	Lowndes Co. Convict Camp.....	Valdosta.....	Penal.	Co.....	3.0	1.0	4.0	.....
28	Muscogee Co. Convict Camp.....	Columbus.....	Penal.	Co.....	3.0	1.0	4.0	.....
29	Richmond Co. Convict Camp.....	Augusta.....	Penal.	Co.....	8.0	1.0	9.0	.....
30	Atlanta City Stockade.....	Atlanta.....	Penal.	City.....	12.0	8.0	20.0	.....
IDAHO.								
1	State Penitentiary.....	Boise City.....	Penal.	State	17.0	4.0	21.0	.....
ILLINOIS.								
1	Southern Penitentiary.....	Menard.....	Penal.	State	74.0	6.0	80.0	2
2	State Penitentiary.....	Joliet.....	Penal.	State	101.0	.....	101.0	5
3	Chicago House of Correction	Chicago.....	Penal.	City.....	56.0	11.0	67.0	5
4	Peoria House of Correction.	Peoria.....	Penal.	City.....	5.0	4.0	9.0	.....
5	Quincy House of Correction.	Quincy.....	Penal.	City.....	2.0	3.0	5.0	.....
6	State Reformatory.....	Pontiac.....	J. Ref.	State	104.0	9.0	113.0	4
INDIANA.								
1	Industrial School for Girls and Women's Prison.	Indianapolis.....	Penal.	State	18.0	10.8	28.8	3
2	Reformatory.....	Jeffersonville.....	Penal.	State	59.0	8.0	67.0	3
3	State Prison.....	Michigan City.....	Penal.	State	34.0	20.0	54.0	5
4	Marion Co. Workhouse.....	Indianapolis.....	Penal.	Co.....	11.0	4.0	15.0	.....
5	Reform School for Boys.....	Plainfield.....	J. Ref.	State	28.4	18.2	46.6	.....
IOWA.								
1	Penitentiary.....	Anamosa.....	Penal.	State	62.7	8.7	71.4	1
2	Penitentiary.....	Fort Madison.....	Penal.	State	57.8	7.1	64.9	3
3	State Industrial School for Boys.	Eldora.....	J. Ref.	State	36.0	9.0	45.0	.....
KANSAS.								
1	State Industrial Reformatory.	Hutchinson.....	Penal.	State	33.4	11.0	44.4	.....
2	State Penitentiary.....	Lansing.....	Penal.	State	74.4	21.2	95.6	1
3	Boys' Industrial School.....	Topeka.....	J. Ref.	State	27.0	10.0	37.0	.....
KENTUCKY.								
1	Branch Penitentiary.....	Eddyville.....	Penal.	State	30.0	.....	30.0	4
2	Penitentiary.....	Frankfort.....	Penal.	State	109.0	.....	109.0	4
3	House of Reform.....	Greendale.....	J. Ref.	State	29.0	4.0	33.0	1

TABLE I.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

A.—NAME, LOCATION, CLASS, AND CONTROL OF EACH INSTITUTION, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

Institution No.	State and Institution.	Location.	Class.	Control.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
					Non-industrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
LOUISIANA.								
1	State Penitentiary.....	Baton Rouge.....	Penal.	State.	171.0	40.0	211.0	.....
MAINE.								
1	State Prison.....	Thomaston.....	Penal.	State.	19.0	7.0	26.0	.....
2	Androscoggin Co. Jail.....	Auburn.....	Penal.	Co.....	5.0	.....	5.0	1
3	Cumberland Co. Jail.....	Portland.....	Penal.	Co.....	9.0	3.0	12.0	1
4	Penobscot Co. Jail.....	Bangor.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	.....	4.0	2
5	York Co. Jail.....	Alfred.....	Penal.	Co.....	5.0	.....	5.0	1
6	Industrial School for Girls.....	Hallowell.....	J. Ref.	State.	8.0	3.0	11.0	.....
7	State School for Boys.....	South Portland.....	J. Ref.	State.	18.0	9.0	27.0	1
MARYLAND.								
1	House of Correction.....	Jessups.....	Penal.	State.	25.0	1.0	26.0	4
2	Penitentiary.....	Baltimore.....	Penal.	State.	53.0	.....	53.0	4
3	Baltimore City Jail.....	Baltimore.....	Penal.	City.....	31.0	.....	31.0	2
4	House of Reformation for Colored Boys.....	Cheltenham.....	J. Ref.	(a)	23.0	5.0	28.0	1
5	House of Refuge.....	Baltimore.....	J. Ref.	(a)	30.0	3.0	33.0	1
6	Industrial Home for Colored Girls.....	Baltimore.....	J. Ref.	(a)	5.0	1.0	6.0	1
7	St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys.....	Baltimore.....	J. Ref.	(a)	27.0	17.0	44.0	2
MASSACHUSETTS.								
1	Reformatory.....	Concord.....	Penal.	State.	103.0	23.0	126.0	1
2	Reformatory Prison for Women.....	Sherborn.....	Penal.	State.	37.0	16.0	53.0	.....
3	State Farm.....	Bridgewater.....	Penal.	State.	100.0	2.0	102.0	1
4	State Prison.....	Charlestown.....	Penal.	State.	68.0	22.0	90.0	.....
5	Berkshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Pittsfield.....	Penal.	Co.....	11.0	1.0	12.0	.....
6	Bristol Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	New Bedford.....	Penal.	Co.....	20.0	4.0	24.0	.....
7	Essex Co. House of Correction.....	Ipswich.....	Penal.	Co.....	7.0	1.0	8.0	.....
8	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Lawrence.....	Penal.	Co.....	12.0	1.0	13.0	1
9	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Salem.....	Penal.	Co.....	9.0	.....	9.0	1
10	Franklin Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Greenfield.....	Penal.	Co.....	5.0	2.0	7.0	1
11	Hampden Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Springfield.....	Penal.	Co.....	11.0	3.0	14.0	1
12	Hampshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Northampton.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	1.0	5.0	1
13	Middlesex Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Cambridge.....	Penal.	Co.....	48.0	8.0	56.0	.....
14	Middlesex Co. Jail.....	Lowell.....	Penal.	Co.....	12.0	1.0	13.0	.....
15	Norfolk Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Dedham.....	Penal.	Co.....	9.0	2.0	11.0	.....
16	Plymouth Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Plymouth.....	Penal.	Co.....	6.0	1.0	7.0	1
17	Suffolk Co. House of Correction.....	Deer Island.....	Penal.	Co.....	135.0	7.0	142.0	.....
18	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Fitchburg.....	Penal.	Co.....	7.0	1.0	8.0	1
19	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Worcester.....	Penal.	Co.....	11.0	3.0	14.0	1
MICHIGAN.								
1	Reformatory.....	Ionia.....	Penal.	State.	40.5	1.5	42.0	2
2	State House of Correction and Branch Prison.....	Marquette.....	Penal.	State.	27.0	1.0	28.0	1
3	State Prison.....	Jackson.....	Penal.	State.	54.0	2.0	56.0	6
4	Detroit House of Correction.....	Detroit.....	Penal.	City.....	29.0	18.0	47.0	.....
5	Industrial School for Boys.....	Lansing.....	J. Ref.	State.	56.0	4.0	60.0	.....

(a) State, and city of Baltimore.

TABLE II.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

A.—NAME, LOCATION, CLASS, AND CONTROL OF EACH INSTITUTION, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Control.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
					Non-industrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
MINNESOTA.								
1	State Prison.....	Stillwater.....	Penal.	State.	50.3	7.0	57.3	1
2	State Reformatory.....	St. Cloud.....	Penal.	State.	35.8	6.2	42.0	.....
3	St. Paul Workhouse.....	St. Paul.....	Penal.	City.	12.3	.....	12.3	.....
4	State Training School.....	Red Wing.....	J. Ref.	State.	37.3	14.7	52.0	.....
MISSISSIPPI.								
1	State Prison System.....	19 camps.....	Penal.	State.	89.2	38.6	127.8	1
MISSOURI.								
1	State Penitentiary.....	Jefferson City.....	Penal.	State.	117.0	3.0	120.0	8
2	St. Louis City Workhouse.....	St. Louis.....	Penal.	City.	36.0	.....	36.0	.....
3	St. Louis House of Refuge.....	St. Louis.....	J. Ref.	City.	34.0	13.0	47.0	.....
4	Training School for Boys.....	Boonville.....	J. Ref.	State.	17.0	13.0	30.0	.....
MONTANA.								
1	State Reform School.....	Miles City.....	J. Ref.	State.	10.0	4.3	14.3	.....
NEBRASKA.								
1	State Penitentiary.....	Lancaster.....	Penal.	State.	33.1	2.0	35.1	1
2	State Industrial School for Boys.....	Kearney.....	J. Ref.	State.	21.0	7.2	28.2	.....
NEVADA.								
1	State Prison.....	Carson City.....	Penal.	State.	20.0	2.0	22.0	.....
NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
1	State Prison.....	Concord.....	Penal.	State.	21.0	.....	21.0	1
2	Hillsboro Co. Almshouse and House of Correction.....	Grasmere.....	Penal.	Co.	10.0	.....	10.0	.....
3	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Manchester.....	Penal.	Co.	7.0	.....	7.0	1
4	Manchester City Farm and House of Correction.....	Manchester.....	Penal.	City.	2.0	4.0	6.0	.....
5	Industrial School.....	Manchester.....	J. Ref.	State.	7.0	10.0	17.0	1
NEW JERSEY.								
1	Reformatory.....	Rahway.....	Penal.	State.	22.0	17.0	39.0	1
2	State Prison.....	Trenton.....	Penal.	State.	68.0	20.0	88.0	7
3	Essex Co. Penitentiary.....	Caldwell.....	Penal.	Co.	16.0	7.0	23.0	.....
4	Hudson Co. Penitentiary.....	Secaucus.....	Penal.	Co.	17.0	11.0	28.0	.....
5	Mercer Co. Workhouse.....	Titusville.....	Penal.	Co.	8.0	11.0	19.0	.....
6	State Home for Boys.....	Jamesburg.....	J. Ref.	State.	49.0	8.0	57.0	.....
7	State Home for Girls.....	Trenton.....	J. Ref.	State.	12.0	9.0	21.0	.....
NEW MEXICO.								
1	Penitentiary.....	Santa Fe.....	Penal.	Ter.	18.0	11.3	29.3	.....
NEW YORK.								
1	Auburn Prison.....	Auburn.....	Penal.	State.	95.0	24.0	119.0	.....
2	Clinton Prison.....	Dannemora.....	Penal.	State.	86.0	12.0	98.0	.....
3	Eastern New York Reformatory.....	Napanoch.....	Penal.	State.	29.0	2.0	31.0	.....
4	House of Refuge for Women.....	Hudson.....	Penal.	State.	54.0	2.0	56.0	.....
5	Sing Sing Prison.....	Ossining.....	Penal.	State.	66.0	20.0	86.0	.....
6	State Reformatory.....	Elmira.....	Penal.	State.	101.0	28.0	129.0	.....
7	State Reformatory for Women.....	Bedford.....	Penal.	State.	37.0	3.0	40.0	.....
8	Erie Co. Penitentiary.....	Buffalo.....	Penal.	Co.	35.0	1.0	36.0	.....
9	Monroe Co. Penitentiary.....	Rochester.....	Penal.	Co.	13.0	2.0	15.0	.....
10	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.....	Jamesville.....	Penal.	Co.	28.0	4.0	32.0	.....
11	Kings Co. Penitentiary.....	Brooklyn.....	Penal.	City.	45.0	2.0	47.0	.....
12	New York Co. Penitentiary.....	New York.....	Penal.	City.	66.0	8.0	74.0	.....

TABLE I.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

A.—NAME, LOCATION, CLASS, AND CONTROL OF EACH INSTITUTION, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Control.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
					Non-industrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
NEW YORK—concluded.								
13	Workhouse, Blackwells Island, and Branch Workhouses, Harts and Rikers islands.	New York.....	Penal.	City..	87.0	21.0	108.0	.....
14	State Industrial School.....	Rochester.....	J. Ref.	State.	111.0	19.0	130.0	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.								
1	State Prison.....	Raleigh.....	Penal.	State.	148.0	7.0	155.0	7
2	Alamance Co. Convict Camp	Graham.....	Penal.	Co....	3.0	5.3	8.3	.....
3	Anson Co. (Wadesboro Tp.) Convict Camp.	Wadesboro.....	Penal.	Co....	5.0	1.0	6.0	.....
4	Buncombe Co. Convict Camp.	Asheville.....	Penal.	Co....	7.0	2.0	9.0	.....
5	Cabarrus Co. Convict Camp.	Concord.....	Penal.	Co....	3.5	2.0	5.5	.....
6	Columbus Co. Convict Camp	Whiteville.....	Penal.	Co....	3.0	1.2	4.2	.....
7	Durham Co. Convict Camp.	Durham.....	Penal.	Co....	6.1	8.3	14.4	.....
8	Edgecombe Co. Convict Camp.	Tarboro.....	Penal.	Co....	5.8	3.0	8.8	.....
9	Forsyth Co. Convict Camp.	Winston Salem..	Penal.	Co....	10.0	13.0	23.0	.....
10	Franklin Co. and Louisburg Tp. Jail.	Louisburg.....	Penal.	Co....	6.0	2.0	8.0	.....
11	Gaston Co. Convict Camp.	Dallas.....	Penal.	Co....	2.6	2.2	5.8	.....
12	Granville Co. Convict Camp.	Oxford.....	Penal.	Co....	2.4	1.0	3.4	1
13	Greene Co. Jail.....	Snow Hill.....	Penal.	Co....	3.0	1.0	4.0	.....
14	Guilford Co. Convict Camps (2).	Greensboro and Guilford College.	Penal.	Co....	10.0	2.0	12.0	.....
15	Haywood Co. Convict Camp.	Waynesville.....	Penal.	Co....	3.0	17.0	20.0	.....
16	Henderson Co. Convict Camp.	Hendersonville.....	Penal.	Co....	3.3	.....	3.3	.....
17	Iredell Co. Convict Camp.	Statesville.....	Penal.	Co....	3.8	1.1	4.9	.....
18	Lenoir Co. Convict Camp.	Kinston.....	Penal.	Co....	5.0	1.0	6.0	.....
19	Mecklenburg Co. Convict Camp.	Charlotte.....	Penal.	Co....	11.0	2.3	13.3	.....
20	New Hanover Co. Convict Camp.	Wilmington.....	Penal.	Co....	6.0	4.0	10.0	.....
21	Person Co. Convict Camp.	Roxboro.....	Penal.	Co....	3.0	3.8	6.8	.....
22	Randolph Co. Convict Camp	Ashboro.....	Penal.	Co....	6.0	.6	6.6	.....
23	Robeson Co. Convict Camp.	Lumberton.....	Penal.	Co....	3.0	.....	3.0	.....
24	Rockingham Co. Convict Camp.	Reidsville.....	Penal.	Co....	4.0	3.4	7.4	.....
25	Rowan Co. Convict Camp.	Salisbury.....	Penal.	Co....	5.7	1.1	6.8	.....
26	Swain Co. Jail.....	Bryson City.....	Penal.	Co....	2.0	.....	2.0	.....
27	Wake Co. Workhouse Camp.	Raleigh.....	Penal.	Co....	15.0	2.0	17.0	.....
28	Wayne Co. Convict Camp.	Goldsboro.....	Penal.	Co....	3.0	.....	3.0	.....
29	Wilson Co. Convict Camp.	Wilson.....	Penal.	Co....	7.0	.....	7.0	.....
30	Monroe Tp. (Union Co.) Convict Camp.	Monroe.....	Penal.	Tp....	4.5	1.0	5.5	.....
NORTH DAKOTA.								
1	State Penitentiary.....	Bismarck.....	Penal.	State.	24.5	5.3	29.8	.....
OHIO.								
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbus.....	Penal.	State.	110.0	12.0	122.0	7
2	State Reformatory.....	Mansfield.....	Penal.	State.	49.0	12.0	61.0	2
3	Stark Co. Workhouse.....	Canton.....	Penal.	Co....	9.0	.....	9.0	1
4	Xenia City Workhouse.....	Xenia.....	Penal.	Co. and city.	3.0	.....	3.0	1
5	Zanesville City and Co. Workhouse.	Zanesville.....	Penal.	Co. and city.	4.0	2.0	6.0	.....
6	Cincinnati City Workhouse.	Cincinnati.....	Penal.	City..	33.0	4.0	37.0	2
7	Cleveland House of Correction.	Cleveland.....	Penal.	City..	27.0	8.0	35.0	.....
8	Columbus Workhouse.....	Columbus.....	Penal.	City..	14.0	.....	14.0	2
9	Dayton City Workhouse.....	Dayton.....	Penal.	City..	8.0	.....	8.0	1
10	Toledo Workhouse.....	Toledo.....	Penal.	City..	12.0	3.0	15.0	.....

TABLE I.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

A.—NAME, LOCATION, CLASS, AND CONTROL OF EACH INSTITUTION, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Control.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
					Non-industrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
OREGON.								
1	State Penitentiary.....	Salem.....	Penal.	State.	29.0	2.7	31.7	1
2	Multnomah Co. Jail.....	Portland.....	Penal.	Co.....	2.1	3.0	5.1	
3	State Reform School.....	Salem.....	J. Ref.	State.	10.0	8.0	18.0	
PENNSYLVANIA.								
1	Eastern State Penitentiary.....	Philadelphia.....	Penal.	State.	70.0		70.0	
2	Western Penitentiary.....	Allegheny.....	Penal.	State.	83.0	8.0	91.0	
3	Allegheny Co. Workhouse.....	Claremont.....	Penal.	Co.....	55.0	3.0	58.0	(e)
4	Borks Co. Prison.....	Reading.....	Penal.	Co.....	17.0	2.0	19.0	
5	Chester Co. Prison.....	West Chester.....	Penal.	Co.....	6.0		6.0	
6	Delaware Co. Prison.....	Media.....	Penal.	Co.....	6.0		6.0	
7	Lancaster Co. Prison.....	Lancaster.....	Penal.	Co.....	15.0	1.5	16.5	
8	Lehigh Co. Prison.....	Allentown.....	Penal.	Co.....	8.0	1.0	9.0	
9	Northampton Co. Prison.....	Easton.....	Penal.	Co.....	9.0		9.0	
10	Northumberland Co. Prison.....	Sunbury.....	Penal.	Co.....	6.0	1.0	7.0	
11	Philadelphia Co. Prison.....	Holmesburg.....	Penal.	Co.....	39.0		39.0	
12	Schuylkill Co. Prison.....	Pottsville.....	Penal.	Co.....	9.0	1.0	10.0	
13	Philadelphia Co. House of Correction.....	Holmesburg.....	Penal.	City(b)	89.0	11.0	100.0	
14	House of Refuge, Boys' Department.....	Glen Mills.....	J. Ref.	State.	77.0	10.0	87.0	
15	House of Refuge, Girls' Department.....	Philadelphia.....	J. Ref.	State.	29.0	2.0	31.0	
RHODE ISLAND.								
1	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.....	Howard.....	Penal.	State.	30.0		30.0	2
2	State Work house and House of Correction.....	Howard.....	Penal.	State.	34.0		34.0	
3	Sockanosset School for Boys	Howard.....	J. Ref.	State.	34.0	4.0	38.0	
SOUTH CAROLINA.								
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbia.....	Penal.	State.	44.0	3.0	47.0	1
2	State Convict Camp.....	Clemson College.....	Penal.	State.	5.0	1.0	6.0	
3	Abbeville Co. Convict Camp.....	Abbeville.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	2.0	6.0	
4	Aiken Co. Convict Camp.....	Aiken.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	1.0	5.0	
5	Anderson Co. Convict Camp.....	Anderson.....	Penal.	Co.....	2.0	1.0	3.0	
6	Bamberg Co. Convict Camp.....	Bamberg.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	2.0	3.0	
7	Barnwell Co. Convict Camp.....	Barnwell.....	Penal.	Co.....	2.0	2.0	4.0	
8	Beaufort Co. Convict Camp.....	Beaufort.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	
9	Berkeley Co. Convict Camp.....	Monks Corner.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	
10	Charleston Co. Convict Camp.....	Charleston.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	6.0	10.0	
11	Cherokee Co. Convict Camp.....	Gaffney.....	Penal.	Co.....	2.0	1.0	3.0	
12	Chester Co. Convict Camp.....	Chester.....	Penal.	Co.....	3.0	1.0	4.0	
13	Chesterfield Co. Convict Camp.....	Chesterfield.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	
14	Clarendon Co. Convict Camp.....	Manning.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	
15	Colleton Co. Convict Camp.....	Walterboro.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	
16	Darlington Co. Convict Camp.....	Darlington.....	Penal.	Co.....	2.0	1.0	3.0	
17	Edgefield Co. Convict Camp.....	Edgefield.....	Penal.	Co.....	5.0	1.5	6.5	
18	Fairfield Co. Convict Camp.....	Winnaboro.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0		4.0	
19	Florence Co. Convict Camp.....	Florence.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	
20	Georgetown Co. Convict Camp.....	Georgetown.....	Penal.	Co.....	2.0	1.0	3.0	
21	Greenville Co. Convict Camp.....	Greenville.....	Penal.	Co.....	3.0	2.0	5.0	
22	Greenwood Co. Convict Camp.....	Greenwood.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	
23	Hampton Co. Convict Camp.....	Hampton.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	
24	Horry Co. Convict Camp.....	Conway.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0		1.0	
25	Kerahaw Co. Convict Camp.....	Camden.....	Penal.	Co.....	3.0		3.0	
26	Laurens Co. Convict Camp.....	Laurens.....	Penal.	Co.....	2.0	3.0	5.0	
27	Lee Co. Convict Camp.....	Bishopville.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	

*Farmers, number not reported.

^b Philadelphia.

TABLE I.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

A.—NAME, LOCATION, CLASS, AND CONTROL OF EACH INSTITUTION, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Control.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
					Non-industrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
SOUTH CAROLINA—concd.								
28	Lexington Co. Convict Camp.	Lexington.....	Penal.	Co.....	2.0	.....	2.0	.....
29	Marion Co. Convict Camp..	Marion.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	.....
30	Newberry Co. Convict Camp	Newberry.....	Penal.	Co.....	2.0	.....	2.0	.....
31	Orangeburg Co. Convic* Camp.	Orangeburg.....	Penal.	Co.....	3.0	1.0	4.0	.....
32	Pickens Co. Convict Camp..	Pickens.....	Penal.	Co.....	2.0	.....	2.0	.....
33	Richland Co. Convict Camp.	Columbia.....	Penal.	Co.....	6.0	2.0	8.0	.....
34	Saluda Co. Convict Camp...	Saluda.....	Penal.	Co.....	2.0	.....	2.0	.....
35	Spartanburg Co. Convict Camp.	Spartanburg.....	Penal.	Co.....	9.0	3.0	12.0	.....
36	Sumter Co. Convict Camp...	Sumter.....	Penal.	Co.....	3.0	1.0	4.0	.....
37	Union Co. Convict Camp...	Union.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	.....
38	Williamsburg Co. Convict Camp.	Kingstree.....	Penal.	Co.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	.....
39	York Co. Convict Camp.....	York.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	1.0	5.0	.....
40	Charleston City Jail.....	Charleston.....	Penal.	City..	6.0	1.0	7.0	.....
41	Columbia City Jail.....	Columbia.....	Penal.	City..	2.0	1.0	3.0	.....
SOUTH DAKOTA.								
1	Penitentiary.....	Sioux Falls.....	Penal.	State.	19.0	7.0	26.0	.....
2	Reform School.....	Plankinton.....	J. Ref.	State.	11.0	5.0	16.0	.....
TENNESSEE.								
1	Branch Prison.....	Petros.....	Penal.	State.	42.0	26.0	68.0	.....
2	State Prison.....	Nashville.....	Penal.	State.	43.0	5.0	48.0	6
TEXAS.								
1	State Penitentiaries	(a)	Penal.	State.	527.6	34.8	562.4	34
2	Bexar Co. Jail.....	San Antonio.....	Penal.	Co.....	6.0	5.5	11.5	.....
3	Dallas Co. Jail.....	Dallas.....	Penal.	Co.....	18.4	4.0	22.4	.....
4	Fannin Co. Jail.....	Bonham.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	2.0	6.0	.....
5	Harris Co. Jail.....	Houston.....	Penal.	Co.....	3.0	5.0	8.0	.....
6	Hunt Co. Jail.....	Greenville.....	Penal.	Co.....	3.0	1.0	4.0	.....
7	Jefferson Co. Jail.....	Beaumont.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	3.0	7.0	.....
8	Johnson Co. Jail.....	Cleburne.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.5	1.5	6.0	.....
9	Lamar Co. Jail.....	Paris.....	Penal.	Co.....	4.0	3.0	7.0	.....
10	McLennan Co. Jail.....	Waco.....	Penal.	Co.....	8.0	3.0	11.0	.....
11	Tarrant Co. Jail.....	Fort Worth.....	Penal.	Co.....	15.0	5.6	20.6	.....
12	Walker Co. Jail.....	Huntsville.....	Penal.	Co.....	2.0	.....	2.0	.....
13	House of Correction and Reformatory.	Gatesville.....	J. Ref.	State.	12.0	11.0	23.0	.....
UTAH.								
1	State Prison.....	Salt Lake City....	Penal.	State.	24.0	2.0	26.0	.....
2	State Industrial School.....	Ogden.....	J. Ref.	State.	10.0	4.0	14.0	.....
VERMONT.								
1	House of Correction.....	Rutland.....	Penal.	State.	9.0	4.0	13.0	.....
2	State Prison.....	Windsor.....	Penal.	State.	19.0	.....	19.0	1
3	Industrial School.....	Vergennes.....	J. Ref.	State.	20.0	2.0	22.0	1
VIRGINIA.								
1	Penitentiary.....	Richmond.....	Penal.	State.	78.0	.....	78.0	4
WASHINGTON.								
1	State Prison.....	Walla Walla.....	Penal.	State.	33.4	13.6	47.0	.....
2	Seattle City Jail.....	Seattle.....	Penal.	City..	5.0	2.0	7.0	.....
3	State Reform School.....	Chehalis.....	J. Ref.	State.	9.0	10.0	19.0	.....

(a) Huntsville and Rusk, also 4 farms and 33 camps.

TABLE II.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—
Continued.

A.—NAME, LOCATION, CLASS, AND CONTROL OF EACH INSTITUTION, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Concluded.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Control.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
					Non-industrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
WEST VIRGINIA.								
1	Penitentiary.....	Moundsville.....	Penal.	State.	48.4	2.0	50.4	4
2	Reform School.....	Pruntytown.....	J. Ref.	State.	28.0	9.0	37.0	.....
WISCONSIN.								
1	State Penitentiary.....	Waupun.....	Penal.	State.	38.6	4.4	43.0	2
2	State Reformatory.....	Green Bay.....	Penal.	State.	14.8	9.2	24.0	.....
3	Industrial School for Boys..	Waukesha.....	J. Ref.	State.	42.2	10.8	53.0	.....
WYOMING.								
1	State Penitentiary.....	Rawlins.....	Penal.	Lessee	14.0	4.0	18.0	1
UNITED STATES PRISONS.								
1	Penitentiary.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Penal.	U. S ..	44.0	10.0	54.0	.....
2	Penitentiary.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Penal.	U. S...	77.3	19.0	96.3	.....

B.—SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

[For explanation of this table, see pp. 177, 178.]

State and class.	Institutions.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
		Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
ALABAMA.					
Penal.....	1	69.0	13.0	82.0	18
ARIZONA.					
Penal.....	1	23.0	2.0	25.0	
ARKANSAS.					
Penal.....	1	62.0	12.0	74.0	2
CALIFORNIA.					
Penal.....	5	165.2	70.9	236.1	
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	78.8	21.0	99.8	
Total.....	7	244.0	91.9	335.9	
COLORADO.					
Penal.....	1	55.6	10.0	65.6	
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	29.0	18.4	47.4	
Total.....	3	84.6	28.4	113.0	
CONNECTICUT.					
Penal.....	6	88.0	14.0	102.0	7
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	46.0	3.0	49.0	1
Total.....	7	134.0	17.0	151.0	8
DELAWARE.					
Penal.....	1	9.0	11.0	20.0	1
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	7.0	5.0	12.0	
Total.....	2	16.0	16.0	32.0	1

* Representing 18 camps.

TABLE II.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

State and class.	Institutions.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
		Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
Penal.....	1	25.0	6.0	31.0	
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	34.0	6.0	40.0	
Total.....	2	59.0	12.0	71.0	
FLORIDA.					
Penal.....	5	328.0	9.0	337.0	4
GEORGIA.					
Penal.....	30	396.0	155.0	551.0	15
IDAHO.					
Penal.....	1	17.0	4.0	21.0	
ILLINOIS.					
Penal.....	5	238.0	24.0	262.0	12
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	104.0	9.0	113.0	4
Total.....	6	342.0	33.0	375.0	16
INDIANA.					
Penal.....	4	122.0	42.8	164.8	11
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	28.4	18.2	46.6	
Total.....	5	150.4	61.0	211.4	11
IOWA.					
Penal.....	2	120.5	15.8	136.3	4
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	36.0	9.0	45.0	
Total.....	3	156.5	24.8	181.3	4
KANSAS.					
Penal.....	2	107.8	32.2	140.0	1
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	27.0	10.0	37.0	
Total.....	3	134.8	42.2	177.0	1
KENTUCKY.					
Penal.....	2	139.0		139.0	8
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	29.0	4.0	33.0	1
Total.....	3	168.0	4.0	172.0	9
LOUISIANA.					
Penal.....	1	171.0	40.0	211.0	
MAINE.					
Penal.....	5	42.0	10.0	52.0	5
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	26.0	12.0	38.0	1
Total.....	7	68.0	22.0	90.0	6
MARYLAND.					
Penal.....	3	109.0	1.0	110.0	10
Juvenile Reformatory.....	4	85.0	26.0	111.0	5
Total.....	7	194.0	27.0	221.0	15
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Penal.....	19	615.0	99.0	714.0	10

* One institution represented 33 camps.

* Five institutions represented 13 camps.

TABLE I.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—
Continued.B.—SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES, FOR EACH
STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

State and class.	Institutions.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
		Non-industrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
MICHIGAN.					
Penal.....	4	150.5	22.5	173.0	9
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	56.0	4.0	60.0	.....
Total.....	5	206.5	26.5	233.0	9
MINNESOTA.					
Penal.....	3	98.4	13.2	111.6	1
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	37.3	14.7	52.0	.....
Total.....	4	135.7	27.9	163.6	1
MISSISSIPPI.					
Penal.....	a 1	89.2	38.6	127.8	1
MISSOURI.					
Penal.....	2	153.0	3.0	156.0	8
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	51.0	26.0	77.0	.....
Total.....	4	204.0	29.0	233.0	8
MONTANA.					
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	10.0	4.3	14.3	.....
NEBRASKA.					
Penal.....	1	33.1	2.0	35.1	1
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	21.0	7.2	28.2	.....
Total.....	2	54.1	9.2	63.3	1
NEVADA.					
Penal.....	1	20.0	2.0	22.0	.....
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Penal.....	4	40.0	4.0	44.0	2
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	7.0	10.0	17.0	1
Total.....	5	47.0	14.0	61.0	3
NEW JERSEY.					
Penal.....	5	131.0	66.0	197.0	8
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	61.0	17.0	78.0	.....
Total.....	7	192.0	83.0	275.0	8
NEW MEXICO.					
Penal.....	1	18.0	11.3	29.3	.....
NEW YORK.					
Penal.....	13	742.0	129.0	871.0	.....
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	111.0	19.0	130.0	.....
Total.....	14	853.0	148.0	1,001.0	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Penal.....	b 30	301.7	88.3	390.0	8
NORTH DAKOTA.					
Penal.....	1	24.5	5.3	29.8	.....
OHIO.					
Penal.....	10	260.0	41.0	310.0	16

a Representing 19 camps.

b One institution represented 2 camps.

TABLE II.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

II.—SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

State and class.	Institu- tions.	Average number of employees.			Contract- ors and lessees.
		Nonin- dustrial.	Indus- trial.	Total.	
OREGON.					
Penal.....	2	31.1	5.7	36.8	1
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	10.0	8.0	18.0	.....
Total.....	3	41.1	13.7	54.8	1
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Penal.....	13	412.0	28.5	440.5	.....
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	106.0	12.0	118.0	.....
Total.....	15	518.0	40.5	558.5	.....
RHODE ISLAND.					
Penal.....	2	64.0	.....	64.0	2
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	34.0	4.0	38.0	.....
Total.....	3	98.0	4.0	102.0	2
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Penal.....	41	146.0	50.5	196.5	1
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Penal.....	1	19.0	7.0	26.0	.....
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	11.0	5.0	16.0	.....
Total.....	2	30.0	12.0	42.0	.....
TENNESSEE.					
Penal.....	2	85.0	31.0	116.0	6
TEXAS.					
Penal.....	12	509.5	68.4	667.9	34
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	12.0	11.0	23.0	.....
Total.....	13	611.5	79.4	690.9	34
UTAH.					
Penal.....	1	24.0	2.0	26.0	.....
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	10.0	4.0	14.0	.....
Total.....	2	34.0	6.0	40.0	.....
VERMONT.					
Penal.....	2	28.0	4.0	32.0	1
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	20.0	2.0	22.0	1
Total.....	3	48.0	6.0	54.0	2
VIRGINIA.					
Penal.....	1	78.0	.....	78.0	4
WASHINGTON.					
Penal.....	2	38.4	15.6	54.0	.....
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	9.0	10.0	19.0	.....
Total.....	3	47.4	25.6	73.0	.....
WEST VIRGINIA.					
Penal.....	1	48.4	2.0	50.4	4
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	28.0	9.0	37.0	.....
Total.....	2	76.4	11.0	87.4	4

* One institution represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 33 camps.

TABLE I.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Concluded.

State and class.	Institu- tions.	Average number of employees.			Contract- ors and lessees.
		Nonin- dustrial.	Indus- trial.	Total.	
WISCONSIN.					
Penal.....	2	53.4	13.6	67.0	2
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	42.2	10.8	53.0	.....
Total.....	3	95.6	24.4	120.0	2
WYOMING.					
Penal.....	1	14.0	4.0	18.0	1
UNITED STATES PRISONS.					
Penal.....	2	121.3	29.0	150.3	.....
ALL STATES.					
Penal.....	a 257	6,734.6	1,259.2	7,993.8	218
Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	1,166.7	319.6	1,486.3	14
Grand total.....	a 296	7,901.3	1,578.8	9,480.1	232

C.—SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 178.]

Class and State.	Institutions.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
		Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
PENAL.					
Alabama.....	b 1	69.0	13.0	82.0	18
Arizona.....	1	23.0	2.0	25.0	.....
Arkansas.....	1	62.0	12.0	74.0	2
California.....	5	165.2	70.9	236.1	.....
Colorado.....	1	55.6	10.0	65.6	.....
Connecticut.....	6	88.0	14.0	102.0	7
Delaware.....	1	9.0	11.0	20.0	1
District of Columbia.....	1	25.0	6.0	31.0	.....
Florida.....	c 5	328.0	9.0	337.0	4
Georgia.....	d 30	396.0	155.0	551.0	15
Idaho.....	1	17.0	4.0	21.0	.....
Illinois.....	5	238.0	24.0	262.0	12
Indiana.....	4	122.0	42.8	164.8	11
Iowa.....	2	120.5	15.8	136.3	4
Kansas.....	2	107.8	32.2	140.0	1
Kentucky.....	2	139.0	.....	139.0	8
Louisiana.....	1	171.0	40.0	211.0	.....
Maine.....	5	42.0	10.0	52.0	5
Maryland.....	3	109.0	1.0	110.0	10
Massachusetts.....	19	615.0	99.0	714.0	10
Michigan.....	4	150.5	22.5	173.0	9
Minnesota.....	3	98.4	13.2	111.6	1
Mississippi.....	e 1	89.2	38.6	127.8	1
Missouri.....	2	153.0	3.0	156.0	8
Nebraska.....	1	33.1	2.0	35.1	1
Nevada.....	1	20.0	2.0	22.0	.....
New Hampshire.....	4	40.0	4.0	44.0	2
New Jersey.....	5	131.0	66.0	197.0	8
New Mexico.....	1	18.0	11.3	29.3	.....
New York.....	13	742.0	129.0	871.0	.....
North Carolina.....	f 30	301.7	88.3	390.0	8
North Dakota.....	1	24.5	5.3	29.8	.....

a Ten institutions represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 118 camps.

b Representing 18 camps.

c One institution represented 33 camps.

d Five institutions represented 13 camps.

e Representing 19 camps.

f One institution represented 2 camps.

TABLE II.—INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYEES, AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES—
Concluded.C.—SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES, FOR EACH
CLASS, BY STATES—Concluded.

Class and State.	Institutions.	Average number of employees.			Contractors and lessees.
		Non-industrial.	Industrial.	Total.	
PENAL—concluded.					
Ohio.....	10	269.0	41.0	310.0	16
Oregon.....	2	31.1	5.7	36.8	1
Pennsylvania.....	13	412.0	28.5	440.5	.....
Rhode Island.....	2	64.0	.....	64.0	2
South Carolina.....	41	146.0	50.5	196.5	1
South Dakota.....	1	19.0	7.0	26.0	.....
Tennessee.....	2	85.0	31.0	116.0	6
Texas.....	12	599.5	68.4	667.9	34
Utah.....	1	24.0	2.0	26.0	.....
Vermont.....	2	28.0	4.0	32.0	1
Virginia.....	1	78.0	.....	78.0	4
Washington.....	2	38.4	15.6	54.0	.....
West Virginia.....	1	48.4	2.0	50.4	4
Wisconsin.....	2	53.4	13.6	67.0	2
Wyoming.....	1	14.0	4.0	18.0	1
United States Prisons.....	2	121.3	29.0	150.3	.....
Total.....	257	6,734.6	1,259.2	7,993.8	218
JUVENILE REFORMATORY.					
California.....	2	78.8	21.0	99.8	.....
Colorado.....	2	29.0	18.4	47.4	.....
Connecticut.....	1	46.0	3.0	49.0	1
Delaware.....	1	7.0	5.0	12.0	.....
District of Columbia.....	1	34.0	6.0	40.0	.....
Illinois.....	1	104.0	9.0	113.0	4
Indiana.....	1	28.4	18.2	46.6	.....
Iowa.....	1	36.0	9.0	45.0	.....
Kansas.....	1	27.0	10.0	37.0	.....
Kentucky.....	1	29.0	4.0	33.0	1
Maine.....	2	26.0	12.0	38.0	1
Maryland.....	4	85.0	26.0	111.0	5
Michigan.....	1	56.0	4.0	60.0	.....
Minnesota.....	1	37.3	14.7	52.0	.....
Missouri.....	2	51.0	26.0	77.0	.....
Montana.....	1	10.0	4.3	14.3	.....
Nebraska.....	1	21.0	7.2	28.2	.....
New Hampshire.....	1	7.0	10.0	17.0	1
New Jersey.....	2	61.0	17.0	78.0	.....
New York.....	1	111.0	19.0	130.0	.....
Oregon.....	1	10.0	8.0	18.0	.....
Pennsylvania.....	2	106.0	12.0	118.0	.....
Rhode Island.....	1	34.0	4.0	38.0	.....
South Dakota.....	1	11.0	5.0	16.0	.....
Texas.....	1	12.0	11.0	23.0	.....
Utah.....	1	10.0	4.0	14.0	.....
Vermont.....	1	20.0	2.0	22.0	1
Washington.....	1	9.0	10.0	19.0	.....
West Virginia.....	1	28.0	9.0	37.0	.....
Wisconsin.....	1	42.2	10.8	53.0	.....
Total.....	39	1,166.7	319.6	1,486.3	14
Penal.....	257	6,734.6	1,259.2	7,993.8	218
Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	1,166.7	319.6	1,486.3	14
Grand total.....	296	7,901.3	1,578.8	9,480.1	232

* One institution represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 33 camps.

* Ten institutions represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 118 camps.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 178.]

Insti- tution No.	State and Institution.	Location.	Class.	Control.	Average number of convicts.		
					Employed in pro- ductive labor.		
					Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
ALABAMA.							
1	State prison system.....	18 camps.....	Penal.	State.	1,503.7	46.5	1,550.2
ARIZONA.							
1	Territorial Prison.....	Yuma.....	Penal.	Ter...	111.0		111.0
ARKANSAS.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	Little Rock.....	Penal.	State.	591.0	26.0	617.0
CALIFORNIA.							
1	State Prison.....	Folsom.....	Penal.	State.	493.8		493.8
2	State Prison.....	San Quentin.....	Penal.	State.	980.4		980.4
3	San Bernardino Co. Jail.....	San Bernardino.....	Penal.	Co....	21.4		21.4
4	San Francisco Co. Jail No. 2.....	San Francisco.....	Penal.	Co. and city.	27.0		27.0
5	Los Angeles City Jail.....	Los Angeles.....	Penal.	City....	40.3		40.3
6	Preston School of Industry.....	Waterman.....	J. Ref.	State.	33.0		33.0
7	Whittier State School.....	Whittier.....	J. Ref.	State.	49.5	6.8	55.3
COLORADO.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	Canyon City.....	Penal.	State.	275.4		275.4
2	State Industrial School.....	Golden.....	J. Ref.	State.	49.4		49.4
3	State Reformatory.....	Buena Vista.....	J. Ref.	State.	47.9		47.9
CONNECTICUT.							
1	State Prison.....	Wethersfield.....	Penal.	State.	279.0	12.0	291.0
2	Fairfield Co. Jail.....	Bridgeport.....	Penal.	Co....	47.0		47.0
3	Hartford Co. Jail.....	Hartford.....	Penal.	Co....	78.0		78.0
4	Middlesex Co. Jail.....	Haddam.....	Penal.	Co....	8.0		8.0
5	New Haven Co. Jail.....	New Haven.....	Penal.	Co....	105.0		105.0
6	Windham Co. Jail.....	Brooklyn.....	Penal.	Co....	25.0		25.0
7	School for Boys.....	Meriden.....	J. Ref.	State.	214.0		214.0
DELAWARE.							
1	Newcastle Co. Workhouse.....	Wilmington.....	Penal.	Co....	153.9	13.0	171.9
2	Ferris Industrial School.....	Marshallton.....	J. Ref.	(a)	45.0		45.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.							
1	Washington Asylum Workhouse....	Washington.....	Penal.	City	115.0	5.0	120.0
2	Reform School.....	Washington.....	J. Ref.	City (b)	156.0		156.0
FLORIDA.							
1	State Prison System.....	33 camps.....	Penal.	Lessee	931.7		931.7
2	Duval Co. Convict Camp.....	Jacksonville.....	Penal.	Lessee	19.5		19.5
3	Escambia Co. Jail.....	Pensacola.....	Penal.	Co....	33.5		33.5
4	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Tampa.....	Penal.	Co....	36.0		36.0
5	Suwanee Co. Jail.....	Live Oak.....	Penal.	Co....	14.0		14.0
GEORGIA.							
1	State Convict Camp.....	Albany.....	Penal.	Lessee	56.0		56.0
2	State Convict Camp.....	Chattahoochee.....	Penal.	Lessee	182.0		182.0
3	State Convict Camps (3).....	Rising Fawn, Cole City, and Sugar Hill.	Penal.	Lessee	212.0		212.0
4	State Convict Camp.....	Durham.....	Penal.	Lessee	401.0		401.0
5	State Convict Camp.....	Egypt.....	Penal.	Lessee	46.0		46.0
6	State Convict Camp.....	Fargo.....	Penal.	Lessee	326.0		326.0
7	State Convict Camp.....	Heartsease.....	Penal.	Lessee	52.0		52.0
8	State Convict Camps (2).....	Jakin and Blakely.....	Penal.	Lessee	93.0		93.0
9	State Convict Camp.....	Lela.....	Penal.	Lessee	45.0		45.0

(a) Private, with assistance by county.

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 178.]

Average number of convicts.														Insti- tution No.
Employed in prison duties.			Sick.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States	From U. S. courts	
Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.			
161.0	23.0	184.0	39.1	16.7	55.8	66.0	4.0	70.0	1,769.8	90.2	1,860.0			1
115.5		115.5	16.0		16.0	36.0	2.0	38.0	278.5	2.0	280.5		14	1
93.0	3.0	96.0	45.0	1.0	46.0				729.0	30.0	759.0			1
274.2		274.2	9.4		9.4	16.6		16.6	794.0		794.0		4.2	1
371.0	22.0	393.0	19.0		19.0	86.6		86.6	1,457.0	22.0	1,479.0		59.0	2
5.0		5.0	1.0		1.0	24.4	.7	25.1	51.8	.7	52.5			3
75.0		75.0	10.0		10.0	51.0		51.0	163.0		163.0		1.0	4
27.0		27.0	6.0		6.0	76.7	26.4	103.1	150.0	26.4	176.4			5
81.5		81.5	.4		.4				114.9		114.9			6
173.4	29.5	202.9	4.7	2.4	7.1	2.5		2.5	229.1	38.7	267.8			7
255.1	16.3	271.4	11.1		11.1	79.2		79.2	620.8	16.3	637.1		3.6	1
152.6		152.6	5.0		5.0				207.0		207.0	4.3	3.1	2
62.2		62.2	1.2		1.2	4.6		4.6	115.9		115.9			3
70.0	14.0	84.0	4.0		4.0	84.0		84.0	437.0	26.0	463.0	8.0	8.0	1
15.0	15.0	30.0	3.0		3.0	43.0		43.0	108.0	15.0	123.0		1.0	2
31.0	38.0	69.0	8.0		8.0	54.0		54.0	171.0	38.0	209.0		2.0	3
3.0		3.0				6.0		6.0	17.0		17.0			4
15.0	15.0	30.0	6.0		6.0	60.0		60.0	186.0	15.0	201.0		11.0	5
11.0	3.0	14.0				31.0		31.0	67.0	3.0	70.0			6
103.0		103.0				93.0		93.0	410.0		410.0			7
11.3		11.3	2.6		2.6	8.2		8.2	176.0	18.0	194.0		8.0	1
25.0		25.0				6.4		6.4	76.4		76.4			2
39.0	62.0	101.0	5.0	3.0	8.0	86.0	8.0	94.0	245.0	78.0	323.0			1
115.0		115.0	4.0		4.0				275.0		275.0		122.0	2
60.0	30.0	90.0	31.3	3.0	34.3				1,023.0	33.0	1,056.0			1
3.0		3.0	.3		.3				22.8		22.8			2
4.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	.3	1.3	32.5	7.0	39.5	71.0	8.3	79.3		5.5	3
4.0	.5	4.5	2.0		2.0	6.0		6.0	48.0	.5	48.5		.5	4
1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0		1.0	6.0		6.0	22.0	1.0	23.0			5
3.0		3.0	1.0		1.0				60.0		60.0			1
10.0		10.0	6.0		6.0				198.0		198.0			2
14.0		14.0	13.0		13.0				239.0		239.0			3
17.0		17.0	12.0		12.0				430.0		430.0			4
3.0		3.0	1.0		1.0				50.0		50.0			5
19.0		19.0	5.0		5.0				350.0		350.0			6
4.0		4.0	1.0		1.0				57.0		57.0			7
6.0		6.0	1.0		1.0				100.0		100.0			8
4.0		4.0	1.0		1.0				50.0		50.0			9

* City institution, under the management of the United States Department of Justice.

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Control.	Average number of convicts.		
					Employed in productive labor.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
GEORGIA—concluded.							
10	State Convict Camp	Lookout Mountain.	Penal.	Lessee	62.0	.....	62.0
11	State Convict Camps (2).....	Pitts and Worth.	Penal.	Lessee	140.0	.....	140.0
12	State Convict Camp	Savannah.....	Penal.	Lessee	90.0	.....	90.0
13	State Convict Camp	Worth.....	Penal.	Lessee	71.0	.....	71.0
14	State Convict Farm.....	State Farm.....	Penal.	State	115.0	55.0	170.0
15	Baldwin Co. Convict Camp.....	Milledgeville.....	Penal.	Co.....	16.5	.....	16.5
16	Bibb Co. Convict Camp.....	Macon.....	Penal.	Co.....	136.0	.....	136.0
17	Burke Co. Convict Camps (3).....	Waynesboro.....	Penal.	Co.....	40.0	.....	40.0
18	Chatham Co. Convict Camps (3).....	Savannah.....	Penal.	Co.....	223.0	.....	223.0
19	Chatham Co. Convict Farm.....	Savannah.....	Penal.	Co.....	62.0	35.0	97.0
20	Decatur Co. Convict Camp.....	Cyrene.....	Penal.	Lessee	24.0	.....	24.0
21	Dekalb Co. Convict Camp.....	Decatur.....	Penal.	Co.....	16.0	.....	16.0
22	Dougherty Co. Convict Camp.....	Albany.....	Penal.	Co.....	25.0	.....	25.0
23	Early Co. Convict Camp.....	Bainbridge.....	Penal.	Lessee	18.0	.....	18.0
24	Floyd Co. Convict Camp.....	Rome.....	Penal.	Co.....	47.5	.....	47.5
25	Fulton Co. Convict Camp.....	Atlanta.....	Penal.	Co.....	272.0	.....	272.0
26	Glynn Co. Convict Camp.....	Brunswick.....	Penal.	Co.....	40.0	.....	40.0
27	Lowndes Co. Convict Camp.....	Valdosta.....	Penal.	Co.....	21.0	.....	21.0
28	Muscogee Co. Convict Camp.....	Columbus.....	Penal.	Co.....	38.0	.....	38.0
29	Richmond Co. Convict Camp.....	Augusta.....	Penal.	Co.....	70.0	.....	70.0
30	Atlanta City Stockade.....	Atlanta.....	Penal.	City.....	155.0	40.5	195.5
IDAHO.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	Boise City.....	Penal.	State	28.0	.....	28.0
ILLINOIS.							
1	Southern Penitentiary.....	Menard.....	Penal.	State	618.9	.....	618.9
2	State Penitentiary.....	Joliet.....	Penal.	State	916.7	18.0	934.7
3	Chicago House of Correction.....	Chicago.....	Penal.	City.....	465.8	31.0	496.8
4	Peoria House of Correction.....	Peoria.....	Penal.	City.....	29.6	.....	29.6
5	Quincy House of Correction.....	Quincy.....	Penal.	City.....	7.4	.....	7.4
6	State Reformatory.....	Pontiac.....	J. Ref.	State	363.5	.....	363.5
INDIANA.							
1	Industrial School for Girls and Women's Prison.....	Indianapolis.....	Penal.	State	.....	37.1	37.1
2	Reformatory.....	Jeffersonville.....	Penal.	State	641.2	.....	641.2
3	State Prison.....	Michigan City.....	Penal.	State	440.2	.....	440.2
4	Marion Co. Workhouse.....	Indianapolis.....	Penal.	Co.....	45.0	8.0	53.0
5	Reform School for Boys.....	Plainfield.....	J. Ref.	State	192.7	.....	192.7
IOWA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Anamosa.....	Penal.	State	226.7	12.6	239.3
2	Penitentiary.....	Fort Madison.....	Penal.	State	357.1	.....	357.1
3	State Industrial School for Boys.....	Eldora.....	J. Ref.	State	193.5	.....	193.5
KANSAS.							
1	State Industrial Reformatory.....	Hutchinson.....	Penal.	State	150.3	.....	150.3
2	State Penitentiary.....	Lansing.....	Penal.	State	806.2	6.8	813.0
3	Boys' Industrial School.....	Topeka.....	J. Ref.	State	40.2	.....	40.2
KENTUCKY.							
1	Branch Penitentiary.....	Eddyville.....	Penal.	State	460.0	.....	460.0
2	Penitentiary.....	Frankfort.....	Penal.	State	1,010.0	51.0	1,061.0
3	House of Reform.....	Greendale.....	J. Ref.	State	90.0	.....	90.0
LOUISIANA.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	Baton Rouge.....	Penal.	State	946.7	28.0	972.7
MAINE.							
1	State Prison.....	Thomaston.....	Penal.	State	144.0	5.0	149.0
2	Androscoggin Co. Jail.....	Auburn.....	Penal.	Co.....	39.0	.....	39.0
3	Cumberland Co. Jail.....	Portland.....	Penal.	Co.....	90.0	3.0	93.0

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts.															Insti- tu- tion No.
Employed in prison duties.			Sick.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States	From U. S. courts		
Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.				
3.0		3.0	1.0		1.0				66.0		66.0			10	
8.0		8.0	2.0		2.0				150.0		150.0			11	
8.0		8.0	2.0		2.0				100.0		100.0			12	
2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0				75.0		75.0			13	
20.0	10.0	30.0	55.0	20.0	75.0				190.0	85.0	275.0			14	
1.0	2.0	3.0	.5		.5				18.0	2.0	20.0			15	
6.0	19.0	25.0	3.0	1.0	4.0				145.0	20.0	165.0			16	
2.0	1.0	3.0	1.0		1.0				43.0	1.0	44.0			17	
15.0		15.0	12.0		12.0				250.0		250.0			18	
	15.0	15.0	7.0	6.0	13.0				69.0	56.0	125.0			19	
	2.0	2.0	1.0		1.0				25.0	2.0	27.0			20	
2.0		2.0	.5		.5				18.5		18.5			21	
2.0	2.0	4.0	1.0		1.0				28.0	2.0	30.0			22	
2.0	1.0	3.0	.5		.5				20.5	1.0	21.5			23	
1.0	2.0	3.0	.5		.5				49.0	2.0	51.0			24	
4.0		4.0	5.0		5.0				281.0		281.0			25	
	2.0	2.0	1.0		1.0				41.0	2.0	43.0			26	
2.5		2.5	.5		.5				24.0		24.0			27	
2.0		2.0	.5		.5				40.5		40.5			28	
4.0		4.0	1.0		1.0				75.0		75.0			29	
	20.0	20.0	1.5	1.0	2.5				156.5	61.5	218.0			30	
40.0	1.5	41.5	2.0		2.0	42.5		42.5	112.5	1.5	114.0			1	
240.7		240.7	32.9		32.9	36.9		36.9	929.4		929.4		26.0	1	
323.3	19.1	342.4	11.2	.6	11.8	6.3	0.3	6.6	1,257.5	38.0	1,295.5		29.9	2	
434.8	40.5	475.3	102.0	2.3	104.3	53.4	5.8	59.2	1,056.0	79.6	1,135.6		3.6	3	
4.0	2.4	6.4	.7	.5	1.2	4.7	.5	5.2	39.0	3.4	42.4		.6	4	
1.0	2.4	3.4							8.4	2.4	10.8			5	
346.2		346.2	14.3		14.3	292.9		292.9	1,016.9		1,016.9		4.0	6	
	115.0	115.0		6.7	6.7		97.3	97.3		256.1	256.1		5.0	1	
279.4		279.4	13.4		13.4	41.6		41.6	975.6		975.6			2	
216.1		216.1	25.9		25.9	92.5		92.5	774.7		774.7		1.0	3	
31.0	9.5	40.5	2.5	1.0	3.5	54.7	6.5	61.2	133.2	25.0	158.2		1.6	4	
166.7		166.7	7.4		7.4	202.3		202.3	569.1		569.1		.1	5	
84.0	13.2	97.2	7.0	.2	7.2	52.1		52.1	369.8	26.0	395.8		2.0	1	
113.3		113.3	4.2		4.2	19.5		19.5	494.1		494.1		6.0	2	
138.5		138.5	4.5		4.5	173.0		173.0	509.5		509.5			3	
47.3		47.3	6.1		6.1	77.3		77.3	281.0		281.0			1	
213.3	23.0	236.3	14.7	2.0	16.7	56.0	1.0	57.0	1,090.2	32.8	1,123.0	373.3	2.0	2	
108.1		108.1	3.0		3.0	50.1		50.1	201.4		201.4			3	
108.0		108.0	19.0		19.0				587.0		587.0			1	
110.0	12.0	122.0	45.0	3.0	48.0				1,165.0	66.0	1,231.0			2	
45.0	50.0	95.0	15.0	2.0	17.0	110.0		110.0	260.0	52.0	312.0			3	
98.0	6.0	104.0	55.0	3.0	58.0	116.3		116.3	1,216.0	35.0	1,251.0			1	
8.0		8.0	5.0		5.0	6.0		6.0	163.0	5.0	168.0		6.0	1	
	2.0	2.0				4.0		4.0	43.0	2.0	45.0			2	
4.0	8.0	12.0	29.0	2.0	31.0	2.0	8.0	10.0	125.0	21.0	146.0		12.0	2	

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Insti- tution No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Con- trol.	Average number of convicts.		
					Employed in pro- ductive labor.		
					Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
MAINE—concluded.							
4	Penobscot Co. Jail.....	Bangor.....	Penal.	Co.....	41.0	.....	41.0
5	York Co. Jail.....	Alfred.....	Penal.	Co.....	33.0	.....	33.0
6	Industrial School for Girls.....	Hallowell.....	J. Ref.	State	.....	57.0	57.0
7	State School for Boys.....	South Portland.....	J. Ref.	State	98.0	.....	98.0
MARYLAND.							
1	House of Correction.....	Jessups.....	Penal.	State	356.2	17.0	373.2
2	Penitentiary.....	Baltimore.....	Penal.	State	693.0	59.0	752.0
3	Baltimore City Jail.....	Baltimore.....	Penal.	City	201.0	8.0	209.0
4	House of Reformation for Colored Boys.....	Cheltenham.....	J. Ref.	(a)	142.0	.....	142.0
5	House of Refuge.....	Baltimore.....	J. Ref.	(a)	111.0	.....	111.0
6	Industrial Home for Colored Girls.....	Baltimore.....	J. Ref.	(a)	.....	27.0	27.0
7	St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys	Baltimore.....	J. Ref.	(a)	329.0	.....	329.0
MASSACHUSETTS.							
1	Reformatory.....	Concord.....	Penal.	State	463.0	.....	463.0
2	Reformatory Prison for Women.....	Sherborn.....	Penal.	State	.....	94.0	94.0
3	State Farm.....	Bridgewater.....	Penal.	State	284.0	.....	284.0
4	State Prison.....	Charlestown.....	Penal.	State	529.0	.....	529.0
5	Berkshire Co. Jail and House of Cor- rection.....	Pittsfield.....	Penal.	Co.....	37.0	.....	37.0
6	Bristol Co. Jail and House of Correc- tion.....	New Bedford.....	Penal.	Co.....	152.0	.....	152.0
7	Essex Co. House of Correction.....	Ipswich.....	Penal.	Co.....	6.0	.....	6.0
8	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correc- tion.....	Lawrence.....	Penal.	Co.....	36.0	.....	36.0
9	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correc- tion.....	Salem.....	Penal.	Co.....	35.0	.....	35.0
10	Franklin Co. Jail and House of Cor- rection.....	Greenfield.....	Penal.	Co.....	19.0	.....	19.0
11	Hampden Co. Jail and House of Cor- rection.....	Springfield.....	Penal.	Co.....	84.0	.....	84.0
12	Hampshire Co. Jail and House of Cor- rection.....	Northampton.....	Penal.	Co.....	20.0	.....	20.0
13	Middlesex Co. Jail and House of Cor- rection.....	Cambridge.....	Penal.	Co.....	60.0	.....	60.0
14	Middlesex Co. Jail.....	Lowell.....	Penal.	Co.....	24.0	.....	24.0
15	Norfolk Co. Jail and House of Correc- tion.....	Dedham.....	Penal.	Co.....	42.0	.....	42.0
16	Plymouth Co. Jail and House of Cor- rection.....	Plymouth.....	Penal.	Co.....	23.0	.....	23.0
17	Suffolk Co. House of Correction.....	Deer Island.....	Penal.	Co.....	469.0	12.0	481.0
18	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Cor- rection.....	Fitchburg.....	Penal.	Co.....	60.0	.....	60.0
19	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Cor- rection.....	Worcester.....	Penal.	Co.....	45.0	.....	45.0
MICHIGAN.							
1	Reformatory.....	Ionia.....	Penal.	State	290.8	.....	290.8
2	State House of Correction and Branch Prison.....	Marquette.....	Penal.	State	164.4	.....	164.4
3	State Prison.....	Jackson.....	Penal.	State	452.5	.....	452.5
4	Detroit House of Correction.....	Detroit.....	Penal.	City	292.0	34.0	326.0
5	Industrial School for Boys.....	Lansing.....	J. Ref.	State	172.1	.....	172.1
MINNESOTA.							
1	State Prison.....	Stillwater.....	Penal.	State	469.5	.....	469.5
2	State Reformatory.....	St. Cloud.....	Penal.	State	176.2	.....	176.2
3	St. Paul Workhouse.....	St. Paul.....	Penal.	City	38.8	.....	38.8
4	State Training School.....	Red Wing.....	J. Ref.	State	98.0	20.0	118.0
MISSISSIPPI.							
1	State Prison system.....	19 camps.....	Penal.	State	802.5	14.0	816.5

(a) State, and city of Baltimore.

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts.															Institution No.
Employed in prison duties.			Stok.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States	From U. S. courts		
Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.				
-----	2.0	2.0	4.0	-----	4.0	8.0	-----	8.0	53.0	2.0	55.0	-----	-----	4	
-----	3.0	3.0	1.0	-----	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	36.0	4.0	40.0	-----	-----	5	
-----	21.0	21.0	3.0	-----	3.0	-----	-----	-----	81.0	81.0	-----	-----	-----	6	
30.0	-----	30.0	5.0	-----	5.0	12.0	-----	12.0	145.0	-----	145.0	-----	-----	7	
44.0	16.0	60.0	5.0	1.0	6.0	21.0	10.0	31.0	426.2	44.0	470.2	-----	-----	1	
46.0	3.0	49.0	3.0	-----	3.0	119.0	-----	119.0	861.0	62.0	923.0	-----	15.0	2	
27.0	12.0	39.0	12.0	1.0	13.0	357.0	21.0	378.0	597.0	42.0	639.0	-----	5.0	3	
42.0	-----	42.0	6.0	-----	6.0	-----	-----	-----	190.0	-----	190.0	-----	30.0	4	
64.0	-----	64.0	4.0	-----	4.0	34.0	-----	34.0	213.0	-----	213.0	-----	-----	5	
-----	27.0	27.0	-----	-----	-----	30.0	-----	30.0	84.0	-----	84.0	-----	-----	6	
70.0	-----	70.0	1.0	-----	1.0	119.0	-----	119.0	519.0	-----	519.0	-----	-----	7	
381.0	-----	381.0	14.0	-----	14.0	-----	-----	-----	858.0	-----	858.0	-----	6.0	1	
-----	110.0	110.0	-----	3.0	3.0	-----	3.0	3.0	210.0	-----	210.0	-----	-----	2	
315.0	47.0	362.0	63.0	-----	63.0	124.0	-----	124.0	786.0	47.0	833.0	-----	-----	3	
250.0	-----	250.0	12.0	-----	12.0	20.0	-----	20.0	811.0	-----	811.0	-----	7.0	4	
15.0	1.0	16.0	1.0	-----	1.0	7.0	-----	7.0	60.0	1.0	61.0	-----	-----	5	
61.0	41.0	102.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	20.0	-----	20.0	235.0	44.0	279.0	-----	1.0	6	
10.0	4.0	14.0	4.0	-----	4.0	17.0	-----	17.0	37.0	4.0	41.0	-----	1.0	7	
31.0	23.0	54.0	3.0	-----	3.0	39.0	2.0	41.0	109.0	25.0	134.0	-----	1.0	8	
25.0	11.0	36.0	3.0	.2	3.2	59.0	1.8	60.8	122.0	13.0	135.0	-----	-----	9	
5.0	1.0	6.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	24.0	1.0	25.0	-----	-----	10	
60.0	20.0	80.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	25.0	-----	25.0	172.0	21.0	193.0	-----	-----	11	
7.0	2.0	9.0	1.0	-----	1.0	2.0	-----	2.0	30.0	2.0	32.0	-----	-----	12	
20.0	25.0	45.0	2.0	.5	2.5	202.0	6.5	208.5	284.0	32.0	316.0	8.0	8.0	13	
33.0	19.0	52.0	1.0	-----	1.0	29.0	-----	29.0	87.0	19.0	106.0	-----	1.3	14	
15.0	5.0	20.0	5.0	-----	5.0	6.0	-----	6.0	68.0	5.0	73.0	-----	2.0	15	
16.5	3.0	19.5	.5	-----	.5	8.0	-----	8.0	48.0	3.0	51.0	-----	-----	16	
565.0	200.0	765.0	62.0	34.0	96.0	45.0	8.0	53.0	1,141.0	254.0	1,395.0	-----	-----	17	
25.0	-----	25.0	2.0	-----	2.0	1.0	-----	1.0	88.0	-----	88.0	-----	-----	18	
20.0	20.0	40.0	10.0	-----	10.0	180.0	-----	180.0	255.0	20.0	275.0	-----	-----	19	
101.0	-----	101.0	13.2	-----	13.2	5.0	-----	5.0	410.0	-----	410.0	-----	-----	1	
72.5	-----	72.5	7.0	-----	7.0	3.0	-----	3.0	246.9	-----	246.9	-----	-----	2	
182.0	-----	182.0	20.3	-----	20.3	52.9	-----	52.9	707.7	-----	707.7	-----	-----	3	
56.0	27.0	83.0	6.0	1.0	7.0	-----	-----	-----	354.0	62.0	416.0	25.0	78.1	4	
501.9	-----	501.9	3.0	-----	3.0	-----	-----	-----	677.0	-----	677.0	-----	-----	5	
112.8	8.7	121.5	11.5	-----	11.5	6.5	-----	6.5	600.3	8.7	609.0	-----	32.2	1	
40.1	-----	40.1	4.6	-----	4.6	50.7	-----	50.7	271.6	-----	271.6	-----	5.2	2	
24.5	5.0	29.5	.5	-----	.5	3.5	-----	3.5	67.3	5.0	72.3	-----	-----	3	
58.8	23.5	82.3	1.5	.3	1.8	127.7	30.5	158.2	280.0	74.3	350.3	-----	-----	4	
136.0	3.0	139.0	116.0	11.5	127.5	20.0	2.0	22.0	1,074.5	30.5	1,105.0	-----	-----	1	

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Insti- tution No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Control.	Average number of convicts.		
					Employed in pro- ductive labor.		
					Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
MISSOURI.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	Jefferson City.....	Penal.	State..	1,511.0	57.0	1,568.0
2	St. Louis City Workhouse.....	St. Louis.....	Penal.	City..	144.0	25.0	169.0
3	St. Louis House of Refuge.....	St. Louis.....	J. Ref.	City..	79.0	25.0	104.0
4	Training School for Boys.....	Boonville.....	J. Ref.	State..	132.0		132.0
MONTANA.							
1	State Reform School.....	Miles City.....	J. Ref.	State..	33.0	8.0	41.0
NEBRASKA.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	Lancaster.....	Penal.	State..	190.3	1.0	191.3
2	State Industrial School for Boys....	Kearney.....	J. Ref.	State..	45.2		45.2
NEVADA.							
1	State Prison.....	Carson City.....	Penal.	State..	15.4		15.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
1	State Prison.....	Concord.....	Penal.	State..	122.0		122.0
2	Hillsboro Co. Almshouse and House of Correction.	Grasmere.....	Penal.	Co....	15.0		15.0
3	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Manchester.....	Penal.	Co....	32.0		32.0
4	Manchester City Farm and House of Correction.	Manchester.....	Penal.	City..	27.0		27.0
5	Industrial School.....	Manchester.....	J. Ref.	State..	75.0	4.0	79.0
NEW JERSEY.							
1	Reformatory.....	Rahway.....	Penal.	State..	161.5		161.5
2	State Prison.....	Trenton.....	Penal.	State..	603.0	20.0	623.0
3	Essex Co. Penitentiary.....	Caldwell.....	Penal.	Co....	90.0	2.0	92.0
4	Hudson Co. Penitentiary.....	Secaucus.....	Penal.	Co....	100.0	2.0	102.0
5	Mercer Co. Workhouse.....	Titusville.....	Penal.	Co....	53.0	2.0	55.0
6	State Home for Boys.....	Jamesburg.....	J. Ref.	State..	227.3		227.3
7	State Home for Girls.....	Trenton.....	J. Ref.	State..		75.0	75.0
NEW MEXICO.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Santa Fe.....	Penal.	Ter...	109.5		109.5
NEW YORK.							
1	Auburn Prison.....	Auburn.....	Penal.	State..	793.0		793.0
2	Clinton Prison.....	Dannemora.....	Penal.	State..	503.0		503.0
3	Eastern New York Reformatory.....	Napanoch.....	Penal.	State..	96.0		96.0
4	House of Refuge for Women.....	Hudson.....	Penal.	State..		26.0	26.0
5	Sing Sing Prison.....	Ossining.....	Penal.	State..	696.0		696.0
6	State Reformatory.....	Elmira.....	Penal.	State..	312.0		312.0
7	State Reformatory for Women.....	Bedford.....	Penal.	State..		32.7	32.7
8	Erie Co. Penitentiary.....	Buffalo.....	Penal.	Co....	67.5	30.0	97.5
9	Monroe Co. Penitentiary.....	Rochester.....	Penal.	Co....	33.0		33.0
10	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.....	Jamesville.....	Penal.	Co....	102.0		102.0
11	Kings Co. Penitentiary.....	Brooklyn.....	Penal.	City..	432.0		432.0
12	New York Co. Penitentiary.....	New York.....	Penal.	City..	338.0		338.0
13	Workhouse, Blackwells Island, and Branch Workhouses, Harts and Rikers Islands.	New York.....	Penal.	City..	244.0	91.0	335.0
14	State Industrial School.....	Rochester.....	J. Ref.	State..	307.0		307.0
NORTH CAROLINA.							
1	State Prison.....	Raleigh.....	Penal.	State..	532.7	30.5	563.2
2	Alamance Co. Convict Camp.....	Graham.....	Penal.	Co....	9.8		9.8
3	Anson Co. (Wadesboro Tp.) Convict Camp.	Wadesboro.....	Penal.	Co....	17.2		17.2
4	Buncombe Co. Convict Camp.....	Asheville.....	Penal.	Co....	61.8		61.8
5	Cabarrus Co. Convict Camp.....	Concord.....	Penal.	Co....	13.3		13.3
6	Columbus Co. Convict Camp.....	Whiteville.....	Penal.	Co....	6.5		6.5
7	Durham Co. Convict Camp.....	Durham.....	Penal.	Co....	30.7		30.7

*Including 912 attending trades schools.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts.															Institution No.
Employed in prison duties.			Sick.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States	From U. S. courts		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
322.0	6.0	328.0	66.0	3.0	69.0	116.0	1.0	117.0	2,015.0	67.0	2,082.0	.....	92.0	1
73.0	48.0	121.0	17.0	2.0	19.0	87.0	3.0	90.0	321.0	78.0	399.0	.....	.....	2
82.0	20.0	102.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	93.0	26.0	119.0	227.0	72.0	299.0	.....	.....	3
25.0	.....	25.0	1.0	.....	1.0	167.0	.....	167.0	325.0	.....	325.0	.....	63.0	4
37.0	2.3	39.3	2.0	.....	2.0	.....	.....	.....	72.0	10.3	82.3	.....	.....	1
77.2	4.3	81.5	4.0	.....	4.0	4.0	.....	4.0	275.5	5.3	280.8	.....	.....	1
69.4	.....	69.4	.2	.....	.2	22.7	.....	22.7	137.5	.....	137.5	.....	.....	2
44.6	.....	44.6	1.0	.....	1.0	9.2	.....	9.2	70.2	.....	70.2	.....	4.2	1
10.0	2.0	12.0	3.0	.....	3.0	.....	.....	.....	135.0	2.0	137.0	.....	2.0	1
10.0	9.0	19.0	.....	.....	.....	5.0	.....	5.0	30.0	9.0	39.0	.....	.....	2
8.0	4.0	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.0	4.0	44.0	.....	.....	3
2.0	1.0	3.0	.....	.....	.....	22.0	.....	22.0	51.0	1.0	52.0	.....	.....	4
12.0	13.0	25.0	6.0	.....	6.0	15.0	.....	15.0	108.0	17.0	125.0	.....	.....	5
64.0	.....	64.0	3.0	.....	3.0	.....	.....	.....	228.5	.....	228.5	.....	.....	1
254.0	.....	254.0	22.0	4.0	26.0	175.0	9.0	184.0	1,054.0	33.0	1,087.0	97.0	104.0	2
45.0	13.0	58.0	3.0	.....	3.0	6.0	.....	6.0	144.0	15.0	159.0	.....	4.0	3
19.0	6.0	25.0	3.0	.....	3.0	6.0	.....	6.0	128.0	8.0	136.0	.....	6.0	4
9.0	10.0	19.0	5.0	.....	5.0	.....	.....	.....	67.0	12.0	79.0	.....	.....	5
118.8	.....	118.8	10.0	.....	10.0	41.7	.....	41.7	397.8	.....	397.8	.....	.....	6
22.9	22.9	.....	15.0	.....	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	122.9	122.9	.....	.....	.....	7
79.4	.....	79.4	6.0	.....	6.0	30.5	6.0	36.5	225.4	6.0	231.4	.....	18.2	1
215.0	105.0	320.0	22.0	3.0	25.0	82.0	4.0	86.0	1,112.0	112.0	1,224.0	.....	37.0	1
310.0	.....	310.0	177.0	.....	177.0	38.0	.....	38.0	1,028.0	.....	1,028.0	.....	3.0	2
113.0	.....	113.0	3.0	.....	3.0	90.0	.....	90.0	302.0	.....	302.0	.....	.....	3
170.6	170.6	.....	2.0	.....	2.0	.....	11.0	11.0	209.6	209.6	.....	.....	.....	4
437.0	.....	437.0	20.0	.....	20.0	34.0	.....	34.0	1,187.0	.....	1,187.0	.....	48.0	5
174.8	.....	174.8	35.0	.....	35.0	977.0	.....	977.0	1,498.8	.....	1,498.8	.....	43.0	6
142.0	142.0	.....	3.0	.....	3.0	9.0	.....	9.0	186.7	186.7	.....	.....	.....	7
101.0	13.0	114.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	105.5	3.0	108.5	277.0	47.0	324.0	.....	.....	8
71.0	26.0	97.0	1.0	.....	1.0	108.0	.....	108.0	213.0	26.0	239.0	.....	.....	9
96.0	15.0	111.0	2.0	.....	2.0	.....	.....	.....	200.0	15.0	215.0	.....	.....	10
81.0	73.0	154.0	18.0	2.0	20.0	.....	.....	.....	531.0	75.0	606.0	.....	30.0	11
210.0	36.0	246.0	13.0	3.0	16.0	.....	.....	.....	561.0	39.0	600.0	.....	.....	12
667.0	295.0	962.0	22.0	25.0	47.0	12.0	19.0	31.0	945.0	430.0	1,375.0	.....	.....	13
418.0	120.0	538.0	36.0	.....	36.0	.....	.....	.....	761.0	120.0	881.0	.....	.....	14
58.0	20.0	78.0	28.0	2.0	30.0	45.3	2.5	47.8	664.0	55.0	719.0	.....	.....	1
.8	.....	.8	.3	.....	.3	1.1	.....	1.1	12.0	.....	12.0	.....	.....	2
1.0	.....	1.0	.3	.....	.3	1.5	.....	1.5	20.0	.....	20.0	.....	.....	3
3.0	.....	3.0	.7	.....	.7	4.5	.....	4.5	70.0	.....	70.0	.....	.....	4
.8	.....	.8	.2	.....	.2	.7	.....	.7	15.0	.....	15.0	.....	.....	5
.3	.....	.3	.2	.....	.2	1.0	.....	1.0	8.0	.....	8.0	.....	.....	6
.7	.....	.7	.2	.....	.2	3.4	.....	3.4	35.0	.....	35.0	.....	.....	7

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Insti- tution No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Control.	Average number of convicts.		
					Employed in pro- ductive labor.		
					Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
NORTH CAROLINA—concluded.							
8	Edgecombe Co. Convict Camp.....	Tarboro.....	Penal.	Co.....	22.6		22.6
9	Forsyth Co. Convict Camp.....	Winston Salem.....	Penal.	Co.....	41.7		41.7
10	Franklin Co. and Louisburg Tp. Jail.	Louisburg.....	Penal.	Co.....	9.1		9.1
11	Gaston Co. Convict Camp.....	Dallas.....	Penal.	Co.....	36.0		36.0
12	Granville Co. Convict Camp.....	Oxford.....	Penal.	Co.....	9.3		9.3
13	Greene Co. Jail.....	Snow Hill.....	Penal.	Co.....	11.3		11.3
14	Guliford Co. Convict Camps (2).....	Greensboro and Guliford College.	Penal.	Co.....	53.1		53.1
15	Haywood Co. Convict Camp.....	Waynesville.....	Penal.	Co.....	11.0		11.0
16	Henderson Co. Convict Camp.....	Hendersonville.....	Penal.	Co.....	12.6		12.6
17	Iredell Co. Convict Camp.....	Statesville.....	Penal.	Co.....	16.5		16.5
18	Leno r Co. Convict Camp.....	Kinston.....	Penal.	Co.....	21.8		21.8
19	Mecklenburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Charlotte.....	Penal.	Co.....	91.7		91.7
20	New Hanover Co. Convict Camp.....	Wilmington.....	Penal.	Co.....	70.7		70.7
21	Person Co. Convict Camp.....	Roxboro.....	Penal.	Co.....	5.4		5.4
22	Randolph Co. Convict Camp.....	Ashboro.....	Penal.	Co.....	11.7		11.7
23	Robeson Co. Convict Camp.....	Lumberton.....	Penal.	Co.....	7.9		7.9
24	Rockingham Co. Convict Camp.....	Reidsville.....	Penal.	Co.....	24.0		24.0
25	Rowan Co. Convict Camp.....	Salisbury.....	Penal.	Co.....	30.2		30.2
26	Swain Co. Jail.....	Bryson City.....	Penal.	Co.....	5.9		5.9
27	Wake Co. Workhouse Camp.....	Raleigh.....	Penal.	Co.....	66.6	4.4	71.0
28	Wayne Co. Convict Camp.....	Goldsboro.....	Penal.	Co.....	15.3		15.3
29	Wilson Co. Convict Camp.....	Wilson.....	Penal.	Co.....	32.8		32.8
30	Monroe Tp. (Union Co.) Convict Camp.	Monroe.....	Penal.	Tp.....	32.0		32.0
NORTH DAKOTA.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	Bismarck.....	Penal.	State.	96.1		96.1
OHIO.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbus.....	Penal.	State.	1,080.0		1,080.0
2	State Reformatory.....	Mansfield.....	Penal.	State.	361.0		361.0
3	Stark Co. Workhouse.....	Canton.....	Penal.	Co.....	54.0		54.0
4	Xenia City Workhouse.....	Xenia.....	Penal.	Co. and city.	38.0		38.0
5	Zanesville City and Co. Workhouse.....	Zanesville.....	Penal.	Co. and city.	20.0		20.0
6	Cincinnati City Workhouse.....	Cincinnati.....	Penal.	City..	250.0	30.0	280.0
7	Cleveland House of Correction.....	Cleveland.....	Penal.	City..	207.0	2.0	209.0
8	Columbus Workhouse.....	Columbus.....	Penal.	City..	123.0	8.0	131.0
9	Dayton City Workhouse.....	Dayton.....	Penal.	City..	45.0		45.0
10	Toledo Workhouse.....	Toledo.....	Penal.	City..	45.0		45.0
OREGON.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	Salem.....	Penal.	State.	169.7		169.7
2	Multnomah Co. Jail.....	Portland.....	Penal.	Co.....	17.4		17.4
3	State Reform School.....	Salem.....	J. Ref.	State.	50.0		50.0
PENNSYLVANIA.							
1	Eastern State Penitentiary.....	Philadelphia.....	Penal.	State.	226.0	11.0	237.0
2	Western Penitentiary.....	Allegheny.....	Penal.	State.	243.0		243.0
3	Allegheny Co. Workhouse.....	Claremont.....	Penal.	Co.....	253.0	10.0	263.0
4	Berks Co. Prison.....	Reading.....	Penal.	Co.....	10.0		10.0
5	Chester Co. Prison.....	West Chester.....	Penal.	Co.....	7.0		7.0
6	Delaware Co. Prison.....	Media.....	Penal.	Co.....	6.5		6.5
7	Lancaster Co. Prison.....	Lancaster.....	Penal.	Co.....	9.6		9.6
8	Lehigh Co. Prison.....	Allentown.....	Penal.	Co.....	7.0		7.0
9	Northampton Co. Prison.....	Easton.....	Penal.	Co.....	9.0		9.0
10	Northumberland Co. Prison.....	Sunbury.....	Penal.	Co.....	12.0		12.0
11	Philadelphia Co. Prison.....	Holmesburg.....	Penal.	Co.....	76.0		76.0
12	Schuylkill Co. Prison.....	Pottsville.....	Penal.	Co.....	23.0		23.0
13	Philadelphia Co. House of Correction.	Holmesburg.....	Penal.	City(e)	361.0	67.0	428.0
14	House of Refuge—Boys' Dept.	Glenn Mills.....	J. Ref.	State.	429.0		429.0
15	House of Refuge—Girls' Dept.	Philadelphia.....	J. Ref.	State.		77.0	77.0

a Philadelphia.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts.															Insti- tution No.
Employed in prison duties.			Sick.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States	From U. S. courts		
Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.				
0.6		0.6	2.0		2.0	4.8		4.8	30.0		30.0			8	
6.0		6.0	.3		.3	4.0		4.0	52.0		52.0			9	
			.5		.5	3.4		3.4	13.0		13.0			10	
1.0		1.0	.2		.2	2.8		2.8	40.0		40.0			11	
.6		.6				1.1		1.1	11.0		11.0			12	
			.5		.5	5.2		5.2	17.0		17.0			13	
3.0	4.0	7.0	1.0		1.0	3.9		3.9	61.0	4.0	65.0			14	
			.2		.2	.8		.8	12.0		12.0			15	
1.0		1.0	.5		.5	.9		.9	15.0		15.0			16	
.3		.3	.3		.3	.9		.9	18.0		18.0			17	
1.0		1.0	.1		.1	2.1		2.1	25.0		25.0			18	
2.0	3.0	5.0	1.0		1.0	14.3		14.3	109.0	3.0	112.0			19	
4.0	3.0	7.0	2.4		2.4	5.7		5.7	82.8	3.0	85.8			20	
.6		.6	.1		.1	.2		.2	6.3		6.3			21	
.9		.9	.3		.3	1.1		1.1	14.0		14.0			22	
1.0		1.0	.1		.1	1.0		1.0	10.0		10.0			23	
1.0	2.0	3.0	1.0		1.0	2.0		2.0	28.0	2.0	30.0			24	
2.0		2.0	.6		.6	2.2		2.2	35.0		35.0			25	
.5		.5	.3		.3	5.3		5.3	12.0		12.0			26	
2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0		2.0	7.4	2.6	10.0	78.0	9.0	87.0			27	
3.0		3.0	2.0		2.0	2.7		2.7	23.0		23.0			28	
2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	13.2		13.2	50.0		50.0			29	
1.0	.5	1.5	.5		.5	3.0		3.0	36.5	.5	37.0			30	
28.7	1.5	30.2	6.1		6.1	14.0		14.0	144.9	1.5	146.4			1	
353.0	35.0	388.0	40.0	2.0	42.0	44.0		44.0	517.0	37.0	554.0		124.0	1	
151.0		151.0	2.0		2.0	3.0		3.0	517.0		517.0			2	
10.0	4.0	14.0	2.0		2.0				66.0	4.0	70.0			3	
2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0				42.0		42.0			4	
8.0	.5	8.5	1.0		1.0	7.5		7.5	36.5	.5	37.0			5	
20.0	91.0	111.0	15.0	5.0	20.0	10.0	2.0	12.0	295.0	128.0	423.0			6	
47.0	23.0	70.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	7.0	5.0	12.0	264.0	36.0	300.0			7	
15.0	10.0	25.0	2.0		2.0				140.0	18.0	158.0			8	
5.0	5.0	10.0	2.0	1.0	3.0				52.0	6.0	58.0			9	
17.5	7.5	25.0	2.0		2.0	30.8		30.8	95.3	7.5	102.8			10	
129.6	2.0	131.6	8.0		8.0				307.3	2.0	309.3		6.3	1	
4.0		4.0				42.8	3.1	45.9	64.2	3.1	67.3		2.2	2	
51.6		51.6							101.6		101.6		.9	3	
113.0	5.0	118.0	24.0	1.0	25.0	626.0	4.0	630.0	989.0	21.0	1,010.0		26.0	1	
351.0	12.0	363.0	12.0	1.0	13.0	129.0	2.0	131.0	735.0	15.0	750.0		22.0	2	
138.0	75.0	213.0	4.0		4.0	411.0	11.0	422.0	806.0	96.0	902.0			3	
24.0	6.3	30.3	3.0		3.0	53.0		53.0	90.0	6.3	96.3			4	
2.0	2.0	4.0				17.0		17.0	26.0	2.0	28.0			5	
4.0	6.0	10.0	1.0		1.0	53.0		53.0	64.5	6.0	70.5			6	
12.0		12.0	1.0		1.0	49.4		49.4	72.0		72.0		5.0	7	
7.0	3.0					53.0		53.0	67.0	3.0	70.0			8	
18.0		18.0	2.0		2.0	28.0	2.0	30.0	57.0	2.0	59.0			9	
18.0		18.0				1.5	2.9	4.4	31.5	2.9	34.4		1.0	10	
135.0		135.0	10.0		10.0	224.0		224.0	445.0		445.0			11	
25.0	2.0	27.0	25.0		25.0	67.0	4.0	71.0	140.0	6.0	146.0			12	
291.0	43.0	334.0	13.0	4.0	17.0	137.0	12.0	149.0	802.0	126.0	928.0			13	
238.0		238.0	35.0		35.0	87.0		87.0	789.0		789.0			14	
	71.0	71.0		4.0	4.0					152.0	152.0			15	

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Insti- tution No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Con- trol.	Average number of convicts.		
					Employed in pro- ductive labor.		
					Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
RHODE ISLAND.							
1	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	Howard.....	Penal.	State.	274.0	.....	274.0
2	State Workhouse and House of Cor- rection.	Howard.....	Penal.	State.	77.0	10.0	87.0
3	Sockanosset School for Boys.....	Howard.....	J. Ref.	State.	97.0	.....	97.0
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbia.....	Penal.	State.	442.0	31.0	473.0
2	State Convict Camp.....	Clemson College..	Penal.	State.	28.0	.....	28.0
3	Abbeville Co. Convict Camp.....	Abbeville.....	Penal.	Co.	19.0	.....	19.0
4	Aiken Co. Convict Camp.....	Aiken.....	Penal.	Co.	17.0	.....	17.0
5	Anderson Co. Convict Camp.....	Anderson.....	Penal.	Co.	20.0	.....	20.0
6	Bamberg Co. Convict Camp.....	Bamberg.....	Penal.	Co.	15.0	.....	15.0
7	Barnwell Co. Convict Camp.....	Barnwell.....	Penal.	Co.	15.0	.....	15.0
8	Beaufort Co. Convict Camp.....	Beaufort.....	Penal.	Co.	10.0	.....	10.0
9	Berkeley Co. Convict Camp.....	Monks Corner.....	Penal.	Co.	8.0	.....	8.0
10	Charleston Co. Convict Camp.....	Charleston.....	Penal.	Co.	55.0	.....	55.0
11	Cherokee Co. Convict Camp.....	Gaffney.....	Penal.	Co.	11.0	.....	11.0
12	Chester Co. Convict Camp.....	Chester.....	Penal.	Co.	20.0	.....	20.0
13	Chesterfield Co. Convict Camp.....	Chesterfield.....	Penal.	Co.	5.0	.....	5.0
14	Clarendon Co. Convict Camp.....	Manning.....	Penal.	Co.	8.0	.....	8.0
15	Colleton Co. Convict Camp.....	Waterboro.....	Penal.	Co.	13.0	.....	13.0
16	Darlington Co. Convict Camp.....	Darlington.....	Penal.	Co.	16.0	.....	16.0
17	Edgefield Co. Convict Camp.....	Edgefield.....	Penal.	Co.	12.7	.....	12.7
18	Fairfield Co. Convict Camp.....	Winnsboro.....	Penal.	Co.	19.0	.....	19.0
19	Florence Co. Convict Camp.....	Florence.....	Penal.	Co.	16.0	.....	16.0
20	Georgetown Co. Convict Camp.....	Georgetown.....	Penal.	Co.	23.0	.....	23.0
21	Greenville Co. Convict Camp.....	Greenville.....	Penal.	Co.	40.0	.....	40.0
22	Greenwood Co. Convict Camp.....	Greenwood.....	Penal.	Co.	20.0	.....	20.0
23	Hampton Co. Convict Camp.....	Hampton.....	Penal.	Co.	4.0	.....	4.0
24	Horry Co. Convict Camp.....	Conway.....	Penal.	Co.	6.0	.....	6.0
25	Kershaw Co. Convict Camp.....	Camden.....	Penal.	Co.	11.8	.....	11.8
26	Laurens Co. Convict Camp.....	Laurens.....	Penal.	Co.	18.0	.....	18.0
27	Lee Co. Convict Camp.....	Blshopville.....	Penal.	Co.	5.0	.....	5.0
28	Lexington Co. Convict Camp.....	Lexington.....	Penal.	Co.	6.3	.....	6.3
29	Marion Co. Convict Camp.....	Marion.....	Penal.	Co.	7.0	.....	7.0
30	Newberry Co. Convict Camp.....	Newberry.....	Penal.	Co.	7.9	.....	7.9
31	Orangeburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Orangeburg.....	Penal.	Co.	33.0	.....	33.0
32	Pickens Co. Convict Camp.....	Pickens.....	Penal.	Co.	10.0	.....	10.0
33	Richland Co. Convict Camp.....	Columbia.....	Penal.	Co.	30.0	.....	30.0
34	Saluda Co. Convict Camp.....	Saluda.....	Penal.	Co.	9.0	.....	9.0
35	Spartanburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Spartanburg.....	Penal.	Co.	45.0	.....	45.0
36	Sumter Co. Convict Camp.....	Sumter.....	Penal.	Co.	15.8	.....	15.8
37	Union Co. Convict Camp.....	Union.....	Penal.	Co.	8.0	.....	8.0
38	Williamsburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Kingstree.....	Penal.	Co.	7.0	.....	7.0
39	York Co. Convict Camp.....	York.....	Penal.	Co.	21.0	.....	21.0
40	Charleston City Jail.....	Charleston.....	Penal.	City.	29.0	.....	29.0
41	Columbia City Jail.....	Columbia.....	Penal.	City.	15.0	.....	15.0
SOUTH DAKOTA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Sioux Falls.....	Penal.	State.	72.0	.....	72.0
2	Reform School.....	Plankinton.....	J. Ref.	State.	33.0	.....	33.0
TENNESSEE.							
1	Branch Prison.....	Petros.....	Penal.	State.	635.0	.....	635.0
2	State Prison.....	Nashville.....	Penal.	State.	677.0	.....	33.0
TEXAS.							
1	State Penitentiaries.....	(a)	Penal.	State.	3,242.3	84.0	3,326.3
2	Bexar Co. Jail.....	San Antonio.....	Penal.	Co.	20.6	.....	20.6
3	Dallas Co. Jail.....	Dallas.....	Penal.	Co.	60.0	.....	60.0
4	Fannin Co. Jail.....	Bonham.....	Penal.	Co.	25.0	.....	25.0
5	Harris Co. Jail.....	Houston.....	Penal.	Co.	29.3	.....	29.3
6	Hunt Co. Jail.....	Greenville.....	Penal.	Co.	15.0	.....	15.0
7	Jefferson Co. Jail.....	Beaumont.....	Penal.	Co.	20.0	.....	20.0
8	Johnson Co. Jail.....	Cleburne.....	Penal.	Co.	20.0	.....	20.0
9	Lamar Co. Jail.....	Paris.....	Penal.	Co.	26.0	.....	26.0

(a) Huntsville and Rusk, also 4 farms and 33 camps.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts.														Institution No.
Employed in prison duties.			Sick.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States	From U. S. courts	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
50.0	6.0	56.0	6.0	.....	6.0	115.0	.....	115.0	445.0	6.0	451.0	.....	5.0	1
15.0	15.0	30.0	4.0	.....	4.0	92.0	39.6	131.0	188.0	64.0	252.0	.....	.....	2
162.0	162.0	3.0	.....	3.0	75.0	.....	75.0	337.0	.....	337.0	.....	.....	3
70.0	3.0	73.0	40.0	1.0	41.0	.....	.....	.....	552.0	35.0	587.0	.....	.....	1
2.0	2.0	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	30.7	.....	30.7	.....	.....	2
1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0	.....	20.0	.....	.....	3
2.0	2.0	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	20.0	.....	20.0	.....	.....	4
1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.0	.....	21.0	.....	.....	5
1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.0	.....	16.0	.....	.....	6
1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.0	.....	16.0	.....	.....	7
1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	12.0	.....	12.0	.....	.....	8
1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	10.0	.....	10.0	.....	.....	9
7.0	7.0	3.0	.....	3.0	.....	.....	.....	65.0	.....	65.0	.....	.....	10
1.0	1.0	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	12.3	.....	12.3	.....	.....	11
2.0	2.0	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	23.0	.....	23.0	.....	.....	12
1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.0	.....	6.0	.....	.....	13
1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	10.0	.....	10.0	.....	.....	14
2.0	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.0	.....	15.0	.....	.....	15
2.0	2.0	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	19.0	.....	19.0	.....	.....	16
1.0	1.0	2	.....	2	1.2	.....	1.2	15.1	.....	15.1	.....	.....	17
1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0	22.0	.....	22.0	.....	.....	18
2.0	2.0	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	19.0	.....	19.0	.....	.....	19
1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	25.0	.....	25.0	.....	.....	20
2.0	2.0	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	42.5	.....	42.5	.....	.....	21
2.0	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.0	.....	22.0	.....	.....	22
1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.0	.....	5.0	.....	.....	23
1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.0	.....	7.0	.....	.....	24
1.0	1.0	3	.....	3	9	.....	9	14.0	.....	14.0	.....	.....	25
2.0	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0	.....	20.0	.....	.....	26
1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.0	.....	6.0	.....	.....	27
1.0	1.0	2	.....	2	5	.....	5	8.0	.....	8.0	.....	.....	28
1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	8.0	.....	.....	29
1.0	1.0	3	.....	3	8	.....	8	10.0	.....	10.0	.....	.....	30
3.0	3.0	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	37.0	.....	37.0	.....	.....	31
1.8	1.8	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12.0	.....	12.0	.....	.....	32
4.0	4.0	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	35.0	.....	35.0	.....	.....	33
1.0	1.0	2	.....	2	7	.....	7	10.9	.....	10.9	.....	.....	34
5.0	5.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.0	.....	50.0	.....	.....	35
1.0	1.0	3	.....	3	9	.....	9	18.0	.....	18.0	.....	.....	36
1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	10.0	.....	10.0	.....	.....	37
1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	8.0	.....	.....	38
2.0	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.0	.....	23.0	.....	.....	39
1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	.....	5.0	.....	.....	.....	34.0	.....	34.0	.....	.....	40
.....	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	17.0	2.0	19.0	.....	.....	41
60.5	3.0	63.5	5.0	.....	5.0	46.3	.....	46.3	183.8	3.0	186.8	.....	35.0	1
24.0	12.0	36.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.0	12.0	69.0	.....	5	2
40.0	40.0	22.0	.....	22.0	16.0	.....	16.0	713.0	.....	713.0	.....	.....	1
143.0	5.0	148.0	13.0	2.0	15.0	39.0	1.0	40.0	872.0	64.0	936.0	.....	102.0	2
378.0	42.0	420.0	116.1	2.0	118.1	35.0	.....	35.0	3,771.4	128.0	3,899.4	.....	.....	1
1.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	30.8	2.0	32.8	52.4	2.0	54.4	.....	.....	2
5.0	2.0	7.0	3.5	1.0	4.5	60.0	11.0	71.0	128.5	14.0	142.5	.....	3.0	3
1.0	1.0	5	.....	5	28.5	2.0	30.5	55.0	2.0	57.0	.....	.....	4
4.0	4.0	1.0	.....	1.0	54.6	15.0	69.6	88.9	15.0	103.9	.....	4.4	5
1.0	1.0	5	.....	5	27.3	4.0	31.3	43.8	4.0	47.8	.....	.....	6
.....	1.4	.....	1.4	46.6	2.0	48.6	68.0	2.0	70.0	.....	8	7
.....	2	.....	2	16.6	1.0	17.6	36.8	1.0	37.8	.....	.....	8
1.0	1.0	4	.....	4	33.6	5.0	38.6	61.0	5.0	66.0	.....	2.0	9

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

Insti- tu- tion No.	State and institution.	Location.	Class.	Con- trol.	Average number of convicts.		
					Employed in pro- ductive labor.		
					Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
TEXAS—concluded.							
10	McLennan Co. Jail.....	Waco.....	Penal.	Co.....	51.0	.....	51.0
11	Tarrant Co. Jail.....	Fort Worth.....	Penal.	Co.....	64.8	.....	64.8
12	Walker Co. Jail.....	Huntsville.....	Penal.	Co.....	11.0	2.0	13.0
13	House of Correction and Reforma- tory.	Gatesville.....	J. Ref.	State.	120.9	.....	120.9
UTAH.							
1	State Prison.....	Salt Lake City...	Penal.	State.	60.0	.....	60.0
2	State Industrial School.....	Ogden.....	J. Ref.	State.	29.2	6.5	35.7
VERMONT.							
1	House of Correction.....	Rutland.....	Penal.	State.	97.0	4.0	101.0
2	State Prison.....	Windsor.....	Penal.	State.	103.0	.....	103.0
3	Industrial School.....	Vergennes.....	J. Ref.	State.	82.0	20.0	102.0
VIRGINIA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Richmond.....	Penal.	State.	1,118.0	47.0	1,165.0
WASHINGTON.							
1	State Prison.....	Walla Walla.....	Penal.	State.	197.2	.8	198.0
2	Seattle City Jail.....	Seattle.....	Penal.	City..	16.1	.....	16.1
3	State Reform School.....	Chehalis.....	J. Ref.	State.	64.0	4.0	68.0
WEST VIRGINIA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Moundsville.....	Penal.	State.	760.3	25.0	785.3
2	Reform School.....	Pruntytown.....	J. Ref.	State.	57.0	.....	57.0
WISCONSIN.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	Waupun.....	Penal.	State.	400.7	.....	400.7
2	State Reformatory.....	Green Bay.....	Penal.	State.	182.0	.....	182.0
3	Industrial School for Boys.....	Waukesha.....	J. Ref.	State.	118.0	.....	118.0
WYOMING.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	Rawlins.....	Penal.	Leasee	123.3	.....	123.3
UNITED STATES PRISONS.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Penal.	U. S..	220.0	.....	220.0
2	Penitentiary.....	Fort Leaven- worth, Kans.	Penal.	U. S..	677.5	.....	677.5

a 429.0 convicts from various States.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

A.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

Average number of convicts.														Insti- tution No.
Employed in prison duties.			Sick.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States	From U. S. courts	
Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.			
3.0		3.0	2.5		2.5	38.5	6.0	44.5	95.0	6.0	101.0		4.2	10
4.0	2.0	6.0	2.0		2.0	64.0	3.0	67.0	134.8	5.0	139.8		2.0	11
1.0	1.0	2.0				4.8		4.8	16.8	3.0	19.8			12
20.0		20.0	2.2		2.2	6.9		6.9	150.0		150.0			13
76.8	2.0	78.8	6.1		6.1	5.5		5.5	148.4	2.0	150.4		6.0	1
16.6	12.6	29.2	.2	0.3	.5				46.0	19.4	65.4			2
10.0	16.5	26.5	4.0	3.0	7.0	19.9	2.0	21.9	130.9	25.5	156.4		10.0	1
20.0	8.0	28.0	5.0		5.0	4.0		4.0	132.0	8.0	140.0			2
28.0		28.0				13.0	10.0	23.0	123.0	30.0	153.0			3
137.0	3.0	140.0	205.0	1.0	206.0				1,460.0	51.0	1,511.0			1
178.0	3.0	181.0	17.2		17.2	250.7	.8	251.5	643.1	4.6	647.7			1
5.0		5.0				20.6	1.6	22.2	41.7	1.6	43.3			2
64.2	17.8	82.0							128.2	21.8	150.0			3
140.2	11.0	151.2	3.5		3.5	37.0		37.0	941.0	36.0	977.0	253.0	30.0	1
205.0		205.0	8.0		8.0				270.0		270.0		8.0	2
129.0	11.0	140.0	11.0	.4	11.4	25.1	.1	25.2	565.8	11.5	577.3		4.0	1
23.5		23.5	.5		.5				206.0		206.0		1.0	2
112.4		112.4	1.4		1.4	80.2		80.2	312.0		312.0			3
48.0		48.0	4.0		4.0	22.0	1.7	23.7	197.3	1.7	199.0		9.1	1
157.0		157.0	5.0		5.0	47.0		47.0	429.0		429.0	(a)	429.0	1
201.1		201.1	44.1		44.1	114.6		114.6	1,037.3		1,037.3	(b)	1,037.3	2

b 1,037.3 convicts from various States.

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 173.]

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Average number of convicts.					
			Employed in productive labor.			Employed in prison duties.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	ALABAMA.							
1	Penal.....	a 1	1,503.7	46.5	1,550.2	161.0	23.0	184.0
	ARIZONA.							
2	Penal.....	1	111.0	.....	111.0	115.5	.....	115.5
	ARKANSAS.							
3	Penal.....	1	591.0	26.0	617.0	93.0	3.0	96.0
	CALIFORNIA.							
4	Penal.....	5	1,562.9	.....	1,562.9	752.2	22.0	774.2
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	81.5	6.8	88.3	254.9	29.5	284.4
	Total.....	7	1,644.4	6.8	1,651.2	1,007.1	51.5	1,058.6
	COLORADO.							
6	Penal.....	1	275.4	.....	275.4	255.1	16.3	271.4
7	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	97.3	.....	97.3	214.8	.....	214.8
	Total.....	3	372.7	.....	372.7	469.9	16.3	486.2
	CONNECTICUT.							
8	Penal.....	6	542.0	12.0	554.0	145.0	85.0	230.0
9	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	214.0	.....	214.0	103.0	.....	103.0
	Total.....	7	756.0	12.0	768.0	248.0	85.0	333.0
	DELAWARE.							
10	Penal.....	1	153.9	18.0	171.9	11.3	.....	11.3
11	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	45.0	.....	45.0	25.0	.....	25.0
	Total.....	2	198.9	18.0	216.9	36.3	.....	36.3
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.							
12	Penal.....	1	115.0	5.0	120.0	39.0	62.0	101.0
13	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	156.0	.....	156.0	115.0	.....	115.0
	Total.....	2	271.0	5.0	276.0	154.0	62.0	216.0
	FLORIDA.							
14	Penal.....	b 5	1,034.7	.....	1,034.7	72.0	32.5	104.5
	GEORGIA.							
15	Penal.....	c 30	3,095.0	130.5	3,225.5	164.5	76.0	240.5
	IDAHO.							
16	Penal.....	1	28.0	.....	28.0	40.0	1.5	41.5
	ILLINOIS.							
17	Penal.....	5	2,038.4	49.0	2,087.4	1,003.8	64.4	1,068.2
18	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	363.5	.....	363.5	346.2	.....	346.2
	Total.....	6	2,401.9	49.0	2,450.9	1,350.0	64.4	1,414.4
	INDIANA.							
19	Penal.....	4	1,126.4	45.1	1,171.5	526.5	124.5	651.0
20	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	192.7	.....	192.7	166.7	.....	166.7
	Total.....	5	1,319.1	45.1	1,364.2	693.2	124.5	817.7

a Representing 18 camps.

b One institution represented 33 camps.

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

[For explanation of this table see p. 178.]

Average number of convicts.											
Sick.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States.	From United States courts.	Marginal number.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
39.1	16.7	55.8	66.0	4.0	70.0	1,769.8	90.2	1,860.0	.....	.....	1
16.0	.....	16.0	36.0	2.0	38.0	278.5	2.0	280.5	.....	14.0	2
45.0	1.0	46.0	.....	.....	.....	729.0	30.0	759.0	.....	.....	3
45.4	.....	45.4	255.3	27.1	282.4	2,615.8	49.1	2,664.9	.....	64.2	4
5.1	2.4	7.5	2.5	.....	2.5	344.0	38.7	382.7	.....	.....	5
50.5	2.4	52.9	257.8	27.1	284.9	2,959.8	87.8	3,047.6	.....	64.2	
11.1	.....	11.1	79.2	.....	79.2	620.8	16.3	637.1	.....	3.6	6
6.2	.....	6.2	4.6	.....	4.6	322.9	.....	322.9	4.3	3.1	7
17.3	.....	17.3	83.8	.....	83.8	943.7	16.3	960.0	4.3	6.7	
21.0	.....	21.0	278.0	.....	278.0	966.0	97.0	1,063.0	8.0	22.0	8
.....	.....	.....	93.0	.....	93.0	410.0	.....	410.0	.....	.....	9
21.0	.....	21.0	371.0	.....	371.0	1,396.0	97.0	1,493.0	8.0	22.0	
2.6	.....	2.6	8.2	.....	8.2	176.0	18.0	194.0	.....	8.0	10
.....	.....	.....	6.4	.....	6.4	76.4	.....	76.4	.....	.....	11
2.6	.....	2.6	14.6	.....	14.6	252.4	18.0	270.4	.....	8.0	
5.0	3.0	8.0	86.0	8.0	94.0	245.0	78.0	323.0	.....	.....	12
4.0	.....	4.0	.....	.....	.....	275.0	.....	275.0	.....	122.0	13
9.0	3.0	12.0	86.0	8.0	94.0	520.0	78.0	598.0	.....	122.0	
35.6	3.3	38.9	44.5	7.0	51.5	1,186.8	42.8	1,229.6	.....	6.0	14
139.5	28.0	167.5	.....	.....	.....	3,399.0	234.5	3,633.5	.....	.....	15
2.0	.....	2.0	42.5	.....	42.5	112.5	1.5	114.0	.....	.....	16
146.8	3.4	150.2	101.3	6.6	107.9	3,290.3	123.4	3,413.7	.....	60.1	17
14.3	.....	14.3	292.9	.....	292.9	1,016.9	.....	1,016.9	.....	4.0	18
161.1	3.4	164.5	394.2	6.6	400.8	4,307.2	123.4	4,430.6	.....	64.1	
41.8	7.7	49.5	188.8	103.8	292.6	1,883.5	281.1	2,164.6	.....	7.6	19
7.4	.....	7.4	202.3	.....	202.3	569.1	.....	569.1	.....	.1	20
49.2	7.7	56.9	391.1	103.8	494.9	2,452.6	281.1	2,733.7	.....	7.7	

c Five institutions represented 13 camps.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Average number of convicts.					
			Employed in productive labor.			Employed in prison duties.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	IOWA.							
1	Penal.....	2	583.8	12.6	596.4	197.3	13.2	210.5
2	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	193.5		193.5	138.5		138.5
	Total.....	3	777.3	12.6	789.9	335.8	13.2	349.0
	KANSAS.							
3	Penal.....	2	956.5	6.8	963.3	200.6	23.0	223.6
4	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	40.2		40.2	108.1		108.1
	Total.....	3	996.7	6.8	1,003.5	308.7	23.0	331.7
	KENTUCKY.							
5	Penal.....	2	1,470.0	51.0	1,521.0	218.0	12.0	230.0
6	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	90.0		90.0	45.0	50.0	95.0
	Total.....	3	1,560.0	51.0	1,611.0	263.0	62.0	325.0
	LOUISIANA.							
7	Penal.....	1	946.7	26.0	972.7	98.0	6.0	104.0
	MAINE.							
8	Penal.....	5	347.0	8.0	355.0	12.0	15.0	27.0
9	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	98.0	57.0	155.0	30.0	21.0	51.0
	Total.....	7	445.0	65.0	510.0	42.0	36.0	78.0
	MARYLAND.							
10	Penal.....	3	1,250.2	84.0	1,334.2	117.0	31.0	148.0
11	Juvenile Reformatory.....	4	582.0	27.0	609.0	176.0	27.0	203.0
	Total.....	7	1,832.2	111.0	1,943.2	293.0	58.0	351.0
	MASSACHUSETTS.							
12	Penal.....	19	2,388.0	106.0	2,494.0	1,854.5	532.0	2,386.5
	MICHIGAN.							
13	Penal.....	4	1,199.7	4.0	1,203.7	411.5	27.0	438.5
14	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	172.1		172.1	501.9		501.9
	Total.....	5	1,371.8	34.0	1,405.8	913.4	27.0	940.4
	MINNESOTA.							
15	Penal.....	3	684.5		684.5	177.4	13.7	191.1
16	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	98.0	20.0	118.0	58.8	23.5	82.3
	Total.....	4	782.5	20.0	802.5	236.2	37.2	273.4
	MISSISSIPPI.							
17	Penal.....	1	802.5	14.0	816.5	136.0	3.0	139.0
	MISSOURI.							
18	Penal.....	2	1,655.0	82.0	1,737.0	395.0	54.0	449.0
19	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	211.0	25.0	236.0	77.0	20.0	97.0
	Total.....	4	1,866.0	107.0	1,973.0	472.0	74.0	546.0
	MONTANA.							
20	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	33.0	8.0	41.0	37.0	2.3	39.3

a Representing 19 camps.

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Average number of convicts.											Marginal number.
Sick.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States.	From United States courts.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
11.2 4.5	0.2	11.4 4.5	71.6 173.0	.....	71.6 173.0	863.9 509.5	26.0	890.9 509.5	.....	8.0	1 2
15.7	.2	15.9	244.6	.....	244.6	1,373.4	26.0	1,399.4	.....	8.0	
20.8 3.0	2.0	22.8 3.0	133.3 50.1	1.0	134.3 50.1	1,371.2 201.4	32.8	1,404.0 201.4	373.3	2.0	3 4
23.8	2.0	25.8	183.4	1.0	184.4	1,572.6	32.8	1,605.4	373.3	2.0	
64.0 15.0	3.0 2.0	67.0 17.0	..... 110.0	.....	..... 110.0	1,752.0 260.0	66.0 52.0	1,818.0 312.0	.....	.....	5 6
79.0	5.0	84.0	110.0	.....	110.0	2,012.0	118.0	2,130.0	.....	.....
55.0	3.0	58.0	116.3	.....	116.3	1,216.0	35.0	1,251.0	.....	.....	7
39.0 5.0	2.0 3.0	41.0 8.0	22.0 12.0	9.0	31.0 12.0	420.0 145.0	34.0 81.0	454.0 226.0	.....	18.0	8 9
44.0	5.0	49.0	34.0	9.0	43.0	565.0	115.0	680.0	.....	18.0	
20.0 11.0	2.0	22.0 11.0	497.0 153.0	31.0 30.0	528.0 183.0	1,884.2 922.0	148.0 84.0	2,032.2 1,006.0	.....	20.0 30.0	10 11
31.0	2.0	33.0	660.0	61.0	711.0	2,806.2	232.0	3,038.2	.....	50.0	
188.5	41.7	230.2	784.0	21.3	805.3	5,215.0	701.0	5,916.0	8.0	27.3	12
46.5 3.0	1.0	47.5 3.0	60.9	.....	60.9	1,718.6 677.0	62.0	1,780.6 677.0	25.0	78.1	13 14
49.5	1.0	50.5	60.9	.....	60.9	2,395.6	62.0	2,457.6	25.0	78.1	
16.6 1.5	......3	16.6 1.8	60.7 127.7	..... 30.5	60.7 158.2	939.2 286.0	13.7 74.3	952.9 360.3	.....	37.4	15 16
18.1	.3	18.4	188.4	30.5	218.9	1,225.2	88.0	1,313.2	.....	37.4	
116.0	11.5	127.5	20.0	2.0	22.0	1,074.5	30.5	1,105.0	.....	.....	17
83.0 4.0	5.0 1.0	88.0 5.0	203.0 260.0	4.0 26.0	207.0 286.0	2,336.0 552.0	145.0 72.0	2,481.0 624.0	.....	92.0 63.0	18 19
87.0	6.0	93.0	463.0	30.0	493.0	2,888.0	217.0	3,105.0	.....	155.0	
2.0	.....	2.0	.....	.....	.....	72.0	10.3	82.3	.....	.....	20

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Average number of convicts.					
			Employed in productive labor.			Employed in prison duties.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
NEBRASKA.								
1	Penal.....	1	190.3	1.0	191.3	77.2	4.3	81.5
2	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	45.2		45.2	69.4		69.4
	Total.....	2	235.5	1.0	236.5	146.6	4.3	150.9
NEVADA.								
3	Penal.....	1	5.4		15.4	44.6		44.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
4	Penal.....	4	196.0		196.0	30.0	16.0	46.0
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	75.0	4.0	79.0	12.0	13.0	25.0
	Total.....	5	271.0	4.0	275.0	42.0	29.0	71.0
NEW JERSEY.								
6	Penal.....	5	1,007.5	26.0	1,033.5	391.0	29.0	420.0
7	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	227.3	75.0	302.3	118.8	22.9	141.7
	Total.....	7	1,234.8	101.0	1,335.8	509.8	51.9	561.7
NEW MEXICO.								
8	Penal.....	1	109.5		109.5	79.4		79.4
NEW YORK.								
9	Penal.....	13	3,616.5	179.7	3,796.2	2,475.8	875.6	3,351.4
10	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	307.0		307.0	418.0	120.0	538.0
	Total.....	14	3,923.5	179.7	4,103.2	2,893.8	995.6	3,889.4
NORTH CAROLINA.								
11	Penal.....	30	1,311.2	34.9	1,346.1	98.1	34.5	132.6
NORTH DAKOTA.								
12	Penal.....	1	96.1		96.1	28.7	1.5	30.2
OHIO.								
13	Penal.....	10	2,223.0	40.0	2,263.0	628.5	181.0	809.5
OREGON.								
14	Penal.....	2	187.1		187.1	133.6	2.0	135.6
15	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	50.0		50.0	51.6		51.6
	Total.....	3	237.1		237.1	185.2	2.0	187.2
PENNSYLVANIA.								
16	Penal.....	13	1,243.1	88.0	1,331.1	1,138.0	154.3	1,292.3
17	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	429.0	77.0	506.0	238.0	71.0	309.0
	Total.....	15	1,672.1	165.0	1,837.1	1,376.0	225.3	1,601.3
RHODE ISLAND.								
18	Penal.....	2	351.0	10.0	361.0	65.0	21.0	86.0
19	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	97.0		97.0	162.0		162.0
	Total.....	3	448.0	10.0	458.0	227.0	21.0	248.0
SOUTH CAROLINA.								
20	Penal.....	41	1,121.5	31.0	1,152.5	134.8	5.0	139.8
SOUTH DAKOTA.								
21	Penal.....	1	72.0		72.0	60.5	3.0	63.5
22	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	33.0		33.0	24.0	12.0	36.0
	Total.....	2	105.0		105.0	84.5	15.0	99.5

* Including 912 attending trades schools.

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Average number of convicts.												Marginal number.
Sick.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States.	From United States courts.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	275.5	5.3	280.8			1	
.2		.2	22.7		22.7	137.5		137.5			2	
4.2		4.2	26.7		26.7	413.0	5.3	418.3				
1.0		1.0	9.2		9.2	70.2		70.2		4.2	3	
3.0		3.0	27.0		27.0	256.0	16.0	272.0		2.0	4	
6.0		6.0	15.0		15.0	106.0	17.0	125.0			5	
9.0		9.0	42.0		42.0	364.0	33.0	397.0		2.0		
36.0	4.0	40.0	187.0	9.0	196.0	1,621.5	68.0	1,689.5	97.0	114.0	6	
10.0	15.0	25.0	41.7	10.0	51.7	397.8	122.9	520.7			7	
46.0	19.0	65.0	228.7	19.0	247.7	2,019.3	190.9	2,210.2	97.0	114.0		
6.0		6.0	30.5	6.0	36.5	225.4	6.0	231.4		18.2	8	
316.0	39.0	355.0	1,446.5	46.0	1,492.5	7,854.8	1,140.3	8,995.1		161.0	9	
36.0		36.0				761.0	120.0	881.0			10	
352.0	39.0	391.0	1,446.5	46.0	1,492.5	8,615.8	1,260.3	9,876.1		161.0		
47.8	2.0	49.8	145.5	5.1	150.6	1,602.6	76.5	1,679.1			11	
6.1		6.1	14.0		14.0	144.9	1.5	146.4			12	
71.0	9.0	80.0	102.3	7.0	109.3	3,024.8	237.0	3,261.8		124.0	13	
8.0		8.0	42.8	3.1	45.9	371.5	5.1	376.6		8.5	14	
						101.6		101.6		.9	15	
8.0		8.0	42.8	3.1	45.9	473.1	5.1	478.2		9.4		
95.0	6.0	101.0	1,848.9	37.9	1,886.8	4,325.0	286.2	4,611.2		54.0	16	
35.0	4.0	39.0	87.0		87.0	789.0	152.0	941.0			17	
130.0	10.0	140.0	1,935.9	37.9	1,973.8	5,114.0	438.2	5,552.2		54.0		
10.0		10.0	207.0	39.0	246.0	633.0	70.0	703.0		5.0	18	
3.0		3.0	75.0		75.0	337.0		337.0			19	
13.0		13.0	282.0	39.0	321.0	970.0	70.0	1,040.0		5.0		
64.2	1.0	65.2	6.0		6.0	1,326.5	37.0	1,363.5			20	
5.0		5.0	46.3		46.3	183.8	3.0	186.8		35.0	21	
						57.0	12.0	69.0		.5	22	
5.0		5.0	46.3		46.3	240.8	15.0	255.8		35.5		

* One institution represented 2 camps.

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—
Concluded.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Average number of convicts.					
			Employed in productive labor.			Employed in prison duties.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
TENNESSEE.								
1	Penal.....	2	1,312.0	56.0	1,368.0	183.0	5.0	188.0
TEXAS.								
2	Penal.....	a 12	3,585.0	86.0	3,671.0	399.0	47.0	446.0
3	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	120.9		120.9	20.0		20.0
	Total.....	a 13	3,705.9	86.0	3,791.9	419.0	47.0	466.0
UTAH.								
4	Penal.....	1	60.0		60.0	76.8	2.0	78.8
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	29.2	6.5	35.7	16.6	12.6	29.2
	Total.....	2	89.2	6.5	95.7	93.4	14.6	108.0
VERMONT.								
6	Penal.....	2	200.0	4.0	204.0	30.0	24.5	54.5
7	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	82.0	20.0	102.0	28.0		28.0
	Total.....	3	282.0	24.0	306.0	58.0	24.5	82.5
VIRGINIA.								
8	Penal.....	1	1,118.0	47.0	1,165.0	137.0	3.0	140.0
WASHINGTON.								
9	Penal.....	2	213.3	.8	214.1	183.0	3.0	186.0
10	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	64.0	4.0	68.0	64.2	17.8	82.0
	Total.....	3	277.3	4.8	282.1	247.2	20.8	268.0
WEST VIRGINIA.								
11	Penal.....	1	760.3	25.0	785.3	140.2	11.0	151.2
12	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	57.0		57.0	205.0		205.0
	Total.....	2	817.3	25.0	842.3	345.2	11.0	356.2
WISCONSIN.								
13	Penal.....	2	582.7		582.7	152.5	11.0	163.5
14	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	118.0		118.0	112.4		112.4
	Total.....	3	700.7		700.7	264.9	11.0	275.9
WYOMING.								
15	Penal.....	1	123.3		123.3	48.0		48.0
UNITED STATES PRISONS.								
16	Penal.....	2	897.5		897.5	358.1		358.1
ALL STATES.								
17	Penal.....	a 257	45,053.6	1,385.9	46,439.5	14,349.0	2,673.8	17,022.8
18	Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	4,402.4	330.3	4,732.7	3,937.9	442.6	4,380.5
	Grand total.....	c 296	49,456.0	1,716.2	51,172.2	18,286.9	3,116.4	21,403.3

a One institution represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 33 camps.

b From various States.

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—
Concluded.

Average number of convicts.											Marginal number.
Sick.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States.	From United States courts.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
35.0	2.0	37.0	55.0	1.0	56.0	1,585.0	64.0	1,649.0	.....	102.0	1
128.1 2.2	3.0	131.1 2.2	440.3 6.9	51.0	491.3 6.9	4,552.4 150.0	187.0	4,739.4 150.0	.....	17.2	2 3
130.3	3.0	133.3	447.2	51.0	498.2	4,702.4	187.0	4,889.4	.....	17.2	
6.1 .2	......3	6.1 .5	5.5 .....	..... .....	5.5	148.4 46.0	2.0 19.4	150.4 65.4	.....	6.0	4 5
6.3	.3	6.6	5.5	.....	5.5	194.4	21.4	215.8	.....	6.0	
9.0	3.0	12.0	23.9 13.0	2.0 10.0	25.9 23.0	262.9 123.0	33.5 30.0	296.4 153.0	.....	10.0	6 7
9.0	3.0	12.0	36.9	12.0	48.9	385.9	63.5	449.4	.....	10.0	
205.0	1.0	206.0	.....	.....	.....	1,460.0	51.0	1,511.0	.....	.....	8
17.2	.....	17.2	271.3	2.4	273.7	684.8 128.2	6.2 21.8	691.0 150.0	.....	.....	9 10
17.2	.....	17.2	271.3	2.4	273.7	813.0	28.0	841.0	.....	.....
3.5 8.0	..... .....	3.5 8.0	37.0 .....	..... .....	37.0	941.0 270.0	36.0	977.0 270.0	253.0	30.0 8.0	11 12
11.5	.....	11.5	37.0	.....	37.0	1,211.0	36.0	1,247.0	253.0	38.0	
11.5 1.4	.4	11.9 1.4	25.1 80.2	.1	25.2 80.2	771.8 312.0	11.5	783.3 312.0	.....	5.0	13 14
12.9	.4	13.3	105.3	.1	105.4	1,063.8	11.5	1,065.3	.....	5.0	
4.0	.....	4.0	22.0	1.7	23.7	197.3	1.7	199.0	.....	9.1	15
49.1	.....	49.1	161.6	.....	161.6	1,466.3	.....	1,466.3	1,466.3	1,466.3	16
2,353.1 188.0	204.9 28.0	2,558.0 216.0	48,313.3 1,829.0	438.1 106.5	48,751.4 1,935.5	70,069.0 10,357.3	4,702.7 907.4	74,771.7 11,264.7	2,230.6 4.3	2,639.8 231.6	17 18
2,541.1	232.9	2,774.0	410,142.3	544.6	410,686.9	80,426.3	5,610.1	86,036.4	2,234.9	2,871.4	

c Ten institutions represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 118 camps.

d Including 912 attending trades schools.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 178]

Marginal number.	Class and State.	Institutions.	Average number of convicts.					
			Employed in productive labor.			Employed in prison duties.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
PENAL.								
1	Alabama.....	a 1	1,503.7	46.5	1,550.2	161.0	23.0	184.0
2	Arizona.....	1	111.0	.....	111.0	115.5	.....	115.5
3	Arkansas.....	1	591.0	26.0	617.0	93.0	3.0	96.0
4	California.....	5	1,562.9	.....	1,562.9	752.2	22.0	774.2
5	Colorado.....	1	275.4	.....	275.4	255.1	16.3	271.4
6	Connecticut.....	6	542.0	12.0	554.0	145.0	85.0	230.0
7	Delaware.....	1	153.9	18.0	171.9	11.3	.....	11.3
8	District of Columbia.....	1	115.0	5.0	120.0	39.0	62.0	101.0
9	Florida.....	b 5	1,034.7	.....	1,034.7	72.0	32.5	104.5
10	Georgia.....	c 30	3,095.0	130.5	3,225.5	164.5	76.0	240.5
11	Idaho.....	1	28.0	.....	28.0	40.0	1.5	41.5
12	Illinois.....	5	2,038.4	49.0	2,087.4	1,003.8	64.4	1,068.2
13	Indiana.....	4	1,126.4	45.1	1,171.5	526.5	124.5	651.0
14	Iowa.....	2	583.8	12.6	596.4	197.3	13.2	210.5
15	Kansas.....	2	956.5	6.8	963.3	260.6	23.0	283.6
16	Kentucky.....	2	1,470.0	51.0	1,521.0	218.0	12.0	230.0
17	Louisiana.....	1	946.7	26.0	972.7	98.0	6.0	104.0
18	Maine.....	5	347.0	8.0	355.0	12.0	15.0	27.0
19	Maryland.....	3	1,250.2	84.0	1,334.2	117.0	31.0	148.0
20	Massachusetts.....	19	2,388.0	106.0	2,494.0	1,854.5	532.0	2,386.5
21	Michigan.....	4	1,199.7	34.0	1,233.7	411.5	27.0	438.5
22	Minnesota.....	3	684.5	.....	684.5	177.4	13.7	191.1
23	Mississippi.....	d 1	802.5	14.0	816.5	136.0	3.0	139.0
24	Missouri.....	2	1,655.0	82.0	1,737.0	395.0	54.0	449.0
25	Nebraska.....	1	190.3	1.0	191.3	77.2	4.3	81.5
26	Nevada.....	1	15.4	.....	15.4	44.6	.....	44.6
27	New Hampshire.....	4	196.0	.....	196.0	30.0	16.0	46.0
28	New Jersey.....	5	1,007.5	26.0	1,033.5	391.0	29.0	420.0
29	New Mexico.....	1	109.5	.....	109.5	79.4	.....	79.4
30	New York.....	13	3,616.5	179.7	3,796.2	2,475.8	875.6	3,351.4
31	North Carolina.....	f 30	1,311.2	34.9	1,346.1	98.1	34.5	132.6
32	North Dakota.....	1	96.1	.....	96.1	28.7	1.5	30.2
33	Ohio.....	10	2,223.0	40.0	2,263.0	628.5	181.0	809.5
34	Oregon.....	2	187.1	.....	187.1	133.6	2.0	135.6
35	Pennsylvania.....	13	1,243.1	88.0	1,331.1	1,138.0	154.3	1,292.3
36	Rhode Island.....	2	351.0	10.0	361.0	65.0	21.0	86.0
37	South Carolina.....	41	1,121.5	31.0	1,152.5	134.8	5.0	139.8
38	South Dakota.....	1	72.0	.....	72.0	60.5	3.0	63.5
39	Tennessee.....	2	1,312.0	56.0	1,368.0	183.0	5.0	188.0
40	Texas.....	g 12	3,585.0	86.0	3,671.0	399.0	47.0	446.0
41	Utah.....	1	60.0	.....	60.0	76.8	2.0	78.8
42	Vermont.....	2	200.0	4.0	204.0	30.0	24.5	54.5
43	Virginia.....	1	1,118.0	47.0	1,165.0	137.0	3.0	140.0
44	Washington.....	2	213.3	8	214.1	183.0	3.0	186.0
45	West Virginia.....	1	760.3	25.0	785.3	140.2	11.0	151.2
46	Wisconsin.....	2	582.7	.....	582.7	152.5	11.0	163.5
47	Wyoming.....	1	123.3	.....	123.3	48.0	.....	48.0
48	United States prisons.....	2	897.5	.....	897.5	358.1	.....	358.1
Total.....			A 257	45,053.6	1,385.9	46,439.5	14,349.0	2,673.8
JUVENILE REFORMATORY.								
49	California.....	2	81.5	6.8	88.3	254.9	29.5	284.4
50	Colorado.....	2	97.3	.....	97.3	214.8	.....	214.8
51	Connecticut.....	1	214.0	.....	214.0	103.0	.....	103.0
52	Delaware.....	1	45.0	.....	45.0	25.0	.....	25.0
53	District of Columbia.....	1	156.0	.....	156.0	115.0	.....	115.0
54	Illinois.....	1	363.5	.....	363.5	346.2	.....	346.2
55	Indiana.....	1	192.7	.....	192.7	166.7	.....	166.7
56	Iowa.....	1	193.5	.....	193.5	138.5	.....	138.5
57	Kansas.....	1	40.2	.....	40.2	108.1	.....	108.1
58	Kentucky.....	1	90.0	.....	90.0	45.0	50.0	95.0
59	Maine.....	2	98.0	57.0	155.0	30.0	21.0	51.0
60	Maryland.....	4	582.0	27.0	609.0	176.0	27.0	203.0
61	Michigan.....	1	172.1	.....	172.1	501.9	.....	501.9

a Representing 18 camps.

b One institution represented 33 camps.

c Five institutions represented 13 camps.

d Representing 19 camps.

e Including 912 attending trades schools.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 178.]

Average number of convicts.												Marginal number.
Sick.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States.	From United States courts.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
39.1	16.7	55.8	66.0	4.0	70.0	1,769.8	90.2	1,860.0			1	
16.0		16.0	36.0	2.0	38.0	278.5	2.0	280.5		14.0	2	
45.0	1.0	46.0				729.0	30.0	759.0			3	
45.4		45.4	255.3	27.1	282.4	2,615.8	49.1	2,664.9		64.2	4	
11.1		11.1	79.2		79.2	620.8	16.3	637.1		3.6	5	
21.0		21.0	278.0		278.0	986.0	97.0	1,083.0	8.0	22.0	6	
2.6		2.6	8.2		8.2	176.0	18.0	194.0		8.0	7	
5.0	3.0	8.0	86.0	8.0	94.0	245.0	78.0	323.0			8	
35.6	3.3	38.9	44.5	7.0	51.5	1,186.8	42.8	1,229.6		6.0	9	
139.5	28.0	167.5				3,399.0	234.5	3,633.5			10	
2.0		2.0	42.5		42.5	112.5	1.5	114.0			11	
146.8	3.4	150.2	101.3	6.6	107.9	3,290.3	123.4	3,413.7		60.1	12	
41.8	7.7	49.5	188.8	103.8	292.6	1,883.5	281.1	2,164.6		7.6	13	
11.2	.2	11.4	71.6		71.6	863.9	26.0	889.9		8.0	14	
20.8	2.0	22.8	133.3	1.0	134.3	1,371.2	32.8	1,404.0	373.3	2.0	15	
64.0	3.0	67.0				1,752.0	66.0	1,818.0			16	
55.0	3.0	58.0	116.3		116.3	1,216.0	35.0	1,251.0			17	
39.0	2.0	41.0	22.0	9.0	31.0	420.0	34.0	454.0		18.0	18	
20.0	2.0	22.0	497.0	31.0	528.0	1,884.2	148.0	2,032.2		20.0	19	
188.5	41.7	230.2	784.0	21.3	805.3	5,215.0	701.0	5,916.0	8.0	27.3	20	
46.5	1.0	47.5	60.9		60.9	1,718.6	62.0	1,780.6	25.0	78.1	21	
18.6		18.6	60.7		60.7	939.2	13.7	952.9		37.4	22	
116.0	11.5	127.5	20.0	2.0	22.0	1,074.5	30.5	1,105.0			23	
83.0	5.0	88.0	203.0	4.0	207.0	2,336.0	145.0	2,481.0		92.0	24	
4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	275.5	5.3	280.8			25	
1.0		1.0	9.2		9.2	70.2		70.2		4.2	26	
3.0		3.0	27.0		27.0	256.0	16.0	272.0		2.0	27	
36.0	4.0	40.0	187.0	9.0	196.0	1,621.5	68.0	1,689.5	97.0	114.0	28	
6.0		6.0	30.5	6.0	36.5	225.4	6.0	231.4		18.2	29	
316.0	30.0	355.0	1,446.5	46.0	1,492.5	7,854.8	1,140.3	8,995.1		161.0	30	
47.8	2.0	49.8	145.5	5.1	150.6	1,602.6	76.5	1,679.1			31	
6.1		6.1	14.0		14.0	144.9	1.5	146.4			32	
71.0	9.0	80.0	102.3	7.0	109.3	3,024.8	237.0	3,261.8		124.0	33	
8.0		8.0	42.8	3.1	45.9	371.5	5.1	376.6		8.5	34	
95.0	6.0	101.0	1,848.9	37.9	1,886.8	4,325.0	286.2	4,611.2		54.0	35	
10.0		10.0	207.0	39.0	246.0	633.0	70.0	703.0		5.0	36	
64.2	1.0	65.2	6.0		6.0	1,326.5	37.0	1,363.5			37	
5.0		5.0	46.3		46.3	183.8	3.0	186.8		35.0	38	
35.0	2.0	37.0	55.0	1.0	56.0	1,585.0	64.0	1,649.0		102.0	39	
128.1	3.0	131.1	440.3	51.0	491.3	4,552.4	187.0	4,739.4		17.2	40	
6.1		6.1	5.5		5.5	148.4	2.0	150.4		6.0	41	
9.0	3.0	12.0	23.9	2.0	25.9	262.9	33.5	296.4		10.0	42	
205.0	1.0	206.0				1,460.0	51.0	1,511.0			43	
17.2		17.2	271.3	2.4	273.7	684.8	6.2	691.0			44	
3.5		3.5	37.0		37.0	941.0	36.0	977.0	253.0	30.0	45	
11.5	.4	11.9	25.1	.1	25.2	771.8	11.5	783.3		5.0	46	
4.0		4.0	22.0	1.7	23.7	197.3	1.7	199.0		9.1	47	
49.1		49.1	161.6		161.6	1,466.3		1,466.3	1,466.3	1,466.3	48	
2,353.1	204.9	2,558.0	8,313.3	438.1	8,751.4	70,069.0	4,702.7	74,771.7	2,230.6	2,639.8		
5.1	2.4	7.5	2.5		2.5	344.0	38.7	382.7			49	
6.2		6.2	4.6		4.6	322.9		322.9	4.3	3.1	50	
			93.0		93.0	410.0		410.0			51	
			6.4		6.4	76.4		76.4			52	
4.0		4.0				275.0		275.0		122.0	53	
14.3		14.3	292.9		292.9	1,016.9		1,016.9		4.0	54	
7.4		7.4	202.3		202.3	569.1		569.1		.1	55	
4.5		4.5	173.0		173.0	509.5		509.5			56	
3.0		3.0	50.1		50.1	201.4		201.4			57	
15.0	2.0	17.0	110.0		110.0	280.0	52.0	312.0			58	
5.0	3.0	8.0	12.0		12.0	145.0	81.0	226.0			59	
11.0		11.0	153.0	30.0	183.0	922.0	84.0	1,006.0		30.0	60	
3.0		3.0				677.0		677.0			61	

f One institution represented 2 camps.

g One institution represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 33 camps.

h Ten institutions represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 118 camps.

i From various States.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Concluded.

C.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—
Concluded.

Marginal number.	Class and State.	Institutions.	Average number of convicts.					
			Employed in productive labor.			Employed in prison duties.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	JUVENILE REFORMATORY—conc'd.							
1	Minnesota.....	1	98.0	20.0	118.0	58.8	23.5	82.3
2	Missouri.....	2	211.0	25.0	236.0	77.0	20.0	97.0
3	Montana.....	1	33.0	8.0	41.0	37.0	2.3	39.3
4	Nebraska.....	1	45.2	.....	45.2	69.4	.....	69.4
5	New Hampshire.....	1	75.0	4.0	79.0	12.0	13.0	25.0
6	New Jersey.....	2	227.3	75.0	302.3	118.8	22.9	141.7
7	New York.....	1	307.0	.....	307.0	418.0	120.0	538.0
8	Oregon.....	1	50.0	.....	50.0	51.6	.....	51.6
9	Pennsylvania.....	2	429.0	77.0	506.0	238.0	71.0	309.0
10	Rhode Island.....	1	97.0	.....	97.0	162.0	.....	162.0
11	South Dakota.....	1	33.0	.....	33.0	24.0	12.0	36.0
12	Texas.....	1	120.9	.....	120.9	20.0	.....	20.0
13	Utah.....	1	29.2	6.5	35.7	16.6	12.6	29.2
14	Vermont.....	1	82.0	20.0	102.0	28.0	.....	28.0
15	Washington.....	1	64.0	4.0	68.0	64.2	17.8	82.0
16	West Virginia.....	1	57.0	.....	57.0	205.0	.....	205.0
17	Wisconsin.....	1	118.0	.....	118.0	112.4	.....	112.4
	Total.....	39	4,402.4	330.3	4,732.7	3,937.9	442.6	4,380.5
	Penal.....	a 257	45,053.6	1,385.9	46,439.5	14,349.0	2,673.8	17,022.8
	Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	4,402.4	330.3	4,732.7	3,937.9	442.6	4,380.5
	Grand total.....	a 296	49,456.0	1,716.2	51,172.2	18,286.9	3,116.4	21,403.3

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS.

[For explanation of this table, see pp. 178-180.]

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
	ALABAMA.					
1	State Prison System.....	State.	Lease.	Farming.....	\$52,225	\$27,457
	do.....	State.	Lease.	Lumber.....	319,038	123,174
	do.....	State.	Lease.	Stove hollow ware.....	77,500	22,785
	do.....	State.	Lease.	Turpentine and rosin.....	153,003	65,133
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	16,053	18,766
	do.....	State.	P. P.	Mining, coal.....	617,172	343,663
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	4,758	3,888
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	6,450	5,861
	ARIZONA.					
1	Territorial Prison.....	Ter...	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheel-wrighting.	1,500	1,200
	do.....	Ter...	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	1,296	722
	do.....	Ter...	S. U.	Brooms and brushes.....	140	37
	do.....	Ter...	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	3,995	1,524

a Ten institutions represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 118 camps.

b Including 912 attending trades schools.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—Concluded.

C.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—Concluded.

Average number of convicts.											Marginal number.
Sick.			Idle.			Aggregate.			From other States.	From United States courts.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1.5	0.3	1.8	127.7	30.5	158.2	286.0	74.3	360.3			1
4.0	1.0	5.0	260.0	26.0	286.0	552.0	72.0	624.0		63.0	2
2.0		2.0				72.0	10.3	82.3			3
.2		.2	22.7		22.7	137.5		137.5			4
6.0		6.0	15.0		15.0	108.0	17.0	125.0			5
10.0	15.0	25.0	41.7	10.0	51.7	397.8	122.9	520.7			6
36.0		36.0				761.0	120.0	881.0			7
						101.6		101.6		.9	8
35.0	4.0	39.0	87.0		87.0	799.0	152.0	941.0			9
3.0		3.0	75.0		75.0	337.0		337.0			10
						57.0	12.0	69.0		.5	11
2.2		2.2	6.9		6.9	150.0		150.0			12
.2	.3	.5				46.0	19.4	65.4			13
			13.0	10.0	23.0	123.0	30.0	153.0			14
						128.2	21.8	150.0			15
8.0		8.0				270.0		270.0		8.0	16
1.4		1.4	80.2		80.2	312.0		312.0			17
188.0	28.0	216.0	1,829.0	106.5	1,935.5	10,357.3	907.4	11,264.7	4.3	231.6	
2,353.1	204.9	2,558.0	66,313.3	438.1	66,751.4	70,099.0	4,702.7	74,771.7	2,230.6	2,630.8	
188.0	28.0	216.0	1,829.0	106.5	1,935.5	10,357.3	907.4	11,264.7	4.3	231.6	
2,541.1	232.9	2,774.0	610,142.3	544.6	610,686.9	80,426.3	5,610.1	86,036.4	2,234.9	2,871.4	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS.

[For explanation of this table, see pp. 178-180.]

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Ma-chinery and tools.	Fore-men' and in-struct-ors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
114.3	7.5	121.8	10	114.3	7.5	121.8	\$0.75	10	\$0.37½	10	Lessee.	Lessee.	Lessee.	1
361.3	.....	361.3	10	361.3	.....	361.3	1.10	10	.....	.....	Lessee.	Lessee.	Lessee.	
56.0	.....	56.0	10	42.0	.....	42.0	1.75	10	.....	.....	Lessee.	Lessee.	Lessee.	
168.1	.....	168.1	10	168.1	.....	168.1	1.25	10	.....	.....	Lessee.	Lessee.	Lessee.	
174.0	10.0	184.0	10	174.0	10.0	184.0	.33	10	.30	10	State.	State.	State.	
575.0	.....	575.0	10	403.0	.....	403.0	2.75	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
.....	25.0	25.0	10	.....	25.0	25.0	.....	.....	.50	10	State.	State.	State.	
55.0	4.0	59.0	10	55.0	4.0	59.0	.33	10	.30	10	State.	State.	State.	
4.0	.....	4.0	8	1.0	.....	1.0	4.00	8	.....	.....	Ter...	Ter...	Ter...	1
5.0	.....	5.0	8	1.2	.....	1.2	2.50	10	.....	.....	Ter...	Ter...	Ter...	
1.0	.....	1.0	8	.1	.....	.1	2.50	10	.....	.....	Ter...	Ter...	Ter...	
6.0	.....	6.0	8	2.5	.....	2.5	2.50	10	.....	.....	Ter...	Ter...	Ter...	

* From various States.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
ARIZONA—concluded.						
1	Territorial Prison	Ter.	S. U.	Electric light and power.	\$2,400	\$1,836
	do	Ter.	S. U.	Farming	380	245
	do	Ter.	S. U.	Mattresses	250	61
	do	Ter.	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.	200	153
	do	Ter.	S. U.	Wood, cut and sawed	2,160	181
	do	Ter.	P. W.	Brick	1,250	999
	do	Ter.	P. W.	Building trades	14,150	11,523
ARKANSAS.						
1	State Penitentiary	State.	Cont.	Brick	215,318	59,183
	do	State.	Cont.	Railroad building	235,950	100,700
	do	State.	P. A.	Farming	53,024	24,042
	do	State.	S. U.	Farming	35,000	15,876
CALIFORNIA.						
1	State Prison at Folsom	State.	P. A.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	64	49
	do	State.	P. A.	Boots and shoes	116	37
	do	State.	P. A.	Building trades	124	55
	do	State.	P. A.	Farming	897	806
	do	State.	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	21,673	43,889
	do	State.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	11,677	9,026
	do	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes	4,930	1,609
	do	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	9,293	4,022
	do	State.	S. U.	Farming	5,038	4,524
	do	State.	S. U.	Harness	280	196
	do	State.	S. U.	Ice, manufactured	2,400	737
	do	State.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	10,000	9,244
	do	State.	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.	455	233
	do	State.	P. W.	Building trades	18,781	10,326
2	State Prison at San Quentin	State.	P. A.	Bags	250,258	106,986
	do	State.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	2,637	1,922
	do	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes	8,038	3,289
	do	State.	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.	9,966	6,999
	do	State.	S. U.	Chairs, tables, etc.	679	610
	do	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	19,811	5,144
	do	State.	S. U.	Cooperage	352	198
	do	State.	S. U.	Farming	3,978	2,952
	do	State.	S. U.	Loading and unloading vessels.	2,417	2,059
	do	State.	S. U.	Locksmithing	360	275
	do	State.	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.	2,374	1,752
	do	State.	P. W.	Building trades	14,108	10,790
	do	State.	P. W.	Roads and highways	5,933	4,118
3	San Bernardino Co. Jail	Co.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	8,332	6,296
4	San Francisco Co. Jail No. 2.	Co. and city.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	1,500	1,212
	do	Co. and city.	S. U.	Boots and shoes	600	455
	do	Co. and city.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	1,200	455
	do	Co. and city.	P. W.	Building trades	2,900	2,348
	do	Co. and city.	P. W.	Roads and highways	2,000	1,875
5	Los Angeles City Jail	City.	P. W.	Roads and highways	12,012	9,729

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages.	Hrs.	Wages.	Hrs.				
5.0	5.0	8	2.0	2.0	\$3.00	8	Ter...	Ter...	Ter...	1
2.0	2.0	8	.5	.....	.5	2.00	10	.....	.....	Ter...	Ter...	Ter...	
1.0	1.0	8	.1	.....	.1	2.50	10	.....	.....	Ter...	Ter...	Ter...	
1.0	1.0	8	.2	.....	.2	2.50	10	.....	.....	Ter...	Ter...	Ter...	
2.0	2.0	8	.4	.....	.4	2.00	10	.....	.....	Ter...	Ter...	Ter...	
12.0	12.0	8	2.0	2.0	2.00	10	Ter...	Ter...	Ter...	1
72.0	72.0	8	18.9	.....	18.9	2.31½	9½	.....	.....	Ter...	Ter...	Ter...	
173.0	173.0	10	173.0	.....	173.0	1.10	10	.....	.....	State	State	State	
259.0	259.0	10	259.0	.....	259.0	1.25	10	.....	.....	State	State	State	
96.0	16.0	112.0	10	96.0	16.0	112.0	.75	10	\$0.40	10	State	State	State	
63.0	10.0	73.0	10	63.0	10.0	73.0	.75	10	.40	10	State	State	State	1
.22	8	.1	.....	.1	4.00	8	.....	.....	State	State	State	
.14	8	.1	.....	.1	2.50	10	.....	.....	State	State	State	
.33	8	.1	.....	.1	3.00	8	.....	.....	State	State	State	
4.2	4.2	8	1.6	.....	1.6	2.00	10	.....	.....	State	State	State	
288.9	288.9	8	89.4	89.4	2.00	10	State	State	State	1
31.2	31.2	8	7.3	.....	7.3	4.00	8	.....	.....	State	State	State	
4.8	4.8	8	2.6	.....	2.6	2.50	10	.....	.....	State	State	State	
13.7	13.7	8	6.5	.....	6.5	2.50	10	.....	.....	State	State	State	
23.8	23.8	8	9.2	.....	9.2	2.00	10	.....	.....	State	State	State	
1.0	1.0	8	.33	2.50	10	State	State	State	2
1.0	1.0	8	1.0	.....	1.0	3.00	10	.....	.....	State	State	State	
60.9	60.9	8	18.8	.....	18.8	2.00	10	.....	.....	State	State	State	
1.8	1.8	8	.4	.....	.4	2.50	10	.....	.....	State	State	State	
61.9	61.9	8	18.7	.....	18.7	2.15	9½	.....	.....	State	State	State	
759.5	759.5	7½	187.1	187.1	2.00	8	State	State	State	2
6.7	6.7	7½	1.7	.....	1.7	4.00	8	.....	.....	State	State	State	
16.0	16.0	7½	3.8	.....	3.8	3.00	8	.....	.....	State	State	State	
33.0	33.0	7½	8.2	.....	8.2	3.00	8	.....	.....	State	State	State	
3.0	3.0	7½	.7	.....	.7	3.00	8	.....	.....	State	State	State	
25.0	25.0	7½	6.0	6.0	3.00	8	State	State	State	3
1.0	1.0	7½	.2	.....	.2	3.00	8	.....	.....	State	State	State	
43.0	43.0	7½	6.4	.....	6.4	2.00	10	.....	.....	State	State	State	
14.6	14.6	7½	3.6	.....	3.6	2.00	8	.....	.....	State	State	State	
1.0	1.0	7½	.2	.....	.2	4.00	8	.....	.....	State	State	State	
8.7	8.7	7½	2.0	2.0	3.00	8	State	State	State	3
38.9	38.9	7½	9.7	.....	9.7	3.92½	8	.....	.....	State	State	State	
30.0	30.0	7½	7.2	.....	7.2	2.00	8	.....	.....	State	State	State	
21.4	21.4	6	17.3	.....	17.3	2.00	10	.....	.....	Co.	Co.	Co.	
4.0	4.0	8	1.0	.....	1.0	4.00	8	.....	.....	Co. and city.	Co. and city.	Co. and city.	
2.0	2.0	8	.55	3.00	8	Co. and city.	Co. and city.	Co. and city.	4
2.0	2.0	8	.5	.....	.5	3.00	8	.....	.....	Co. and city.	Co. and city.	Co. and city.	
8.0	8.0	8	2.1	.....	2.1	3.90½	8	.....	.....	Co. and city.	Co. and city.	Co. and city.	
11.0	11.0	8	2.7	.....	2.7	2.25	8	.....	.....	Co. and city.	Co. and city.	Co. and city.	
40.3	40.3	8	26.9	.....	26.9	1.50	10	.....	.....	City..	City..	City..	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
CALIFORNIA—concluded.						
6	Preston School of Industry.	State.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheel-wrighting.	\$1,200	\$721
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.	1,206	686
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	2,326	480
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.	7,622	1,235
	do.	State.	S. U.	Printing.	960	206
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.	1,272	643
7	Whittier State School.	State.	P. A.	Farming.	1,988	401
	do.	State.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheel-wrighting.	1,500	780
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.	3,209	684
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	6,471	2,295
	do.	State.	S. U.	Electric light and power.	3,300	790
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.	10,412	2,098
	do.	State.	S. U.	Printing.	3,600	616
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.	3,550	1,140
COLORADO,						
1	State Penitentiary.	State.	P. A.	Lime.	11,449	8,817
	do.	State.	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	1,445	1,095
	do.	State.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheel-wrighting.	10,000	7,829
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.	2,747	1,754
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	5,114	2,529
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.	4,042	3,504
	do.	State.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	8,555	6,061
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.	5,000	3,438
2	State Industrial School.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.	2,803	1,280
	do.	State.	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.	543	316
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	5,682	3,430
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.	5,995	3,066
	do.	State.	S. U.	Printing.	1,023	606
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.	737	528
3	State Reformatory.	State.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.	572	280
	do.	State.	P. A.	Farming.	3,007	2,086
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.	511	255
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	1,747	699
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.	11,318	7,831
	do.	State.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	7,000	2,250
CONNECTICUT.						
1	State Prison.	State.	Cont.	Boots and shoes.	280,000	42,560
	do.	State.	P. P.	Clothing, etc.	50,000	10,344
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.	1,800	1,000
2	Fairfield Co. Jail.	Co.	Cont.	Boots and shoes.	18,000	9,658
3	Hartford Co. Jail.	Co.	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.	18,000	16,268
4	Middlesex Co. Jail.	Co.	Cont.	Farming.	1,500	400
	do.	Co.	P. A.	Farming.	1,000	400
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Farming.	800	250
	do.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.	1,500	410
5	New Haven Co. Jail.	Co.	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.	94,500	27,038
6	Windham Co. Jail.	Co.	Cont.	Farming.	4,200	3,080
	do.	Co.	P. A.	Farming.	1,284	472
	do.	Co.	P. A.	Wood, cut and sawed.	1,284	86
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	200	86
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Farming.	1,425	472
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Wood, cut and sawed.	275	86
7	School for Boys.	State.	P. A.	Farming.	790	206
	do.	State.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.	16,375	9,579
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.	3,750	1,030
	do.	State.	S. U.	Printing.	450	206

a Part by State and part by contractors.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
3.0	3.0	6	2.1	.....	2.1	\$1.50	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	6
7.0	7.0	6	5.0	.....	5.0	.75	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
5.0	5.0	6	3.5	.....	3.5	.75	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
12.0	12.0	6	9.0	.....	9.0	.75	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
2.0	2.0	6	1.5	.....	1.5	.75	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
4.0	4.0	6	2.5	.....	2.5	1.12½	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
2.6	2.6	8	2.2	.....	2.2	.75	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
3.3	3.3	8	2.5	.....	2.5	1.00	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	7
4.2	4.2	8	3.0	.....	3.0	.75	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
11.5	6.8	18.3	8	7.0	4.6	11.6	.75	8	\$0.50	8	State.	State.	State.	
3.1	3.1	8	2.6	.....	2.6	1.00	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
13.5	13.5	8	11.5	.....	11.5	.75	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
3.5	3.5	8	2.7	.....	2.7	.75	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
6.8	6.8	8	5.0	.....	5.0	.75	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
99.2	99.2	7½	20.1	.....	20.1	2.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	1
7.1	7.1	7½	2.0	.....	2.0	2.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
13.5	13.5	7½	7.2	.....	7.2	4.00	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
15.5	15.5	7½	2.7	.....	2.7	3.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
15.3	15.3	7½	3.8	.....	3.8	3.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
66.2	66.2	7½	8.0	.....	8.0	2.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
42.1	42.1	7½	11.1	.....	11.1	2.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
16.5	16.5	7½	4.5	.....	4.5	2.80	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
7.0	7.0	5½	1.0	.....	1.0	3.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	2
5.0	5.0	5½	.3	.....	.3	3.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
13.0	13.0	5½	3.6	.....	3.6	3.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
17.9	17.9	5½	7.5	.....	7.5	2.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
4.0	4.0	5½	.5	.....	.5	4.00	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
2.5	2.5	5½	.5	.....	.5	4.00	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
1.4	1.4	8½	.4	.....	.4	3.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	3
5.8	5.8	8½	3.9	.....	3.9	2.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
1.6	1.6	8½	.3	.....	.3	3.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
7.2	7.2	8½	1.2	.....	1.2	3.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
27.0	27.0	8½	14.3	.....	14.3	2.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
4.9	4.9	8½	2.5	.....	2.5	2.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
215.0	215.0	9	108.0	.....	108.0	1.87	9	.....	.....	State.	(a)	State.	1
60.0	12.0	72.0	9	30.0	6.0	36.0	1.37	9	1.00	9	State.	State.	State.	
4.0	4.0	9	4.0	.....	4.0	1.50	9	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
47.0	47.0	10	25.0	.....	25.0	1.25	9	.....	.....	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	2
78.0	78.0	9	39.0	.....	39.0	1.50	10	.....	.....	Co.	Cont.	Cont.	3
2.0	2.0	8	1.3	.....	1.3	1.50	10	.....	.....	Co.	Co.	Co.	4
1.0	1.0	8	.7	.....	.7	1.50	10	.....	.....	Co.	Co.	Co.	
1.0	1.0	8	.7	.....	.7	1.50	10	.....	.....	Co.	Co.	Co.	
4.0	4.0	8	2.0	.....	2.0	1.50	10	.....	.....	Co.	Co.	Co.	
105.0	105.0	10	70.0	.....	70.0	1.25	10	.....	.....	Co.	Cont.	Cont.	5
16.0	16.0	9	8.0	.....	8.0	1.25	9	.....	.....	Cont.	Cont.	Co.	6
3.0	3.0	b 9	1.5	.....	1.5	1.25	9	.....	.....	Co.	Co.	Co.	
1.0	1.0	4	.5	.....	.5	1.25	9	.....	.....	Co.	Co.	Co.	
1.0	1.0	4	.5	.....	.5	1.25	9	.....	.....	Co.	Co.	Co.	
3.0	3.0	b 9	1.5	.....	1.5	1.25	9	.....	.....	Co.	Co.	Co.	
1.0	1.0	4	.5	.....	.5	1.25	9	.....	.....	Co.	Co.	Co.	
4.0	4.0	4	2.0	.....	2.0	.75	9	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	7
186.0	186.0	4	93.0	.....	93.0	.75	9	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
20.0	20.0	4	10.0	.....	10.0	.75	9	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
4.0	4.0	4	2.0	.....	2.0	.75	9	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	

b Dairy worker (1), 4 hours per day.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
DELAWARE.						
1	Newcastle Co. Workhouse..	Co....	P. A..	Farming.....	\$155	\$155
	do.....	Co....	P. A..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	620	614
	do.....	Co....	P. P..	Clothing, etc.....	50,000	12,814
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....	6,429	6,180
2	Ferris Industrial School.....	(a)	P. A..	Farming.....	1,504	828
	do.....	(a)	S. U..	Farming.....	1,504	828
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.						
1	Washington Asylum Workhouse.	City..	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	4,250	732
	do.....	City..	S. U..	Farming.....	6,523	2,440
	do.....	City..	P. W..	Building trades.....	7,000	6,100
	do.....	City..	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	27,850	22,908
2	Reform School.....	City(b)	P. A..	Boxes, paper.....	10,046	2,124
	do.....	City(b)	P. A..	Farming.....	185	110
	do.....	City(b)	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	1,500	979
	do.....	City(b)	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	3,300	1,652
	do.....	City(b)	S. U..	Farming.....	5,167	1,297
FLORIDA.						
1	State Prison System.....	Lessee	Lease.	Mining, phosphate.....	440,000	173,813
	do.....	Lessee	Lease.	Turpentine and rosin.....	400,000	258,015
2	Duval Co. Convict Camp.....	Lessee	Lease.	Turpentine and rosin.....	11,100	3,756
3	Escambia Co. Jail.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	7,500	6,990
4	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	12,000	14,085
5	Suwanee Co. Jail.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	3,750	2,921
GEORGIA.						
1	State Convict Camp at Albany.	Lessee	Lease.	Brick.....	50,000	14,374
2	State Convict Camp at Chattahoochee.	Lessee	Lease.	Brick.....	180,000	62,712
3	State Convict Camps at Cole City, Rising Fawn, and Sugar Hill.	Lessee	Lease.	Mining, coal (c).....	273,263	101,774
4	State Convict Camp at Durham.	Lessee	Lease.	Mining, coal.....	244,221	136,710
5	State Convict Camp at Egypt.	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....	25,257	14,321
6	State Convict Camp at Fargo.	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....	100,000	111,338
7	State Convict Camp at Heartsease.	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....	51,711	17,780
8	State Convict Camps at Jakin and Blakely.	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....	100,990	31,824
9	State Convict Camp at Lela.	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....	26,667	15,600
10	State Convict Camp at Lookout Mountain.	Lessee	Lease.	Mining, coal.....	77,500	29,702
11	State Convict Camp at Pitts and Worth.	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....	161,397	48,048
12	State Convict Camp at Savannah.	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....	116,667	31,200
13	State Convict Camp at Worth.	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....	130,000	24,336
14	State Convict Farm.....	State.	P. A..	Farming.....	25,601	9,922
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	10,602	4,961
15	Baldwin Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	6,000	3,848
16	Bibb Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	65,000	46,800
17	Burke Co. Convict Camps (3).	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	14,640	10,296

a Private, with assistance by county

b City institution, under the management of the United States Department of Justice.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
1.0		1.0	8	0.5	0.5	\$1.00	8			Co.	Co.	Co.	1	
6.5		6.5	8	2.0	2.0	1.00	8			Co.	Co.	Co.		
98.6	2.0	100.6	8	30.0	1.0	1.35	8	\$1.00	8	Co.	Cont.	Cont.		
47.8	16.0	63.8	8	16.0	4.0	20.0	1.00	8	1.00	8	Co.	Co.	Co.	
22.5		22.5	6½	9.3		9.3	.46	10			Inst.	Inst.	Inst.	2
22.5		22.5	6½	9.3		9.3	.46	10			Inst.	Inst.	Inst.	
	5.0	5.0	8		4.0	4.0			.75	10	City.	City.	City.	1
16.0		16.0	8	8.0		8.0	1.25	10			City.	City.	City.	
16.0		16.0	8	8.0		8.0	2.50	8			City.	City.	City.	
83.0		83.0	8	62.7		62.7	1.49½	10			City.	City.	City.	
70.0		70.0	4	2.0	14.0	16.0	2.00	9	.83	9	City.	City.	City.	2
6.0		6.0	4	.6		.6	1.50	10			City.	City.	City.	
20.0		20.0	4	4.0		4.0	2.00	10			City.	City.	City.	
30.0		30.0	4	9.0		9.0	1.50	10			City.	City.	City.	
30.0		30.0	4	8.4		8.4	1.26	10			City.	City.	City.	
375.0		375.0	10	562.5		562.5	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	1
556.7		556.7	10	835.0		835.0	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	
19.5		19.5	10	12.0		12.0	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	2
33.5		33.5	10	22.3		22.3	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	3
36.0		36.0	10	36.0		36.0	1.25	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	4
14.0		14.0	10	9.3		9.3	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	5
56.0		56.0	10	61.0		61.0	.75	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	1
182.0		182.0	10	201.0		201.0	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	2
212.0		212.0	10	233.0		233.0	1.40	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	3
401.0		401.0	10	441.0		441.0	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	4
46.0		46.0	10	51.0		51.0	.90	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	5
326.0		326.0	10	358.0		358.0	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	6
52.0		52.0	10	57.0		57.0	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	7
93.0		93.0	10	102.0		102.0	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	8
45.0		45.0	10	50.0		50.0	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	9
62.0		62.0	10	68.0		68.0	1.40	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	
140.0		140.0	10	154.0		154.0	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	11
90.0		90.0	10	100.0		100.0	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	12
71.0		71.0	10	78.0		78.0	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	13
76.0	36.0	112.0	10	46.0	22.0	68.0	.50	10	.40	10	State.	State.	State.	14
39.0	19.0	58.0	10	23.0	11.0	34.0	.50	10	.40	10	State.	State.	State.	
16.5		16.5	10	16.5		16.5	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	15
136.0		136.0	10	150.0		150.0	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	16
40.0		40.0	10	44.0		44.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	17

*Including mining and smelting iron ore.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
GEORGIA—concluded.						
18	Chatham Co. Convict Camps (3).	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	\$105,576	\$76,440
19	Chatham Co. Convict Farm.	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....	8,646	5,382
20	Decatur Co. Convict Camp.	Lessee	Lease.	Farming.....	1,770	2,746
	do.....	Lessee	Lease.	Turpentine and rosin.....	13,500	5,491
21	DeKalb Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	10,000	4,976
22	Dougherty Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	15,000	8,648
23	Early Co. Convict Camp.....	Lessee	Lease.	Turpentine and rosin.....	12,950	4,680
24	Floyd Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	20,000	16,302
25	Fulton Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....	2,274	2,504
	do.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	94,120	82,632
26	Glynn Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	19,000	13,728
27	Lowndes Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	14,000	7,130
28	Muscogee Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	18,947	13,020
29	Richmond Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. A..	Farming.....	6,000	1,716
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....	8,700	1,716
	do.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	43,080	20,592
30	Atlanta City Stockade.....	City..	S. U..	Farming.....	1,575	6,298
	do.....	City..	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	66,426	43,385
IDAHO.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	800	622
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	1,200	801
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	11,167	4,032
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	3,000	1,750
ILLINOIS.						
1	Southern Penitentiary.....	State.	P. A..	Brick.....	27,019	15,911
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	17,219	12,657
	do.....	State.	P. P..	Hosiery, etc.....	200,000	38,175
	do.....	State.	P. P..	Stove hollow ware.....	100,000	26,881
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	8,333	2,170
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	2,400	807
2	State Penitentiary.....	State.	P. P..	Boots and shoes.....	990,431	75,396
	do.....	State.	P. P..	Brooms and brushes.....	81,000	14,060
	do.....	State.	P. P..	Chairs, tables, etc.....	359,784	91,773
	do.....	State.	P. P..	Cooperage.....	146,899	24,720
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	7,183	2,997
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	15,921	1,623
	do.....	State.	P. W..	Building trades.....	18,732	2,332
3	Chicago House of Correction	City..	Cont..	Baskets, willow ware, etc.....	10,467	5,229
	do.....	City..	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....	80,185	30,009
	do.....	City..	Cont..	Chairs, tables, etc.....	100	85
	do.....	City..	Cont..	Hosiery, etc.....	7,709	365
	do.....	City..	P. A..	Hammocks.....	511	261
	do.....	City..	S. U..	Brick.....	24,804	36,696
	do.....	City..	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	7,550	3,262
	do.....	City..	S. U..	Farming.....	3,274	3,131
	do.....	City..	S. U..	Laundry work.....	5,862	3,262
	do.....	City..	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	2,500	7,339
	do.....	City..	P. W..	Building trades.....	5,305	3,914
4	Peoria House of Correction.	City..	P. A..	Brick.....	5,500	3,672
	do.....	City..	P. A..	Brooms and brushes.....	4,383	3,060
5	Quincy House of Correction.	City..	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	2,471	2,188
6	State Reformatory.....	State.	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....	4,850	1,545
	do.....	State.	Cont..	Picture moldings.....	12,000	7,725
	do.....	State.	P. P..	Chairs, tables, etc.....	22,819	11,201
	do.....	State.	P. P..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	32,061	16,686

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
223.0		223.0	10	245.0		245.0	\$1.00	10			Co...	Co...	Co...	18
62.0	35.0	97.0	10	12.0	7.0	19.0	1.00	10	\$0.75	10	Co...	Co...	Co...	19
8.0		8.0	10	8.0		8.0	1.10	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	20
16.0		16.0	10	16.0		16.0	1.10	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	
16.0		16.0	10	16.0		16.0	1.00	10			Co...	Co...	Co...	21
25.0		25.0	10	28.0		28.0	1.00	10			Co...	Co...	Co...	22
18.0		18.0	10	15.0		15.0	1.00	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	23
47.5		47.5	10	52.3		52.3	1.00	10			Co...	Co...	Co...	24
8.0		8.0	10	8.0		8.0	1.00	10			Co...	Co...	Co...	25
264.0		264.0	10	264.0		264.0	1.00	10			Co...	Co...	Co...	
40.0		40.0	10	44.0		44.0	1.00	10			Co...	Co...	Co...	26
21.0		21.0	10	23.0		23.0	1.00	10			Co...	Co...	Co...	27
38.0		38.0	10	42.0		42.0	1.00	10			Co...	Co...	Co...	28
5.0		5.0	10	5.5		5.5	1.00	10			Co...	Co...	Co...	29
5.0		5.0	10	5.5		5.5	1.00	10			Co...	Co...	Co...	
60.0		60.0	10	66.0		66.0	1.00	10			Co...	Co...	Co...	
	40.5	40.5	10		40.5	40.5			.50	10	City..	City..	City..	30
155.0		155.0	10	155.0		155.0	.90	10			City..	City..	City..	
3.0		3.0	8	1.0		1.0	2.50	9			State..	State..	State..	1
3.0		3.0	8	1.6		1.6	2.00	9			State..	State..	State..	
16.0		16.0	8	12.0		12.0	1.50	10			State..	State..	State..	
6.0		6.0	8	2.5		2.5	2.50	8			State..	State..	State..	
30.8		30.8	9	30.0		30.0	1.35	10			State..	State..	State..	1
54.6		54.6	9	40.0		40.0	2.00	8			State..	State..	State..	
322.5		322.5	9	20.0	180.0	200.0	1.50	10	.70	10	State..	State..	State..	
188.0		188.0	9	112.0		112.0	1.50	10			State..	Cont..	Cont..	
8.8		8.8	9	6.0		6.0	1.50	10			State..	State..	State..	
5.2		5.2	9	3.0		3.0	1.00	10			State..	State..	State..	
288.5		288.5	8	100.0	44.0	144.0	2.00	8	1.00	8	Cont..	Cont..	Cont..	2
52.5		52.5	8	26.0		26.0	1.75	8			Cont..	Cont..	Cont..	
460.4	18.0	478.4	8	164.0	10.0	174.0	1.734	8	1.15	8	Cont..	Cont..	Cont..	
92.0		92.0	8	40.0		40.0	2.00	8			Cont..	Cont..	Cont..	
9.7		9.7	8	2.0	4.0	6.0	2.10	8	1.35	8	State..	State..	State..	
9.2		9.2	8	4.0		4.0	1.35	8			State..	State..	State..	
4.4		4.4	8	3.7		3.7	2.02	8			State..	State..	State..	
30.7		30.7	84	12.0		12.0	1.664	10			City..	Cont..	Cont..	3
224.5		224.5	84	70.0		70.0	1.644	10			City..	Cont..	Cont..	
.3		.3	84	.2		.2	2.00	10			City..	Cont..	Cont..	
5.4		5.4	84		2.0	2.0			.70	10	Cont..	Cont..	Cont..	
2.9		2.9	84		1.0	1.0			1.00	10	City..	City..	City..	
130.7		130.7	84	45.0		45.0	2.50	8			City..	City..	City..	
16.5	3.0	19.5	84	1.0	8.0	9.0	2.50	10	1.25	10	City..	City..	City..	
15.5		15.5	84	8.0		8.0	1.50	10			City..	City..	City..	
3.2	28.0	31.2	84	1.0	10.0	11.0	2.50	10	1.00	10	City..	City..	City..	
18.8		18.8	84	9.0		9.0	2.50	8			City..	City..	City..	
17.3		17.3	84	10.0		10.0	1.50	10			City..	City..	City..	4
16.0		16.0	8	7.5		7.5	2.00	10			City..	City..	City..	
13.6		13.6	8	5.0		5.0	2.50	10			City..	City..	City..	5
7.4		7.4	10	7.0		7.0	1.50	10			City..	City..	City..	
10.1		10.1	8		5.0	5.0			1.00	8	State..	Cont..	Cont..	6
53.7		53.7	8	25.0		25.0	1.00	8			State..	Cont..	Cont..	
75.2		75.2	8	3.0	25.0	28.0	2.50	8	1.15	8	State..	State..	Cont..	
113.2		113.2	8	18.0		18.0	3.00	8			State..	State..	Cont..	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
ILLINOIS—concluded.						
6	State Reformatory.....	State	S. U.	Chairs, tables, etc.....	\$5,362	\$1,545
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	17,876	6,798
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	7,613	3,080
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....	23,420	14,214
INDIANA.						
1	Industrial School for Girls and Women's Prison.	State	P. P.	Carriages and wagons.....	124	56
	do.....	State	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.....	111	18
	do.....	State	P. P.	Clothing, etc.....	78	42
	do.....	State	P. P.	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.....	979	1,746
	do.....	State	P. P.	Laundry work.....	2,516	1,947
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	4,237	1,530
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	514	309
2	Reformatory.....	State	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.....	175,000	32,675
	do.....	State	Cont.	Iron and steel, chains.....	67,860	35,112
	do.....	State	Cont.	Stove hollow ware.....	129,690	62,960
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	6,380	3,686
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	980	924
3	State Prison.....	State	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.....	115,485	22,774
	do.....	State	Cont.	Clothing, etc.....	136,500	22,818
	do.....	State	Cont.	Cooperage.....	114,848	28,251
	do.....	State	Cont.	Cotton and woolen goods.....	106,750	6,375
	do.....	State	Cont.	Gloves and mittens.....	33,750	8,136
	do.....	State	Cont.	Hosiery, etc.....	62,795	5,855
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	9,515	3,622
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	3,094	1,556
	do.....	State	S. U.	Tobacco and cigars.....	2,623	435
4	Marion Co. Workhouse.....	Co.	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	71	54
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	322	478
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Farming.....	2,094	622
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.....	402	118
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	2,406	1,433
5	Reform School for Boys.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	3,856	2,639
	do.....	State	S. U.	Brick.....	2,400	1,564
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	7,628	1,604
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	11,829	5,508
	do.....	State	S. U.	Printing.....	1,502	1,299
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....	23,746	5,769
IOWA.						
1	Penitentiary at Anamosa.....	State	Cont.	Cooperage.....	23,347	10,718
	do.....	State	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	1,600	1,386
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	955	616
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	12,281	5,942
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	6,489	3,234
	do.....	State	S. U.	Printing.....	846	770
	do.....	State	S. U.	Soap.....	335	308
	do.....	State	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	240	215
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....	57,219	36,960
2	Penitentiary at Fort Madison.	State	Cont.	Agricultural hand tools.....	225,000	45,492
	do.....	State	Cont.	Buttons.....	29,820	12,388
	do.....	State	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.....	90,000	28,611
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	4,432	2,313
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	1,589	746
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....	14,000	5,086

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.		
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.					
8.3		8.3	8	2.0	2.0	\$2.50	8				State.	State.	State.	6	
35.7		35.7	8	6.0	16.0	2.00	8	\$1.00	8	State.	State.	State.	State.		
21.1		21.1	8	8.0	8.0	1.25	8				State.	State.	State.		
46.2		46.2	8	23.0	23.0	2.00	8				State.	State.	State.		
	0.3	.3	6		.3			.90	9	State.	State.	State.		1	
	.1	.1	6		.1			1.05	10	State.	State.	State.			
	.2	.2	9		.1			1.50	10	State.	State.	State.			
	12.5	12.5	9		6.3			1.00	10	State.	State.	State.			
	11.0	11.0	9		7.0	7.0		1.00	10	State.	State.	State.		2	
	11.0	11.0	9		5.5	5.5		1.00	10	State.	State.	State.			
	2.0	2.0	4		2.0	2.0		1.25	10		State.	State.	State.		
196.4		196.4	8	98.2	98.2	1.35	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.			
164.4		164.4	8	95.0	95.0	1.50	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.		3	
255.4		255.4	8	127.7	127.7	2.00	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.			
19.0		19.0	8	10.0	10.0	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.			
6.0		6.0	8	3.0	3.0	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.			
99.4		99.4	9	65.6	65.6	1.19	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.		4	
98.9		98.9	9	90.0	90.0	.87	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.			
98.6		98.6	9	65.0	65.0	1.50	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.			
44.9		44.9	9	40.0	40.0	.55	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.			
21.8		21.8	9	18.0	18.0	1.56	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.		5	
32.2		32.2	9	30.3	30.3	.66	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.			
25.5		25.5	9	12.5	12.5	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.			
15.9		15.9	8	8.0	8.0	.75	10			State.	State.	State.			
3.0		3.0	9	1.5	1.5	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.		6	
1.2		1.2	7	.3	.3	.75	9			Co....	Co....	Co....			
	8.0	8.0	7		3.0	3.0		.66	9	Co....	Co....	Co....			
3.0		3.0	9	3.0	3.0	.75	10			Co....	Co....	Co....			
1.0		1.0	7	.5	.5	1.00	9			Co....	Co....	Co....		7	
39.8		39.8	7	8.0	8.0	.75	9			Co....	Co....	Co....			
16.5		16.5	8	8.2	8.2	1.33	10			State.	State.	State.			
7.5		7.5	8	3.2	3.2	1.60	8			State.	State.	State.			
18.0		18.0	8	6.0	6.0	1.00	9			State.	State.	State.		8	
114.5		114.5	8	22.9	22.9	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.			
19.2		19.2	8	4.8	4.8	1.12	10			State.	State.	State.			
17.0		17.0	8	7.8	7.8	2.78	9			State.	State.	State.			
29.0		29.0	10	29.0	29.0	1.20	10			Cont..	Cont..	Cont..		9	
3.0		3.0	10	1.5	1.5	3.00	10			State.	State.	State.			
2.0		2.0	10	2.0	2.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.			
18.0	12.6	30.6	10	18.0	12.6	.75	10		.50	10	State.	State.	State.		
14.0		14.0	10	14.0	14.0	.75	10			State.	State.	State.		10	
4.0		4.0	10	2.0	2.0	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.			
2.0		2.0	10	1.0	1.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.			
1.0		1.0	10	.5	.5	1.40	10			State.	State.	State.			
153.7		153.7	10	86.0	86.0	1.39	10			State.	State.	State.		11	
148.3		148.3	10	74.0	74.0	2.00	10			Cont..	Cont..	Cont..			
51.9		51.9	10	34.0	34.0	1.25	10			Cont..	Cont..	Cont..			
124.5		124.5	10	62.0	62.0	1.50	10			Cont..	Cont..	Cont..			
10.1		10.1	10	5.0	5.0	1.57	10			State.	State.	State.		12	
3.3		3.3	10	3.2	3.2	.75	10			State.	State.	State.			
19.0		19.0	10	9.5	9.5	1.75	10			State.	State.	State.			

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and Institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
IOWA—concluded.						
3	State Industrial School for Boys.	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	\$4,068	\$1,540
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	9,610	3,465
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	13,344	5,390
	do.	State.	S. U.	Harness.....	624	462
	do.	State.	S. U.	Printing.....	587	462
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.	14,120	6,622
KANSAS.						
1	State Industrial Reformatory.	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	724	464
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.	1,396	969
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing.....	9,594	4,437
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	7,497	3,476
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.	37,293	20,471
2	State Penitentiary.	State.	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.	75,850	27,937
	do.	State.	P. A.	Binding twine.	219,599	39,910
	do.	State.	S. U.	Brick.....	21,343	12,664
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	7,380	4,960
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	7,418	3,569
	do.	State.	S. U.	Mining, coal.	151,443	104,994
	do.	State.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	7,197	5,756
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.	10,250	6,217
	do.	State.	P. W.	Roads and highways.	11,000	3,838
3	Boys' Industrial School.	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	1,011	243
	do.	State.	P. A.	Harness.....	625	462
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.	1,000	770
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	6,281	3,234
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	335	104
	do.	State.	S. U.	Harness.....	175	87
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.	1,250	1,001
KENTUCKY.						
1	Branch Penitentiary.	State.	Cont.	Boots and shoes.	390,000	34,100
	do.	State.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes.	77,500	23,250
	do.	State.	Cont.	Harness.....	118,300	25,833
	do.	State.	Cont.	Stove hollow ware.	36,200	11,022
	do.	State.	S. U.	Teaming.....	2,333	2,333
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.	4,817	3,110
2	Penitentiary.	State.	Cont.	Boots and shoes.	390,000	138,192
	do.	State.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes.	60,000	23,175
	do.	State.	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.	400,000	144,071
	do.	State.	Cont.	Clothing, etc.	2,800	2,145
	do.	State.	P. A.	Laundry work.	971	700
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	500	150
3	Houses of Reform.	State.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.	4,372	781
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	4,800	2,078
LOUISIANA.						
1	State Penitentiary.	State.	P. A.	Clothing, etc.	325	155
	do.	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	67,408	110,051
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	19,000	15,500
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	15,650	25,188
	do.	State.	P. W.	Levee building.	180,000	120,727
MAINE.						
1	State Prison.	State.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes.	28,423	15,470
	do.	State.	P. A.	Carriages and wagons.	40,000	20,400
	do.	State.	P. A.	Chairs, tables, etc.	610	426
	do.	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	2,172	530
	do.	State.	P. A.	Harness.....	45,000	17,000

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
20.0		20.0	5	20.0		20.0	\$0.50	10			State.	State.	State.	3
45.0		45.0	5	45.0		45.0	.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
70.0		70.0	5	70.0		70.0	.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.0		2.0	5	2.0		2.0	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.0		2.0	5	2.0		2.0	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
54.5		54.5	5	54.5		54.5	.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
4.0		4.0	8	2.0		2.0	.75	8			State.	State.	State.	1
5.0		5.0	8	2.5		2.5	1.25	8			State.	State.	State.	
23.0		23.0	8	11.5		11.5	1.25	8			State.	State.	State.	
30.0		30.0	8	15.0		15.0	.75	8			State.	State.	State.	
88.3		88.3	8	44.2		44.2	1.50	8			State.	State.	State.	
155.0		155.0	10	52.0		52.0	1.75	10			State.	Cont.	Cont.	2
95.0		95.0	10	65.0		65.0	2.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
55.0		55.0	10	27.5		27.5	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
18.2	6.8	25.0	10	9.0	3.5	12.5	1.50	10	\$0.75	10	State.	State.	State.	
31.0		31.0	10	15.5		15.5	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
380.0		380.0	10	190.0		190.0	1.80	10			State.	State.	State.	
25.0		25.0	10	12.5		12.5	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
27.0		27.0	10	13.5		13.5	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
20.0		20.0	10	10.0		10.0	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.1		2.1	4	2.1		2.1	.75	9			State.	State.	State.	3
4.0		4.0	4	4.0		4.0	.75	9			State.	State.	State.	
4.0		4.0	4	4.0		4.0	1.25	9			State.	State.	State.	
22.0		22.0	4	22.0		22.0	1.00	9			State.	State.	State.	
.9		.9	4	.9		.9	.75	9			State.	State.	State.	
.8		.8	4	.8		.8	.75	9			State.	State.	State.	
6.4		6.4	4	6.4		6.4	1.00	9			State.	State.	State.	
172.0		172.0	10	90.0		90.0	1.10	9			State.	Cont.	Cont.	1
62.0		62.0	10	30.0		30.0	2.25	9			State.	Cont.	Cont.	
137.0		137.0	10	60.0		60.0	1.25	9			State.	Cont.	Cont.	
47.0		47.0	10	20.0		20.0	1.60	9			State.	Cont.	Cont.	
22.0		22.0	10	10.0		10.0	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
20.0		20.0	10	10.0		10.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
305.0		305.0	10	230.0		230.0	1.75	9			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	2
65.0		65.0	10	30.0		30.0	2.25	9			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
640.0	27.0	667.0	10	325.0	15.0	340.0	1.40	10	.75	10	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
	10.0	40.0	10		5.0	5.0			1.25	9	State.	Cont.	Cont.	
	11.0	11.0	10		3.0	3.0			.75	10	State.	State.	State.	
	3.0	3.0	10		.5	.5			1.00	10	State.	State.	State.	
10.0		10.0	4	4.5		4.5	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	3
80.0		80.0	4	20.0		20.0	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
1.0		1.0	10	1.0		1.0			.50	10	State.	State.	State.	1
473.4		473.4	10	473.4		473.4	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
50.0	25.0	75.0	10	50.0	25.0	75.0	.75	10	.50	10	State.	State.	State.	
108.3		108.3	10	108.3		108.3	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
315.0		315.0	10	315.0		315.0	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
40.3		40.3	10	26.0		26.0	1.75	9			State.	State.	State.	1
49.0		49.0	10	24.0		24.0	2.62	9			State.	State.	State.	
1.0		1.0	10	.5		.5	2.50	9			State.	State.	State.	
3.2		3.2	10	1.7		1.7	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
44.0		44.0	10	20.0		20.0	2.50	9			State.	State.	State.	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
MAINE—concluded.						
1	State Prison.....	State	P. A..	Wood, cut and sawed.....	\$1,965	\$708
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	3,192	1,186
	do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....	300	77
2	Androscoggin Co. Jail.....	Co.	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....	23,868	5,467
3	Cumberland Co. Jail.....	Co.	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....	112,800	19,035
	do.....	Co.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	1,200	575
4	Penobscot Co. Jail.....	Co.	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....	18,600	3,660
	do.....	Co.	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....	29,280	3,206
5	York Co. Jail.....	Co.	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....	21,900	3,350
6	Industrial School for Girls.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	2,945	2,295
7	State School for Boys.....	State	P. A..	Farming.....	888	250
	do.....	State	P. P..	Chairs, tables, etc.....	19,500	4,774
	do.....	State	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	580	145
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	1,735	488
	do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....	8,223	699
MARYLAND.						
1	House of Correction.....	State	Cont..	Baskets, willow ware, etc....	10,000	4,517
	do.....	State	Cont..	Building trades.....	14,280	11,780
	do.....	State	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....	46,350	29,842
	do.....	State	Cont..	Mats and matting.....	65,000	34,085
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	1,993	493
	do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....	3,940	3,049
2	Penitentiary.....	State	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....	398,198	65,876
	do.....	State	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....	300,000	129,270
	do.....	State	Cont..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	112,000	28,669
	do.....	State	Cont..	Stove hollow ware.....	112,838	25,759
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	3,860	1,581
	do.....	State	S. U..	Soap.....	591	247
3	Baltimore City Jail.....	City	Cont..	Baskets, willow ware, etc....	40,000	16,270
	do.....	City	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....	30,717	15,365
	do.....	City	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	801	657
	do.....	City	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	2,313	1,031
	do.....	City	S. U..	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	418	263
4	House of Reformation for Colored Boys.....	State ^b	P. A..	Farming.....	944	961
	do.....	State ^b	P. P..	Chairs, tables, etc.....	7,275	2,056
	do.....	State ^b	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	576	465
	do.....	State ^b	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	2,046	558
	do.....	State ^b	S. U..	Farming.....	4,687	3,844
5	House of Refuge.....	State ^b	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....	22,000	6,342
	do.....	State ^b	P. A..	Farming.....	751	230
	do.....	State ^b	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	3,176	1,268
6	Industrial Home for Colored Girls.....	State ^b	P. P..	Clothing, etc.....	10,148	1,332
	do.....	State ^b	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	936	601
7	St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys.....	State ^b	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....	30,000	6,992
	do.....	State ^b	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....	60,345	10,716
	do.....	State ^b	P. A..	Farming.....	7,039	c 2,304
	do.....	State ^b	P. A..	Printing.....	2,372	1,900
	do.....	State ^b	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	8,128	1,368
	do.....	State ^b	S. U..	Farming.....	7,810	d 2,320
	do.....	State ^b	S. U..	Hosiery, etc.....	347	171
	do.....	State ^b	S. U..	Printing.....	406	379
	do.....	State ^b	P. W..	Building trades.....	1,854	941

^a Instructor is a convict.^b And city of Baltimore.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
4.0		4.0	10	1.7		1.7	\$1.25	9			State.	State.	State.	1
2.0	5.0	7.0	10	2.0	2.5	4.5	1.00	10	\$0.75	10	State.	State.	State.	
.5		.5	10	.3		.3	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
39.0		39.0	9	13.0		13.0	1.50	10			Co.	Cont.	Cont.	2
90.0		90.0	9	45.0		45.0	1.50	10			Co.	Cont.	Cont.	3
	3.0	3.0	9		1.5	1.5			1.25	9	Co.	Co.	Co.	
29.0		29.0	10	8.0		8.0	1.50	10			Co.	Cont.	Cont.	4
12.0		12.0	10	6.0		6.0	1.75	10			Co.	Cont.	Cont.	
33.0		33.0	9	8.0		8.0	1.50	10			Co.	Cont.	Cont.	5
	57.0	57.0	5		15.0	15.0			1.00	10		State.	State.	6
1.6		1.6	10	.7		.7	1.20	10			State.	State.	State.	7
77.0		77.0	4	26.0		26.0	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.7		2.7	4	.7		.7	1.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
12.0		12.0	4		4.0	4.0			1.00	10	State.	State.	State.	
4.7		4.7	10	2.0		2.0	1.20	10			State.	State.	State.	
15.0		15.0	8	11.0		11.0	1.50	9			State.	Cont.	Cont.	1
25.0		25.0	9	20.0		20.0	1.25	9			State.	Cont.	Cont.	
134.0	17.0	151.0	8	67.0	8.5	75.5	1.50	9	1.00	9	State.	Cont.	Cont.	
166.0		166.0	8	83.0		83.0	1.50	9			State.	Cont.	Cont.	
1.2		1.2	8	1.0		1.0	2.00	10			State.	State.	(a)	
15.0		15.0	9	11.0		11.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
201.0		201.0	8	150.0		150.0	1.50	9			State.	Cont.	Cont.	2
353.0	50.0	412.0	8	265.0	44.0	309.0	1.50	9	1.00	9	State.	Cont.	Cont.	
91.0		91.0	8	68.0		68.0	1.60	10			State.	Cont.	Cont.	
43.0		43.0	8	32.0		32.0	2.75	9			State.	Cont.	Cont.	
4.0		4.0	8	3.0		3.0	2.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
1.0		1.0	8	.8		.8	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
118.0		118.0	8	59.0		59.0	1.05	10			City.	Cont.	Cont.	3
78.0		78.0	8	39.0		39.0	1.50	10			City.	Cont.	Cont.	
3.0		3.0	8	1.5		1.5	1.50	9			City.	City.	City.	
	8.0	8.0	8		4.0	4.0			1.00	10	City.	City.	City.	
2.0		2.0	8	1.0		1.0	1.00	10			City.	City.	City.	
8.0		8.0	7	4.0		4.0	1.00	10			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	4
86.0		86.0	4	22.0		22.0	.67	10			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
8.0		8.0	4	2.0		2.0	1.50	9			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
8.0		8.0	4	2.0		2.0	2.00	10			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
32.0		32.0	7	16.0		16.0	1.00	10			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
94.0		94.0	5	24.0		24.0	1.50	9			State.	Cont.	Cont.	5
4.0		4.0	5	1.0		1.0	1.50	10			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
13.0		13.0	5	4.0		4.0	2.00	10			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
	18.0	18.0	6		6.0	6.0			1.00	9	State ^b	Cont.	Cont.	6
	9.0	9.0	6		3.0	3.0			1.00	10	State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
90.0		90.0	4	23.0		23.0	2.00	9			State ^b	Cont.	Cont.	7
179.0		179.0	4	47.0		47.0	1.50	9			State ^b	Cont.	Cont.	
2.0		2.0	4	1.3		1.3	1.38	10			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
15.0		15.0	4	5.0		5.0	2.50	9			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
18.0		18.0	4	5.0		5.0	2.00	10			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
5.0		5.0	4	1.2		1.2	1.00	10			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
4.0		4.0	4	1.0		1.0	1.25	10			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
5.0		5.0	4	1.0		1.0	2.50	9			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	
8.0		8.0	4	2.0		2.0	2.75	8			State ^b	State ^b	State ^b	

* Including \$2,156 paid to 5 farm hands who acted as instructors as well as laborers.

* Including \$2,156 paid to 7 farm hands who act as instructors as well as laborers.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
MASSACHUSETTS.						
1	Reformatory	State.	P. A.	Blacksmithing and wheel-wrighting.	\$1,985	\$964
	do.	State.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.	144,648	29,560
	do.	State.	P. A.	Building trades.	1,900	964
	do.	State.	P. A.	Chairs, tables, etc.	41,706	7,497
	do.	State.	P. A.	Printing.	419	214
	do.	State.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.	5,900	2,249
	do.	State.	S. U.	Cotton and woolen goods.	65,485	22,491
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.	9,943	2,433
	do.	State.	S. U.	Printing.	5,050	2,570
2	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State.	P. A.	Clothing, etc.	38,205	9,104
	do.	State.	P. A.	Farming.	1,871	207
	do.	State.	P. A.	Laundry work.	4,131	3,481
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	7,286	2,151
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.	1,486	329
3	State Farm.	State.	P. A.	Chairs, tables, etc.	13,842	3,672
	do.	State.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.	28,351	15,851
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.	38,783	23,141
4	State Prison.	State.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.	216,326	30,378
	do.	State.	P. A.	Boxes, paper.	996	268
	do.	State.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes.	16,031	4,954
	do.	State.	P. A.	Harness.	16,619	7,766
	do.	State.	P. A.	Trunks and valises.	6,470	2,114
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.	19,354	7,320
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boxes, paper.	7,896	2,164
	do.	State.	S. U.	Brooms and brushes.	1,987	629
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	32,430	6,485
	do.	State.	S. U.	Cotton and woolen goods.	7,975	4,003
	do.	State.	S. U.	Harness.	2,066	986
	do.	State.	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.	5,134	1,864
	do.	State.	S. U.	Trunks and valises.	49	19
5	Berkshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.	3,332	3,425
6	Bristol Co. Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.	Co.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.	31,062	11,628
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.	708	230
7	Essex Co. House of Correction at Ipswich.	Co.	S. U.	Farming.	1,923	1,049
8	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence.	Co.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.	6,497	3,856
9	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Salem.	Co.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.	11,250	3,750
10	Franklin Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. A.	Farming.	800	750
	do.	Co.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.	3,600	1,800
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Farming.	400	375
11	Hampden Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. P.	Umbrellas.	20,000	10,500
12	Hampshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.	4,500	1,318
13	Middlesex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Cambridge.	Co.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes.	14,856	9,500
	do.	Co.	P. A.	Mats and matting.	4,152	3,000
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Brooms and brushes.	2,496	1,475
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Mats and matting.	688	400
14	Middlesex Co. Jail at Lowell.	Co.	P. A.	Cotton waste.	16,882	3,856
15	Norfolk Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.	5,993	5,600
16	Plymouth Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.	4,431	1,542

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
4.0		4.0	7	1.5		1.5	\$3.00	10				State.	State.	1
166.0		166.0	7	60.0		60.0	2.30	10				State.	State.	
4.0		4.0	7	1.5		1.5	3.00	10				State.	State.	
52.0		52.0	7	20.0		20.0	1.75	10				State.	State.	
1.0		1.0	7	.3		.3	3.00	10				State.	State.	
32.0		32.0	7		12.0	12.0			\$0.70	8		State.	State.	
172.0		172.0	7	45.0	15.0	60.0	1.75	10	.75	10		State.	State.	
20.0		20.0	7	10.0		10.0	1.25	11				State.	State.	
12.0		12.0	7	4.0		4.0	3.00	10				State.	State.	
51.0		51.0	7		34.0	34.0			1.25	10		State.	State.	2
1.9		1.9	7	.1	.8	.9	1.50	10	1.00	10		State.	State.	
26.0		26.0	7		13.0	13.0			1.25	10		State.	State.	
12.0		12.0	7		8.0	8.0			1.25	10	State.	State.	State.	
3.1		3.1	7	.9	.2	1.1	1.50	10	1.00	10		State.	State.	
11.0		11.0	8	6.0		6.0	2.00	8			State.	State.	State.	3
148.0		148.0	8		74.0	74.0			.70	8	State.	State.	State.	
125.0		125.0	8	50.0		50.0	1.10	11			State.	State.	State.	
199.0		199.0	7	80.0		80.0	1.66	10			State.	State.	State.	4
3.8		3.8	7	.9		.9	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
31.1		31.1	7	15.8		15.8	1.37	10			State.	State.	State.	
44.5		44.5	7	15.0		15.0	2.33	10			State.	State.	State.	
10.9		10.9	7	4.4		4.4	2.12	10			State.	State.	State.	
50.0		50.0	7	16.0		16.0	2.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
30.2		30.2	7	7.6		7.6	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
3.9		3.9	7	2.0		2.0	1.37	10			State.	State.	State.	
79.0		79.0	7	21.0		21.0	1.35	10			State.	State.	State.	
41.0		41.0	7	10.0		10.0	1.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
5.5		5.5	7	1.8		1.8	2.33	10			State.	State.	State.	
30.0		30.0	7	7.0		7.0	1.16	10			State.	State.	State.	
.1		.1	7	.1		.1	2.12	10			State.	State.	State.	
37.0		37.0	9	9.0		9.0	1.25	8			Co.	Co.	Co.	5
149.0		149.0	8		38.0	38.0			1.00	8	Co.	Co.	Co.	6
3.0		3.0	8	.8		.8			1.00	8	Co.	Co.	Co.	
6.0		6.0	9	3.0		3.0	1.40	11			Co.	Co.	Co.	7
36.0		36.0	8		18.0	18.0			.70	8	Co.	Co.	Co.	8
35.0		35.0	8		17.5	17.5			.70	8	Co.	Co.	Co.	9
3.3		3.3	9	2.0		2.0	1.25	10			Co.			10
14.0		14.0	9		8.0	8.0			.75	8	Co.		Co.	
1.7		1.7	9	1.0		1.0	1.25	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	
84.0		84.0	9		35.0	35.0			1.00	9	Co.	Co.	Co.	11
20.0		20.0	8		7.0	7.0			.75	8	Co.	Co.	Co.	12
37.5		37.5	7	18.8		18.8	1.75	8			Co.	Co.	Co.	13
13.0		13.0	7	6.5		6.5	1.75	8			Co.	Co.	Co.	
7.5		7.5	7	3.7		3.7	1.75	8			Co.	Co.	Co.	
2.0		2.0	7	1.0		1.0	1.75	8			Co.	Co.	Co.	
24.0		24.0	9		18.0	18.0			.70	9	Co.	Co.	Co.	14
42.0		42.0	9	15.0		15.0	1.25	8			Co.	Co.	Co.	15
23.0		23.0	8		9.0	9.0			.70	10	Co.	Co.	Co.	16

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
MASSACHUSETTS—concd.						
17	Suffolk Co. House of Correction.	Co....	P. A..	Clothing, etc.....	\$38,665	\$13,780
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	4,012	3,305
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	11,661	4,896
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....	32,036	21,542
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	25,918	11,261
18	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg.	Co....	P. A..	Farming.....	869	775
	do.....	Co....	P. P..	Chairs, tables, etc.....	15,000	5,400
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....	850	775
19	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Worcester.	Co....	P. P..	Chairs, tables, etc.....	16,000	4,627
MICHIGAN.						
1	Reformatory.....	State.	Cont..	Chairs, tables, etc.....	219,786	84,617
	do.....	State.	Cont..	Packing and moving.....	2,885	2,763
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Clothing, etc.....	667	553
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Farming.....	3,327	432
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	3,608	1,934
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	2,123	1,080
2	State House of Correction and Branch Prison.	State.	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....	120,000	5,141
	do.....	State.	P. P..	Tobacco and cigars.....	82,052	22,913
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	1,088	826
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	3,486	490
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	5,252	1,080
	do.....	State.	P. W.	Building trades.....	2,600	1,836
	do.....	State.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	360	551
3	State Prison.....	State.	Cont..	Agricultural hand tools.....	127,683	44,064
	do.....	State.	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....	129,260	19,890
	do.....	State.	Cont..	Carriages and wagons.....	50,976	9,694
	do.....	State.	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....	19,125	4,406
	do.....	State.	Cont..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	40,368	16,524
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Boxes, wooden.....	20,348	14,688
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Power and heat plant.....	1,157	876
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	7,887	2,326
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	2,462	1,120
	do.....	State.	P. W.	Building trades.....	9,180	9,180
4	Detroit House of Correction	City.	P. A..	Brooms and brushes.....	23,070	7,592
	do.....	City.	P. A..	Buttons.....	10,998	5,195
	do.....	City.	P. A..	Chairs, tables, etc.....	124,921	23,976
5	Industrial School for Boys.	State.	P. A..	Farming.....	2,637	2,761
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	1,119	800
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	5,287	4,515
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	5,147	1,440
MINNESOTA.						
1	State Prison.....	State.	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....	562,500	63,130
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Binding twine.....	1,040,664	57,870
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	5,080	2,149
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Printing.....	1,385	921
	do.....	State.	P. W.	Building trades.....	7,500	4,028
2	State Reformatory.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	4,849	3,465
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	8,451	4,043
	do.....	State.	P. W.	Building trades.....	34,733	18,942
3	St. Paul Workhouse.....	City.	P. A..	Brooms and brushes.....	760	461
	do.....	City.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	1,820	921
	do.....	City.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	6,876	4,005
4	State Training School.....	State.	P. A..	Farming.....	1,566	462
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	5,165	2,028

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
135.0		135.0	8		45.0	45.0			\$1.25	10	Co.	Co.	Co.	17
10.0		10.0	8	6.0		6.0	\$2.25	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	
10.0	12.0	22.0	8	5.0	6.0	11.0	2.50	10	1.25	10	Co.	Co.	Co.	
200.0		200.0	8	80.0		80.0	1.10	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	
114.0		114.0	8	23.0		23.0	2.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	
4.0		4.0	9	2.0		2.0	1.25	9			Co.	Co.	Co.	18
52.0		52.0	9		26.0	26.0			.70	8		Co.	Co.	
4.0		4.0	9	2.0		2.0	1.25	9				Co.	Co.	
45.0		45.0	9		22.5	22.5			.75	8		Co.	Co.	19
245.6		245.6	9	175.0		175.0	1.75	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	1
16.9		16.9	9	6.0		6.0	1.66	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
1.0		1.0	9	1.0		1.0	2.00	10			State	State	State	
2.0		2.0	9	2.0		2.0	.69	9			State	State	State	
10.0		10.0	9	1.0	5.0	6.0	2.00	10	1.00	10	State	State	State	
15.3		15.3	9	5.0		5.0	.69	9			State	State	State	
34.0		34.0	8	3.0	15.0	18.0	2.00	10	1.00	10	State	Cont.	Cont.	2
117.0		117.0	8		117.0	117.0			.80	10	State	Cont.	Cont.	
1.5		1.5	8	1.5		1.5	2.25	10			State	State	State	
2.3		2.3	8		2.0	2.0			1.00	10	State	State	State	
3.0		3.0	8	3.0		3.0	1.15	10			State	State	State	
5.0		5.0	8	5.0		5.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
1.6		1.6	8	1.5		1.5	1.50	10			State	State	State	
149.1		149.1	8	90.0		90.0	2.00	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	3
135.1		135.1	8	55.0	45.0	100.0	.80	10	.75	10	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
29.0		29.0	8	20.0		20.0	1.98	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
20.7		20.7	8	3.0	12.0	15.0	2.00	10	1.00	10	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
25.8		25.8	8	20.0		20.0	3.00	8			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
38.9		38.9	8	30.0		30.0	1.80	9			State	State	State	
2.0		2.0	8	2.0		2.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
10.0		10.0	8	1.0	7.0	8.0	2.50	10	1.00	10	State	State	State	
15.7		15.7	8	7.0		7.0	.57	10			State	State	State	
26.2		26.2	8	25.0		25.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
57.0	12.0	69.0	9	10.0	18.0	28.0	1.50	10	.75	10	City	City	City	4
35.0	15.0	50.0	9	6.0	14.0	20.0	1.50	10	.75	10	City	City	City	
200.0	7.0	207.0	9	40.0	40.0	80.0	1.50	10	.75	10	City	City	City	
27.0		27.0	4	27.0		27.0	.76	10			State	State	State	5
20.4		20.4	4	2.3	1.5	3.8	2.00	10	1.00	10	State	State	State	
42.8		42.8	4	4.4	24.5	28.9	2.00	10	1.00	10	State	State	State	
81.9		81.9	4	12.0		12.0	.76	10			State	State	State	
235.3		235.3	10	117.5		117.5	1.75	10			State	Cont.	Cont.	1
188.5		188.5	10	94.3		94.3	2.00	10			State	State	State	
8.2		8.2	10	4.0		4.0	1.75	10			State	State	State	
6.0		6.0	10	2.0		2.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
31.5		31.5	10	10.5		10.5	1.25	10			State	State	State	
18.7		18.7	10	9.0		9.0	1.25	10			State	State	State	2
35.3		35.3	10	17.5		17.5	.75	10			State	State	State	
122.2		122.2	10	41.0		41.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
2.0		2.0	10	1.0		1.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	3
4.0		4.0	10	2.0		2.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
32.8		32.8	10	10.0		10.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
6.0		6.0	4	1.5		1.5	2.00	9			State	State	State	4
38.0	20.0	58.0	4	6.7	3.6	10.3	1.50	9	1.00	9	State	State	State	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
MINNESOTA—concluded.						
4	State Training School	State	S. U.	Farming	\$5,380	\$1,468
	do	State	S. U.	Printing	1,600	578
	do	State	P. W.	Building trades	7,500	3,119
MISSISSIPPI.						
1	State Prison System	State	P. A.	Farming	213,398	134,801
	do	State	P. A.	Lumber	2,831	1,244
	do	State	P. P.	Farming	4,000	311
	do	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	8,741	2,177
	do	State	S. U.	Farming	191,305	98,524
	do	State	S. U.	Wood, cut and sawed	2,445	1,260
	do	State	P. W.	Building trades	10,707	10,707
	do	State	P. W.	Levee building	2,908	1,633
MISSOURI.						
1	State Penitentiary	State	Cont.	Boots and shoes	1,863,685	358,039
	do	State	Cont.	Brooms and brushes	111,600	22,159
	do	State	Cont.	Clothing, etc.	125,000	18,660
	do	State	Cont.	Saddletrees	198,000	46,650
	do	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	7,500	3,577
	do	State	P. W.	Building trades	22,500	17,416
2	St. Louis City Workhouse	City	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	5,500	3,465
	do	City	S. U.	Farming	2,000	924
	do	City	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	31,000	24,486
	do	City	P. W.	Building trades	6,500	3,666
	do	City	P. W.	Roads and highways	25,131	18,942
3	St. Louis House of Refuge	City	P. A.	Bread	8,643	4,236
	do	City	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	3,750	1,925
	do	City	S. U.	Farming	4,500	2,464
	do	City	P. W.	Building trades	6,000	3,850
4	Training School for Boys	State	P. A.	Brick	530	173
	do	State	S. U.	Brick	4,950	1,559
	do	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	5,130	1,733
	do	State	S. U.	Farming	7,000	3,419
	do	State	P. W.	Building trades	13,000	4,813
MONTANA.						
1	State Reform School	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes	600	360
	do	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	750	548
	do	State	S. U.	Farming	2,296	834
NEBRASKA.						
1	State Penitentiary	State	Cont.	Brooms and brushes	225,000	42,042
	do	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	2,336	1,577
	do	State	S. U.	Farming	3,651	1,848
	do	State	P. W.	Building trades	6,732	4,158
2	State Industrial School for Boys	State	P. A.	Farming	2,378	1,535
	do	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	2,170	1,535
	do	State	S. U.	Farming	925	614
	do	State	S. U.	Printing	430	1,228
	do	State	P. W.	Building trades	2,500	2,034
NEVADA.						
1	State Prison	State	P. A.	Farming	133	66
	do	State	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	114	73
	do	State	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	800	684
	do	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes	435	228
	do	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	908	684
	do	State	S. U.	Farming	1,403	675
	do	State	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	2,725	1,667
	do	State	P. W.	Building trades	300	192

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
22.0		22.0	4	8.5	8.5	\$1.11	9			State	State	State	4	
5.0		5.0	4	5.0	5.0	.75	9			State	State	State		
27.0		27.0	4	13.5	13.5	1.50	9			State	State	State		
429.3		429.3	10	428.6	428.6	1.00	10			State	State	State	1	
4.0		4.0	10	4.0	4.0	1.00	10			State	State	State		
1.0		1.0	10	1.0	1.0	1.00	10			State	State	State		
14.0		14.0	10	14.0	14.0			\$0.50	10	State	State	State		
336.8		336.8	10	317.0	317.0	1.00	10			State	State	State		
4.1		4.1	10	4.1	4.1	1.00	10			State	State	State		
22.0		22.0	10	22.0	22.0	1.25	10			State	State	State		
5.3		5.3	10	5.3	5.3	1.00	10			State	State	State		
1,114.0		1,114.0	8	836.0	836.0	1.37	8			State	Cont.	Cont.	1	
77.0		77.0	8	57.0	57.0	1.25	8			State	Cont.	Cont.		
72.0	44.0	116.0	8	90.0	30.0	.75	8	.50	8	State	Cont.	Cont.		
161.0		161.0	8	120.0	120.0	1.25	8			State	Cont.	Cont.		
22.0	13.0	35.0	8	11.0	6.5	.75	8	.50	8	State	State	State		
65.0		65.0	8	56.0	56.0	1.00	8			State	State	State		
	25.0	25.0	10	15.0	15.0			.75	10	City	City	City	2	
	5.0	5.0	10	3.0	3.0	1.00	10			City	City	City		
67.0		67.0	10	53.0	53.0	1.50	10			City	City	City		
12.0		12.0	10	8.0	8.0	1.50	10			City	City	City		
60.0		60.0	10	41.0	41.0	1.50	10			City	City	City		
22.0		22.0	5	22.0	22.0	1.25	10			City	City	City	3	
	25.0	25.0	5	25.0	25.0			.50	10	City	City	City		
32.0		32.0	5	32.0	32.0	.50	10			City	City	City		
25.0		25.0	5	25.0	25.0	1.00	10			City	City	City		
1.5		1.5	5	1.5	1.5	.75	10			State	State	State	4	
13.5		13.5	5	13.5	13.5	.75	10			State	State	State		
15.0		15.0	5	15.0	15.0	.75	10			State	State	State		
74.0		74.0	5	74.0	74.0	.30	10			State	State	State		
28.0		28.0	5	28.0	28.0	1.12	10			State	State	State		
9.0		9.0	4	1.2	1.2	2.50	9			State	State	State	1	
	8.0	8.0	3	4.0	4.0			1.25	9	State	State	State		
24.0		24.0	4	6.0	6.0	1.25	10			State	State	State		
156.5		156.5	10	78.0	78.0	1.75	10			State	Cont.	Cont.	1	
7.0	1.0	8.0	10	3.5	1.0	1.25	10	.75	10	State	State	State		
8.0		8.0	10	8.0	8.0	.75	10			State	State	State		
18.8		18.8	10	9.0	9.0	1.50	10			State	State	State		
10.0		10.0	5	10.0	10.0	.50	10			State	State	State	2	
10.0		10.0	5	10.0	10.0	.50	10			State	State	State		
4.0		4.0	5	4.0	4.0	.50	10			State	State	State		
8.0		8.0	5	8.0	8.0	.50	10			State	State	State		
13.2		13.2	5	13.2	13.2	.50	10			State	State	State		
.3		.3	6	.2	.2	2.00	10			State	State	State	1	
.3		.3	6	.2	.2	2.50				State	State	State		
1.3		1.3	6	.7	.7	4.00	8			State	State	State		
			6											
1.0		1.0		.5	.5	2.50	10			State	State	State		
2.5		2.5	6	1.5	1.5	2.50	10			State	State	State		
3.2		3.2	6	1.8	1.8	2.00	10			State	State	State		
6.2		6.2	6	3.7	3.7	2.50	10			State	State	State		
.6		.6	6	.3	.3	3.00	8			State	State	State		

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
1	State Prison.....	State.	Cont..	Chairs, tables, etc.....	\$105,000	\$21,845
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	750	244
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	1,200	217
2	Hillsboro Co. Almshouse and House of Correction.	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....	9,625	2,754
3	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Co....	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....	14,479	4,590
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....	138	230
4	Manchester City Farm and House of Correction.	City..	P. A..	Farming.....	4,344	3,402
	do.....	City..	S. U..	Farming.....	1,200	1,096
5	Industrial School.....	State.	P. A..	Farming.....	300	153
	do.....	State.	P. P..	Hosiery, etc.....	10,750	3,060
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	450	230
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	6,325	2,525
NEW JERSEY.						
1	Reformatory.....	State.	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....	54,035	14,688
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Boots and shoes.....	358	184
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Clothing, etc.....	680	245
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	2,151	1,102
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	3,400	1,224
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	1,765	979
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.	5,816	3,060
	do.....	State.	P. W..	Building trades.....	14,872	8,530
	do.....	State.	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	1,061	1,061
2	State Prison.....	State.	Cont..	Bags.....	30,000	7,686
	do.....	State.	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....	49,000	32,025
	do.....	State.	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....	71,000	36,868
	do.....	State.	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....	40,000	24,156
	do.....	State.	Cont..	Mats and matting.....	109,840	58,499
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	1,664	1,281
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	15,220	7,076
3	Essex Co. Penitentiary.....	Co....	P. A..	Farming.....	415	122
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	263	184
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	1,027	490
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....	3,566	1,469
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	1,954	14,688
4	Hudson Co. Penitentiary.....	Co....	P. A..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	803	643
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	306	275
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	1,226	367
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....	1,617	734
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	31,215	25,704
5	Mercer Co. Workhouse.....	Co....	P. A..	Farming.....	175	155
	do.....	Co....	P. A..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	634	834
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	900	618
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....	2,300	2,163
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	16,313	12,515
6	State Home for boys.....	State.	P. A..	Brick.....	246	162
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Brooms and brushes.....	10,929	8,732
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Farming.....	4,988	924
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	2,944	1,930
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Brick.....	645	416
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	5,680	4,620
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	14,736	3,696
7	State Home for Girls.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	6,826	3,477

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
120.0		120.0	8	60.0		60.0	\$1.40	10			Cont..	Cont..	Cont..	1
1.0		1.0	8	.5		.5	1.50	8			State.	State.	State.	
1.0		1.0	8	.5		.5	1.50	9			State.	State.	State.	
15.0		15.0	8	7.5		7.5	1.50	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	2
31.0		31.0	8	15.0		15.0	1.25	9			Cont..	Cont..	Cont..	3
1.0		1.0	8	.5		.5	1.50	9			Co..	Co..	Co..	
21.0		21.0	8	10.5		10.5	1.25	9			City.	City.	City.	4
6.0		6.0	8	3.0		3.0	1.25	9			City.	City.	City.	
2.0		2.0	5	1.3		1.3	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	5
40.0		40.0	5	20.7		20.7	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
	4.0	4.0	5		2.0	2.0			\$0.75	10	State.	State.	State.	
33.0		33.0	5	22.0		22.0	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
93.0		93.0	8	60.0		60.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	1
1.1		1.1	8	.5		.5	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
1.9		1.9	8	1.0		1.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
6.4		6.4	8	3.0		3.0	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
9.6		9.6	8	5.0		5.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
8.9		8.9	8	4.0		4.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
8.1		8.1	8	4.0		4.0	2.50	8			State.	State.	State.	
23.7		23.7	8	11.0		11.0	2.53	8			State.	State.	State.	
8.8		8.8	8	4.3		4.3	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
23.0		23.0	8	18.0		18.0	1.75	10			State.	Cont..	Cont..	2
100.0		100.0	8	75.0		75.0	1.75	10			State.	Cont..	Cont..	
125.0		125.0	8	92.0		92.0	1.64	10			State.	Cont..	Cont..	
132.0		132.0	8	99.0		99.0	1.00	10			State.	Cont..	Cont..	
198.0		198.0	8	137.0		137.0	1.75	10			State.	Cont..	Cont..	
4.0		4.0	8	3.0		3.0	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
21.0	20.0	41.0	8	15.0	14.0	29.0	1.00	10	1.00	10	State.	State.	State.	
1.0		1.0	8	.5		.5	1.00	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	3
1.0		1.0	8	.5		.5	1.80	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	
2.0	2.0	4.0	8	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.00	10	1.00	10	Co..	Co..	Co..	
11.0		11.0	8	6.0		6.0	1.00	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	
75.0		75.0	8	40.0		40.0	1.50	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	
2.0		2.0	8	1.5		1.5	1.75	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	4
1.0		1.0	8	.8		.8	1.50	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	
	2.0	2.0	8		1.5	1.5			1.00	10	Co..	Co..	Co..	
4.0		4.0	8	3.0		3.0	1.00	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	
93.0		93.0	8	60.0		60.0	1.75	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	
1.0		1.0	10	.5		.5	1.00	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	5
3.0		3.0	9	2.0		2.0	1.50	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	
1.0	2.0	3.0	10	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.00	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	
9.0		9.0	10	7.0		7.0	1.00	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	
39.0		39.0	9	30.0		30.0	1.50	10			Co..	Co..	Co..	
1.3		1.3	6	.6		.6	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	6
110.0		110.0	6	27.0		27.0	1.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
10.0		10.0	6	5.0		5.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
12.0		12.0	6	6.0		6.0	1.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
4.0		4.0	6	1.5		1.5	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
50.0		50.0	6	25.0		25.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
40.0		40.0	6	20.0		20.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
	75.0	75.0	6		19.0	19.0			1.00	10	State.	State.	State.	7

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
NEW MEXICO.						
1	Penitentiary	Ter.	P. A.	Brick	\$17,000	\$5,813
	do.	Ter.	P. A.	Lime	750	588
	do.	Ter.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	1,500	1,224
	do.	Ter.	S. U.	Boots and shoes	1,255	918
	do.	Ter.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	3,252	1,652
	do.	Ter.	S. U.	Electric light and power	1,200	918
	do.	Ter.	S. U.	Farming	900	783
	do.	Ter.	S. U.	Harness	300	191
	do.	Ter.	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working	300	191
	do.	Ter.	P. W.	Building trades	2,200	1,545
	do.	Ter.	P. W.	Roads and highways	20,000	12,974
NEW YORK.						
1	Auburn Prison	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes	3,527	915
	do.	State	S. U.	Brooms and brushes	15,990	10,065
	do.	State	S. U.	Chairs, tables, etc.	201,936	64,355
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	8,314	4,728
	do.	State	S. U.	Cotton and woolen goods	131,576	37,058
2	Clinton Prison	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	21,093	10,980
	do.	State	S. U.	Cotton goods	69,172	50,783
	do.	State	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working	15,119	7,830
	do.	State	S. U.	Wooden goods, miscellaneous	3,881	8,540
3	Eastern New York Reformatory	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	2,249	973
	do.	State	S. U.	Farming	5,346	2,432
	do.	State	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	10,378	4,378
	do.	State	P. W.	Building trades	3,039	2,493
4	House of Refuge for Women	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	2,258	1,386
5	Sing Sing Prison	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes	24,411	10,640
	do.	State	S. U.	Brooms and brushes	18,393	6,080
	do.	State	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs	25,809	9,128
	do.	State	S. U.	Chairs, tables, etc.	20,001	11,342
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	43,936	13,862
	do.	State	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.	60,493	6,840
	do.	State	S. U.	Mats and matting	10,639	9,120
	do.	State	S. U.	Printing	8,610	9,880
	do.	State	S. U.	Sash, doors, etc.	21,071	14,651
	do.	State	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	6,180	6,080
6	State Reformatory	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes	4,790	2,040
	do.	State	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs	1,413	2,244
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	17,856	8,140
	do.	State	S. U.	Farming	4,456	1,122
	do.	State	S. U.	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous	2,959	4,570
	do.	State	S. U.	Printing	2,933	3,213
	do.	State	P. W.	Building trades	51,955	8,262
7	State Reformatory for Women	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	2,717	1,236
	do.	State	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.	57	15
8	Erie Co. Penitentiary	Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes	932	737
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	4,445	4,175
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Laundry work	4,620	1,965
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Mattresses	323	215
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	4,867	3,009
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working	459	246
9	Monroe Co. Penitentiary	Co.	P. A.	Farming	2,160	990
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes	534	380

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
36.7		36.7	8	18.0		18.0	\$2.00	10			Ter.	Ter.	Ter.	1
6.2		6.2	8	1.2		1.2	2.00	10			Ter.	Ter.	Ter.	
4.0		4.0	8	1.0		1.0	4.00	8			Ter.	Ter.	Ter.	
6.2		6.2	8	1.2		1.2	2.50	8			Ter.	Ter.	Ter.	
11.8		11.8	8	2.2		2.2	2.50	8			Ter.	Ter.	Ter.	
3.2		3.2	8	1.0		1.0	3.00	8			Ter.	Ter.	Ter.	
7.4		7.4	8	1.6		1.6	2.00	10			Ter.	Ter.	Ter.	
1.0		1.0	8	.2		.2	2.50	8			Ter.	Ter.	Ter.	
1.0		1.0	8	.2		.2	2.50	8			Ter.	Ter.	Ter.	
5.5		5.5	8	1.7		1.7	2.94	8			Ter.	Ter.	Ter.	
26.5		26.5	8	26.5		26.5	2.00	10			Ter.	Ter.	Ter.	
6.0		6.0	6	2.1		2.1	1.98	9			State	State	State	1
66.0		66.0	6	28.6		28.6	1.77	10			State	State	State	
447.0		447.0	6	141.2		141.2	2.08	9			State	State	State	
31.0		31.0	6	8.6		8.6	2.50	9			State	State	State	
243.0		243.0	6	115.4		115.4	1.54	9			State	State	State	
72.0		72.0	8	24.0		24.0	1.50	8			State	State	State	2
351.0		351.0	8	118.0		118.0	1.44	8			State	State	State	
38.0		38.0	8	13.0		13.0	2.00	8			State	State	State	
42.0		42.0	8	14.0		14.0	2.00	8			State	State	State	
6.0		6.0	8	2.0		2.0	2.00	10			State	State	State	3
30.0		30.0	8	8.0		8.0	1.25	10			State	State	State	
34.0		34.0	8	9.0		9.0	2.00	10			State	State	State	
26.0		26.0	8	6.3		6.3	1.62	10			State	State	State	
63.0	26.0	26.0	6	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.50	9	\$1.25	10	State	State	State	4
29.0		29.0	6	12.0		12.0	2.50	9			State	State	State	5
57.0		57.0	6	20.0		20.0	2.00	8			State	State	State	
71.0		71.0	6	28.0		28.0	2.00	9			State	State	State	
94.0		94.0	6	38.0		38.0	2.00	10			State	State	State	
126.0		126.0	6	30.0		30.0	1.25	10			State	State	State	
134.0		134.0	6	60.0		60.0	.83	10			State	State	State	
44.0		44.0	6	15.0		15.0	3.25	9			State	State	State	
42.0		42.0	6	17.0		17.0	3.78	8			State	State	State	
36.0		36.0	6	15.0		15.0	2.00	9			State	State	State	
26.0		26.0	5	16.0		16.0	1.25	10			State	State	State	6
19.0		19.0	5	11.0		11.0	2.00	10			State	State	State	
61.0		61.0	5	38.0		38.0	2.10	10			State	State	State	
18.0		18.0	5	11.0		11.0	1.00	10			State	State	State	
50.0		50.0	5	28.0		28.0	1.60	10			State	State	State	
42.0		42.0	5	14.0		14.0	2.25	10			State	State	State	
96.0		96.0	5	60.0		60.0	1.35	10			State	State	State	
		32.0	4		8.0	8.0			1.25	10	State	State	State	7
	.7	.7	4		.1	.1			1.25	10	State	State	State	
4.5		4.5	8	1.5		1.5	2.00	10			Co	Co	Co	8
40.0	25.0	65.0	8	6.0	5.0	11.0	2.00	10	1.00	10	Co	Co	Co	
3.0	5.0	8.0	8	2.0	4.0	6.0	2.00	10	1.00	10	Co	Co	Co	
.5		.5	8	.5		.5	1.75	10			Co	Co	Co	
17.5		17.5	7	5.0		5.0	2.00	10			Co	Co	Co	
2.0		2.0	8	.5		.5	2.00	10			Co	Co	Co	
16.0		16.0	8	3.9		3.9	1.00	10			Co	Co	Co	9
2.5		2.5	8	.7		.7	2.00	9			Co	Co	Co	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
NEW YORK—concluded.						
9	Monroe Co. Penitentiary	Co.	S. U.	Farming	\$1,958	\$846
10	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary	Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes	1,603	1,012
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	2,986	1,248
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Farming	4,141	1,712
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	14,000	9,116
11	Kings Co. Penitentiary	City	S. U.	Boots and shoes	16,456	8,596
	do.	City	S. U.	Brooms and brushes	67,513	36,147
	do.	City	S. U.	Chairs, tables, etc.	33,199	6,165
	do.	City	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	7,543	3,371
	do.	City	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.	7,667	1,317
	do.	City	S. U.	Mattresses	8,528	2,809
	do.	City	S. U.	Printing	2,779	2,283
	do.	City	P. W.	Roads and highways	10,646	3,746
12	New York Co. Penitentiary	City	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	5,765	4,965
	do.	City	S. U.	Boots and shoes	7,191	2,128
	do.	City	S. U.	Brooms and brushes	1,496	851
	do.	City	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	25,221	7,661
	do.	City	S. U.	Farming	2,394	2,394
	do.	City	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	27,889	22,311
	do.	City	S. U.	Tinsmithing coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.	4,230	4,138
13	do.	City	P. W.	Building trades	15,472	12,115
	Workhouse, Blackwells Island, and Branch Workhouses, Harts and Rikers Islands.	City	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	2,015	1,890
	do.	City	S. U.	Burying paupers	3,192	3,192
	do.	City	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	18,268	9,576
	do.	City	S. U.	Farming	3,894	2,394
	do.	City	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	29,485	7,980
	do.	City	S. U.	Tinsmithing coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.	1,594	1,182
14	do.	City	P. W.	Building trades	25,591	21,360
	State Industrial School	State	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	838	674
	do.	State	S. U.	Bookbinding	972	886
	do.	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes	6,196	2,581
	do.	State	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.	6,602	4,822
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	17,308	9,289
	do.	State	S. U.	Electrical construction and repairs.	2,993	1,457
	do.	State	S. U.	Farming	2,133	1,190
	do.	State	S. U.	Printing	2,487	2,404
	do.	State	P. W.	Building trades	4,438	3,670
NORTH CAROLINA.						
1	State Prison	State	Cont.	Lumber	67,474	14,975
	do.	State	Cont.	Railroad building	47,434	41,730
	do.	State	Cont.	Roads and highways	17,334	13,477
	do.	State	Cont.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	26,299	22,936
	do.	State	Cont.	Wood, cut and sawed	1,947	1,910
	do.	State	P. A.	Brick	12,064	6,372
	do.	State	P. A.	Clothing, etc.	479	171
	do.	State	P. A.	Farming	27,854	23,173
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	8,883	3,776
	do.	State	S. U.	Farming	21,455	11,482
	do.	State	P. W.	Roads and highways	15,732	11,790

* Value of work performed.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
14.5		14.5	8	3.4	3.4	\$1.00	10				Co.	Co.	Co.	9
3.0		3.0	6	2.3	2.3	2.00	9				Co.	Co.	Co.	10
3.0		3.0	6	2.3	2.3	2.50	9				Co.	Co.	Co.	
15.0		15.0	6	8.6	8.6	1.00	10				Co.	Co.	Co.	
81.0		81.0	6	30.0	30.0	1.52	10				Co.	Co.	Co.	
72.0		72.0	7	24.0	24.0	1.50	9				City	City	City	11
243.0		243.0	7	82.0	82.0	2.00	9				City	City	City	
33.0		33.0	7	10.7	10.7	2.46	10				City	City	City	
25.0		25.0	7	8.0	8.0	2.00	9				City	City	City	
15.0		15.0	7	5.0	5.0	1.25	10				City	City	City	
10.0		10.0	7	4.0	4.0	3.00	9				City	City	City	
12.0		12.0	7	3.0	3.0	3.25	9				City	City	City	
22.0		22.0	7	8.0	8.0	2.00	9				City	City	City	
25.0		25.0	7	6.0	6.0	3.50	9				City	City	City	12
25.0		25.0	7	6.0	6.0	1.50	9				City	City	City	
10.0		10.0	7	2.0	2.0	2.00	10				City	City	City	
70.0		70.0	7	18.0	18.0	2.00	10				City	City	City	
35.0		35.0	7	9.0	9.0	1.25	10				City	City	City	
115.0		115.0	7	28.0	28.0	3.37	9				City	City	City	
28.0		28.0	7	7.0	7.0	2.50	9				City	City	City	
30.0		30.0	7	8.0	8.0	5.00	8				City	City	City	13
6.0		6.0	7	2.0	2.0	4.00	9				City	City	City	
24.0		24.0	7	6.0	6.0	2.00	8					City	City	
14.0	91.0	105.0	7	5.0	28.0	33.0	2.00	10	\$1.25	10	City	City	City	
35.0		35.0	7	9.0	9.0	1.25	10				City	City	City	
66.0		66.0	7	15.0	15.0	2.00	8					City	City	
6.0		6.0	7	2.0	2.0	2.50	9					City	City	
93.0		93.0	7	23.0	23.0	3.49	8					City	City	14
20.0		20.0	5	2.2	2.2	2.12	9				State	State	State	
8.0		8.0	5	1.8	1.8	3.50	9				State	State	State	
50.0		50.0	5	7.1	7.1	2.41	9				State	State	State	
60.0		60.0	5	11.2	11.2	2.82	9				State	State	State	
71.0		71.0	5	32.7	32.7	1.89	9				State	State	State	
10.0		10.0	5	3.4	3.4	2.90	9				State	State	State	
22.0		22.0	5	8.4	8.4	1.00	10				State	State	State	
25.0		25.0	5	4.5	4.5	3.60	9				State	State	State	
41.0		41.0	5	8.5	8.5	2.86	9				State	State	State	
43.8		43.8	10	48.2	48.2	1.00	10					Cont.	Cont.	1
121.9		121.9	10	134.1	134.1	1.00	10					Cont.	Cont.	
43.8		43.8	10	48.2	48.2	.90	10					Cont.	Cont.	
67.1		67.1	10	73.8	73.8	1.00	10					Cont.	Cont.	
5.6		5.6	10	6.1	6.1	1.00	10					Cont.	Cont.	
18.6		18.6	10	20.5	20.5	1.00	10					State	State	
132.2	1.0	136.8	10	145.4	150.5	.50	10		.50	10	State	State	State	
22.1	4.6	22.1	10	24.3	24.3				.50	10	State	State	State	
65.2	2.8	68.0	10	71.7	74.7	.50	10		.35	10	State	State	State	
34.5		34.5	10	37.9	37.9	1.00	10					Co.	Co.	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
NORTH CAROLINA—concd.						
2	Alamance Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	\$7,742	\$3,035
3	Anson Co. (Wadesboro Township) Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	8,206	4,221
4	Buncombe Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	43,522	23,021
5	Cabarrus Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	9,569	5,243
6	Columbus Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	4,180	1,670
7	Durham Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	21,986	10,352
8	Edgecombe Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	10,960	6,311
9	Forsyth Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	23,701	17,918
10	Franklin Co. and Lousburg Township Jail.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	4,177	2,989
11	Gaston Co. Convict Camp..	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	26,272	15,903
12	Granville Co. Convict Camp	Co....	Cont.	Wood, cut and sawed.....	450	227
13	do.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	3,070	2,078
14	Greene Co. Jail.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	4,267	3,716
15	Gulford Co. Convict Camps (2).	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	22,154	22,019
16	Haywood Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	16,831	3,769
17	Henderson Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	5,413	3,093
18	Iredell Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	8,931	5,439
19	Lenoir Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	9,914	7,128
20	Mecklenburg Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	63,297	32,418
21	New Hanover Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	58,649	23,088
22	Person Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	4,969	1,556
23	Randolph Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	7,074	4,781
24	Robeson Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	3,366	1,766
25	Rockingham Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W.	Building trades.....	600	132
26	do.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	13,978	6,638
27	Rowan Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	18,047	9,888
28	Swain Co. Jail.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	2,915	2,429
29	Wake Co. Workhouse Camp	Co....	P. A.	Farming.....	2,098	873
30	do.	Co....	S. U.	Farming.....	3,904	565
31	do.	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	27,090	23,230
32	Wayne Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	8,053	4,892
33	Wilson Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	12,088	9,190
34	Monroe Township (Union Co.) Convict Camp.	Tp....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	11,912	6,918
NORTH DAKOTA.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.	P. A.	Binding twine.....	252,989	13,860
2	do.	State.	P. A.	Brick.....	3,289	2,033
3	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	600	277
4	do.	State.	S. U.	Brick.....	1,800	1,047
5	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	2,298	493
6	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	10,475	2,772
7	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.....	8,500	4,620
OHIO.						
1	Penitentiary.....	State.	Cont.	Agricultural hand tools....	150,000	39,910
2	do.	State.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes.....	29,000	19,188
3	do.	State.	Cont.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.	35,000	18,420
4	do.	State.	Cont.	Hardware, saddlery.....	125,000	69,070
5	do.	State.	Cont.	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, etc.	170,000	69,075
6	do.	State.	Cont.	Stove hollow ware.....	100,000	53,725
7	do.	State.	Cont.	Tobacco and cigars.....	120,000	26,065
8	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	4,072	2,072
9	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	19,434	5,760

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.**A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.**

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
9.8		9.8	10	11.1		11.1	\$0.90	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	2
17.2		17.2	10	19.0		19.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	3
61.8		61.8	10	77.3		77.3	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	4
13.3		13.3	10	17.2		17.2	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	5
6.5		6.5	10	7.2		7.2	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	6
30.7		30.7	10	40.9		40.9	.85	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	7
22.6		22.6	10	24.8		24.8	.85	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	8
41.7		41.7	10	52.1		52.1	1.15	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	9
9.1		9.1	10	10.0		10.0	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	10
36.0		36.0	11	48.0		48.0	1.10	11			Co.	Co.	Co.	11
.8		.8	10	.9		.9	.83	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	12
8.5		8.5	10	9.3		9.3	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	13
11.3		11.3	10	12.5		12.5	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	14
53.1		53.1	10	74.4		74.4	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	15
11.0		11.0	10	12.1		12.1	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	16
12.6		12.6	10	13.8		13.8	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	17
16.5		16.5	10	18.2		18.2	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	18
21.8		21.8	10	24.0		24.0	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	19
91.7		91.7	10	122.3		122.3	.85	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	20
70.7		70.7	10	77.7		77.7	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	21
5.4		5.4	10	6.8		6.8	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	22
11.7		11.7	10	15.7		15.7	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	23
7.9		7.9	10	8.7		8.7	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	24
.3		.3	10	.4		.4	1.10	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	25
23.7		23.7	10	29.6		29.6	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	26
30.2		30.2	10	33.2		33.2	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	27
5.9		5.9	10	6.5		6.5	1.25	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	28
3.2	2.5	5.7	10	3.2	2.5	5.7	.65	10	\$0.40	10	Co.	Co.	Co.	29
1.9	1.9	3.8	10	1.9	1.9	3.8	.65	10	.40	10	Co.	Co.	Co.	30
61.5		61.5	8	82.1		82.1	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	31
15.3		15.3	10	16.5		16.5	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	32
32.8		32.8	10	36.1		36.1	.90	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	33
32.0		32.0	10	35.2		35.2	.65	10			City	City	City	34
52.0		52.0	10	30.0		30.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	35
6.2		6.2	10	3.3		3.3	2.00	10			State	State	State	36
.9		.9	10	.4		.4	2.25	10			State	State	State	37
3.3		3.3	10	1.7		1.7	2.00	10			State	State	State	38
1.6		1.6	10	.8		.8	2.00	10			State	State	State	39
16.3		16.3	10	9.0		9.0	1.00	10			State	State	State	40
15.8		15.8	10	6.0		6.0	2.50	10			State	State	State	41
130.0		130.0	10	65.0		65.0	2.00	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	42
100.0		100.0	10	50.0		50.0	1.25	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	43
40.0		40.0	10	20.0		20.0	3.00	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	44
150.0		150.0	10	75.0		75.0	3.00	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	45
300.0		300.0	10	150.0		150.0	1.50	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	46
140.0		140.0	10	70.0		70.0	2.50	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	47
170.0		170.0	10	85.0		85.0			1.00	10	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	48
10.0		10.0	10	3.0		3.0	2.25	10			State	State	State	49
40.0		40.0	10	15.0		15.0	1.25	10			State	State	State	50

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
OHIO—concluded.						
2	State Reformatory	State	Cont.	Brooms and brushes	\$121,641	\$67,540
	do.	State	Cont.	Wire goods	20,257	3,377
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	12,000	5,526
	do.	State	S. U.	Farming	19,088	2,210
	do.	State	S. U.	Printing	3,500	2,149
	do.	State	P. W.	Building trades	5,393	2,763
3	Stark Co. Workhouse	Co.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes	24,000	10,361
4	Xenia City Workhouse	Co. and city.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes	12,000	7,291
5	Zanesville City and Co. Workhouse.	Co. and city.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes	13,735	3,070
6	Cincinnati City Workhouse.	City.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes	90,000	29,933
	do.	City.	Cont.	Wire goods	60,000	20,723
	do.	City.	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	3,500	3,070
7	Cleveland House of Correction.	City	P. A.	Brooms and brushes	33,760	27,846
	do.	City	P. P.	Hosiery, etc.	440	129
8	Columbus Workhouse	City	Cont.	Brooms and brushes	40,000	33,540
9	Dayton City Workhouse	City	Cont.	Brooms and brushes	14,000	8,634
10	Toledo Workhouse	City	P. A.	Brick	13,304	9,364
OREGON.						
1	State Penitentiary	State	Cont.	Stone	145,000	38,633
	do.	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes	460	222
	do.	State	S. U.	Brick	7,208	2,727
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	2,118	1,502
	do.	State	S. U.	Farming	7,621	3,091
	do.	State	P. W.	Roads and highways	5,100	1,671
2	Multnomah Co. Jail	Co.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	11,624	5,385
3	State Reform School	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes	1,023	685
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing etc.	1,400	854
	do.	State	S. U.	Farming.	10,797	2,000
	do.	State	P. W.	Building trades	500	250
PENNSYLVANIA.						
1	Eastern State Penitentiary.	State	P. A.	Boots and shoes	5,954	2,263
	do.	State	P. A.	Brooms and brushes	6,618	1,440
	do.	State	P. A.	Chairs, tables, etc.	12,565	3,418
	do.	State	P. A.	Flour and meal	2,684	198
	do.	State	P. A.	Hosiery, etc.	27,330	17,258
	do.	State	P. A.	Mats and matting	161	95
	do.	State	P. A.	Tobacco and cigars	2,559	1,479
	do.	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes	2,632	967
	do.	State	S. U.	Brooms and brushes	64	13
	do.	State	S. U.	Chairs, tables, etc.	18	5
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.	8,709	1,430
	do.	State	S. U.	Cotton and woolen goods	7,279	3,908
	do.	State	S. U.	Flour and meal	8,120	595
	do.	State	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.	184	113
	do.	State	S. U.	Printing	1,309	1,190
	do.	State	P. W.	Building trades	2,009	1,827
2	Western Penitentiary	State	P. A.	Hosiery, etc.	29,408	2,153
	do.	State	P. A.	Mats and matting	69,851	17,701
	do.	State	P. P.	Brooms and brushes	53,209	6,698
	do.	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes	3,332	1,435
	do.	State	S. U.	Cotton goods	5,297	706
	do.	State	S. U.	Printing	51	27
3	Allegheny Co. Workhouse	Co.	Cont.	Farming	5,000	3,375
	do.	Co.	P. A.	Boots and shoes	1,093	540
	do.	Co.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes	50,162	20,925
	do.	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag	8,704	5,063
	do.	Co.	P. A.	Farming	7,178	2,260
	do.	Co.	P. A.	Harness	95	21

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
299.0		299.0	8	220.0		220.0	\$1.25	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	2
20.0		20.0	8	11.0		11.0	1.25	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
20.0		20.0	8	10.0		10.0	2.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
11.0		11.0	8	9.0		9.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
4.0		4.0	8	2.0		2.0	3.50	8			State.	State.	State.	
7.0		7.0	8	3.0		3.0	3.00	8			State.	State.	State.	
54.0		54.0	10	27.0		27.0	1.25	10			Co.	Cont.	Cont.	3
38.0		38.0	10	19.0		19.0	1.25	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	4
20.0		20.0	8	10.0		10.0	1.25	10				Co. and city.	Co. and city.	5
110.0	30.0	140.0	10	55.0	15.0	70.0	1.50	10	\$1.00	10	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	6
90.0		90.0	10	45.0		45.0	1.50	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
50.0		50.0	10	8.0		8.0	1.25	10				City	City	
207.0		207.0	8	65.0		65.0	1.75	10			City	City	City	7
	2.0	2.0	8		.7	.7			.75	10		Cont.	Cont.	
123.0	8.0	131.0	94	86.0	6.0	92.0	1.25	10	1.25	10		Cont.	Cont.	8
45.0		45.0	10	22.5		22.5	1.25	10				Cont.	Cont.	9
45.0		45.0	8	22.0		22.0	1.75	10			City	City	City	10
119.0		119.0	84	50.0		50.0	3.00	10			State.	Cont.	Cont.	1
2.9		2.9	84	.3		.3	2.50	9			State.	State.	State.	
6.4		6.4	10	4.5		4.5	2.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
11.9		11.9	84	3.0		3.0	1.75	9			State.	State.	State.	
24.2		24.2	84	12.0		12.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
5.3		5.3	74	4.9		4.9	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
17.4		17.4	8	11.0		11.0	2.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	2
4.0		4.0	5	1.5		1.5	2.90	9			State.	State.	State.	3
7.0		7.0	5	2.3		2.3	2.40	9			State.	State.	State.	
37.0		37.0	5	12.0		12.0	.85	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.0		2.0	5	.5		.5	3.00	84			State.	State.	State.	
17.0		17.0	9	4.2		4.2	2.00	9			State.	State.	State.	1
34.7		34.7	4	9.5		9.5	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
66.9		66.9	5	23.9		23.9	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
.5		.5	6	.5		.5	2.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
57.5	11.0	68.5	8	51.0		51.0	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
1.0		1.0	64	.4		.4	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
6.0		6.0	64	4.3		4.3	1.50	8			State.	State.	State.	
7.0		7.0	9	1.8		1.8	2.00	9			State.	State.	State.	
.3		.3	4	.1		.1	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
.1		.1	5	.1		.1	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
16.0		16.0	4		12.9	12.9			1.00	10	State.	State.	State.	
10.0		10.0	10	10.0		10.0	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
1.5		1.5	6	1.4		1.4	2.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
.5		.5	8	.4		.4	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
3.0		3.0	9	2.0		2.0	2.124	9			State.	State.	State.	
4.0		4.0	6	3.5		3.5	2.784	84			State.	State.	State.	
45.0		45.0	8	12.0		12.0	.75	10				State.	State.	2
145.5		145.5	8	37.0		37.0	2.00	10				State.	State.	
35.0		35.0	8	14.0		14.0	2.00	10				State.	State.	
12.0		12.0	8	4.0		4.0	1.50	10				State.	State.	
5.0		5.0	8	2.5		2.5	1.18	10			State.	State.	State.	
.5		.5	8	.1		.1	2.604	9				State.	State.	
25.0		25.0	10	8.0		8.0	1.25	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	3
4.0		4.0	9	1.3		1.3	1.50	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	
90.0		90.0	9	45.0		45.0	1.724	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	
90.0		90.0	9	15.0		15.0	1.25	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	
17.0		17.0	10	6.7		6.7	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	
.5		.5	9	.1		.1	1.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.						
3	Allegheny Co. Workhouse	Co.	P. A.	Laundry work	\$577	\$615
	do	Co.	P. A.	Printing	25	15
	do	Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes	2,060	1,080
	do	Co.	S. U.	Cotton goods	1,188	540
	do	Co.	S. U.	Farming	2,288	750
	do	Co.	P. W.	Building trades	546	600
4	Berks Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag	8,550	1,686
	do	Co.	S. U.	Cotton goods	37	19
5	Chester Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag	4,529	1,400
6	Delaware Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes	193	30
	do	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag	4,629	1,363
	do	Co.	P. A.	Chairs, tables, etc	62	16
7	Lancaster Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	Boots and shoes	114	56
	do	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag	2,974	748
	do	Co.	P. A.	Nets, fish	46	23
	do	Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes	34	28
	do	Co.	S. U.	Cotton goods	45	18
	do	Co.	S. U.	Hosiery, etc	34	7
8	Lehigh Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag	7,953	2,116
9	Northampton Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag	5,515	1,531
10	Northumberland Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag	3,078	1,256
	do	Co.	P. A.	Hosiery, etc	50	7
	do	Co.	S. U.	Carpets, rag	100	38
	do	Co.	S. U.	Cotton goods	115	72
	do	Co.	S. U.	Hosiery, etc	25	4
11	Philadelphia Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	Boots and shoes	754	367
	do	Co.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes	1,369	521
	do	Co.	P. A.	Hosiery, etc	2,446	2,037
	do	Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes	921	467
	do	Co.	S. U.	Clothing, etc	3,007	1,112
	do	Co.	S. U.	Cotton and woolen goods	1,543	2,085
	do	Co.	S. U.	Hosiery, etc	60	48
	do	Co.	P. W.	Building trades	3,119	2,836
12	Schuylkill Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, ingrain	291	74
	do	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag	1,900	735
	do	Co.	P. A.	Hosiery, etc	5,413	627
	do	Co.	S. U.	Cotton goods	242	127
	do	Co.	S. U.	Hosiery, etc	104	12
13	Philadelphia Co. House of Correction	City	P. A.	Gas, illuminating and heating	37,496	9,636
	do	City	P. A.	Laundry work	247	222
	do	City	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	4,098	5,868
	do	City	P. W.	Building trades	11,869	9,452
	do	City	P. W.	Roads and highways	23,703	16,013
	do	City	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	3,262	2,470
	do	City	S. U.	Boots and shoes	6,903	5,338
	do	City	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs	1,561	667
	do	City	S. U.	Clothing, etc	6,635	7,450
	do	City	S. U.	Farming	2,933	1,068
	do	City	S. U.	Gas, illuminating and heating	12,676	3,504
	do	City	S. U.	Soap	954	354
	do	City	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working	751	556
14	House of Refuge, Boys' Department	State	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	1,490	949
	do	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes	4,909	2,056
	do	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc	11,500	4,345
	do	State	S. U.	Farming	20,504	5,508
	do	State	S. U.	Printing	6,093	3,525
	do	State	P. W.	Building trades	8,564	6,304
15	House of Refuge, Girls' Department	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc	4,816	2,810

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.		
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.					
.....	10.0	10.0	9	.....	3.0	3.0	.....	.....	\$0.75	10	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	3
.55	9	.....	1	1	\$2.50	9	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
8.0	8.0	9	.....	2.7	2.7	1.50	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
5.0	5.0	9	.....	2.0	2.0	1.00	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
8.0	8.0	10	.....	3.3	3.3	1.00	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
5.0	5.0	9	.....	1.0	1.0	2.00	9	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
9.8	9.8	8	.....	4.0	4.0	1.75	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	4	
.22	8	.....	1	1	1.25	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
7.0	7.0	9	.....	5.0	5.0	1.00	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	5	
.33	8	.....	1	1	1.50	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	6	
6.0	6.0	8	.....	6.0	6.0	1.00	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
.22	8	.....	1	1	1.00	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
.33	8	.....	2	2	1.50	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	7	
8.0	8.0	8	.....	3.0	3.0	1.20	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
.11	8	.....	1	1	1.50	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
.22	8	.....	1	1	1.50	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
.88	8	.....	1	1	1.25	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
.22	8	.....	1	1	.70	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
7.0	7.0	13	.....	3.5	3.5	1.50	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	8	
9.0	9.0	9	.....	4.8	4.8	1.30	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	9	
10.8	10.8	8	.....	3.0	3.0	1.75	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	10	
.11	8	.....	1	1	.75	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
.22	8	.....	1	1	1.75	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
.88	8	.....	3	3	1.20	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
.11	8	.....	1	1	.75	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
4.0	4.0	5	.....	1.3	1.3	2.00	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	11	
21.0	21.0	5	.....	3.0	3.0	1.25	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
13.7	13.7	5	.....	9.8	9.8	1.50	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
5.0	5.0	5	.....	1.7	1.7	2.00	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
11.0	11.0	5	.....	8.0	8.0	.....	.....	1.00	10	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
15.0	15.0	5	.....	10.0	10.0	1.50	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
.33	5	.....	2	2	1.50	10	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
6.0	6.0	6	.....	6.0	6.0	2.65	9½	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
.55	8	.....	3	3	1.50	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	12	
9.0	9.0	8	.....	2.5	2.5	1.50	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
10.3	10.3	8	.....	4.0	4.0	.....	.....	.80	10	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
3.0	3.0	8	.....	.5	.5	1.30	10	.....	.....	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
.22	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.80	10	.....	Co.....	Co.....	.....
17.0	17.0	12	.....	11.0	11.0	2.40	12	.....	.....	City.....	City.....	City.....	13	
.....	2.0	2.0	8	.....	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	1.00	10	City.....	City.....	City.....	.....
104.0	104.0	8	.....	13.0	13.0	1.75	8	.....	.....	City.....	City.....	City.....	.....
25.0	25.0	8	.....	11.0	11.0	3.20	8½	.....	.....	City.....	City.....	City.....	.....
122.0	122.0	8	.....	48.0	48.0	1.50	10	.....	.....	City.....	City.....	City.....	.....
9.0	9.0	8	.....	4.0	4.0	2.50	9	.....	.....	City.....	City.....	City.....	.....
21.0	21.0	8	.....	10.0	10.0	2.40	10	.....	.....	City.....	City.....	City.....	.....
3.0	3.0	8	.....	1.0	1.0	3.00	10	.....	.....	City.....	City.....	City.....	.....
12.0	65.0	77.0	8	3.0	25.0	28.0	2.00	10	1.10	10	City.....	City.....	City.....
37.0	37.0	8	.....	5.0	5.0	1.50	10	.....	.....	City.....	City.....	City.....	.....
7.0	7.0	12	.....	4.0	4.0	2.40	12	.....	.....	City.....	City.....	City.....	.....
2.0	2.0	8	.....	1.0	1.0	1.50	10	.....	.....	City.....	City.....	City.....	.....
2.0	2.0	8	.....	1.0	1.0	2.50	10	.....	.....	City.....	City.....	City.....	.....
10.0	10.0	4	.....	3.0	3.0	2.58½	10	.....	.....	State.....	State.....	State.....	14	
22.0	22.0	4	.....	7.0	7.0	2.40	10	.....	.....	State.....	State.....	State.....	.....
88.0	88.0	4	4.0	25.0	29.0	2.00	10	1.10	10	State.....	State.....	State.....
210.0	210.0	4	.....	30.0	30.0	1.50	10	.....	.....	State.....	State.....	State.....	.....
36.0	36.0	4	.....	12.0	12.0	2.16	9	.....	.....	State.....	State.....	State.....	.....
63.0	63.0	4	.....	13.0	13.0	3.17	8	.....	.....	State.....	State.....	State.....	.....
.....	77.0	77.0	4	.....	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	.50	10	State.....	State.....	State.....	15

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and Institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
RHODE ISLAND.						
1	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	State.	Cont..	Wire goods.....	\$5, 350	\$2, 675
	.....do.....	State.	P. P..	Clothing, etc.....	108, 500	36, 950
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	8, 991	5, 967
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	736	612
2	State Workhouse and House of Correction.	State.	P. A..	Farming.....	8, 750	5, 738
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	2, 500	1, 530
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	20, 000	11, 475
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	450	383
3	Sockanosset School for Boys.	State.	S. U..	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	600	448
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	1, 829	1, 119
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Castings, machinery, and repairs.	765	597
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	8, 000	1, 193
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	7, 600	1, 790
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Printing.....	1, 731	671
	.....do.....	State.	P. W..	Building trades.....	1, 924	1, 417
SOUTH CAROLINA.						
1	Penitentiary.....	State.	Cont..	Hosiery, etc.....	122, 302	37, 265
	.....do.....	State.	P. A..	Farming.....	49, 958	21, 605
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	1, 019	927
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....	475	309
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Castings, machinery, and repairs.	849	773
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Cleaning stables.....	1, 275	1, 159
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....	4, 170	2, 318
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	29, 025	12, 508
	.....do.....	State.	P. W..	Building trades.....	459	367
2	State Convict Camp at Clemson College Farm.	State.	S. U..	Farming.....	15, 025	2, 333
	.....do.....	State.	P. W..	Building trades.....	10, 000	4, 898
3	Abbeville Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	13, 608	4, 403
4	Aiken Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	8, 590	5, 287
5	Anderson Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	10, 517	6, 180
6	Bamberg Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	5, 861	3, 488
7	Barnwell Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	7, 500	3, 510
8	Beaufort Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	4, 547	2, 488
9	Berkeley Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	3, 325	1, 866
10	Charleston Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	24, 378	15, 152
11	Cherokee Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	10, 000	2, 796
12	Chester Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	15, 000	4, 092
13	Chesterfield Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	1, 945	1, 166
14	Clarendon Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	3, 330	1, 244
15	Colleton Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	6, 165	3, 032
16	Darlington Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	5, 008	3, 266
17	Edgefield Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	9, 218	3, 774
18	Fairfield Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	6, 599	3, 610
19	Florence Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	2, 970	2, 976
20	Georgetown Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	10, 609	7, 153
21	Greenville Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	30, 000	10, 230
22	Greenwood Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	6, 223	4, 199
23	Hampton Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	2, 801	1, 061
24	Horry Co. Convict Camp....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	2, 397	1, 400
25	Kershaw Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	5, 075	2, 784
26	Laurens Co. Convict Camp.	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	8, 420	3, 359
27	Lee Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....	2, 068	1, 011

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
14.0		14.0	9	7.0		7.0	\$1.25	9			State	Cont.	Cont.	1
230.0		230.0	9	115.0		115.0			\$1.05	9	State	Cont.	Cont.	
26.0		26.0	9	13.0		13.0	1.50	9			State	State	State	
4.0		4.0	9	2.0		2.0	1.00	9				State	State	
25.0		25.0	9	12.5		12.5	1.50	9			State	State	State	2
	10.0	10.0	9		5.0	5.0			1.00	9	State	State	State	
50.0		50.0	9	25.0		25.0	1.50	9			State	State	State	
2.0		2.0	9	1.0		1.0	1.25	9				State	State	
6.0		6.0	6½	3.0		3.0	.75	10				State	State	3
15.0		15.0	6½	7.5		7.5	.75	10				State	State	
8.0		8.0	6½	4.0		4.0	.75	10				State	State	
16.0		16.0	6½	8.0		8.0	.75	10			State	State	State	
24.0		24.0	6½	12.0		12.0	.75	10			State	State	State	
9.0		9.0	6½	4.5		4.5	.75	10			State	State	State	
19.0		19.0	6½	9.5		9.5	.75	10				State	State	
223.0	29.0	252.0	10	60.0	141.0	201.0	.60	10	.60	10	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	1
130.0		130.0	10	152.0		152.0	.46	10			State	State	State	
2.0		2.0	10	2.0		2.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
1.0		1.0	10	1.0		1.0	1.00	10			State	State	State	
1.0		1.0	10	1.0		1.0	2.50	10			State	State	State	
5.0		5.0	10	5.0		5.0	.75	10				State	State	
6.0	2.0	8.0	10	6.0	2.0	8.0	1.00	10	.75	10	State	State	State	
73.0		73.0	10	88.0		88.0	.46	10			State	State	State	
1.0		1.0	10	1.0		1.0	1.25	10			State	State	State	
9.0		9.0	10	10.0		10.0	.75	10			State	State	State	2
19.0		19.0	10	21.0		21.0	.75	10			State	State	State	
19.0		19.0	10	19.0		19.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	3
17.0		17.0	10	17.0		17.0	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	4
20.0		20.0	10	20.0		20.0	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	5
15.0		15.0	10	15.0		15.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	6
15.0		15.0	10	15.0		15.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	7
10.0		10.0	10	10.0		10.0	.80	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	8
8.0		8.0	10	8.0		8.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	9
55.0		55.0	9	69.0		69.0	.80	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	10
11.0		11.0	10	12.0		12.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	11
20.0		20.0	10	22.0		22.0	.60	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	12
5.0		5.0	10	5.0		5.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	13
8.0		8.0	10	8.0		8.0	.50	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	14
13.0		13.0	10	13.0		13.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	15
16.0		16.0	10	14.0		14.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	16
12.7		12.7	10	17.0		17.0	.75	10				Co.	Co.	17
19.0		19.0	10	23.8		23.8	.50	10				Co.	Co.	18
16.0		16.0	10	16.0		16.0	.60	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	19
23.0		23.0	10	23.0		23.0	1.00	10				Co.	Co.	20
40.0		40.0	10	44.0		44.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	21
20.0		20.0	10	20.0		20.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	22
4.0		4.0	10	4.0		4.0	.85	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	23
6.0		6.0	10	6.0		6.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	24
11.8		11.8	11	13.5		13.5	.60	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	25
18.0		18.0	10	18.0		18.0	.60	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	26
5.0		5.0	10	5.0		5.0	.65	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	27

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
SOUTH CAROLINA—con'd.						
28	Lexington Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	\$3,867	\$1,800
29	Marion Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	3,413	1,306
30	Newberry Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	3,618	1,770
31	Orangeburg Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	11,301	7,722
32	Pickens Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	10,000	2,558
33	Richland Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	15,427	5,878
34	Saluda Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	4,575	2,001
35	Spartanburg Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	16,125	10,496
36	Sumter Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	8,668	4,272
37	Union Co. Convict Camp...	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	3,848	1,747
38	Williamsburg Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	3,638	1,633
39	York Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	7,846	4,883
40	Charleston City Jail.....	City..	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	9,884	6,600
41	Columbia City Jail.....	City..	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	2,945	1,959
SOUTH DAKOTA.						
1	Penitentiary.....	State.	S. U.	Cement blocks.....	4,000	2,625
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	2,000	1,650
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	9,125	5,526
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting and crushing.....	3,300	2,545
	do.....	State.	P. W.	Building trades.....	8,000	4,093
2	Reform School.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	5,125	2,163
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Printing.....	350	258
TENNESSEE.						
1	Branch Prison.....	State.	P. A.	Coke.....	177,865	13,684
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Mining coal.....	259,970	90,042
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Mining coal.....	6,577	2,449
2	State Prison.....	State.	Cont.	Boots and shoes.....	373,200	48,983
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Boxes, paper.....	26,150	4,665
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Harness.....	118,600	19,049
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Hosiery, etc.....	254,375	44,038
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Stoves.....	96,500	32,655
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Stove hollow ware.....	55,000	12,440
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Brick.....	14,769	5,598
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	4,933	3,358
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Hosiery, etc.....	5,278	1,400
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Ice, manufactured.....	5,133	1,866
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	5,875	1,866
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	16,410	3,810
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	11,034	7,342
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.....	1,460	700
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Ice, manufactured.....	618	232
TEXAS.						
1	State Penitentiaries.....	State.	Cont.	Farming.....	1,226,372	611,832
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Railroad building.....	100,000	35,100
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Carriages and wagons.....	40,791	27,456
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	137,765	117,780
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Chairs, tables, etc.....	104,988	81,120
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	103,500	76,206
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	20,412	8,736
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Charcoal.....	29,952	9,964
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	41,742	18,720
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Cotton goods.....	26,057	12,168
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Electric light and power.....	3,166	1,560
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	23,000	14,976
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Ice, manufactured.....	2,191	1,560
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Wood, cut and sawed.....	42,120	14,040
2	Bexar Co. Jail.....	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	10,000	7,003
3	Dallas Co. Jail.....	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	35,000	21,600
4	Fannin Co. Jail.....	Co....	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	13,000	9,360

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
6.3		6.3	10	7.9	7.9	\$0.75	10				Co.	Co.	28	
7.0		7.0	10	7.0	7.0	.60	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	29	
7.9		7.9	10	8.7	8.7	.65	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	30	
33.0		33.0	10	33.0	33.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	31	
10.0		10.0	10	11.0	11.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	32	
30.0		30.0	10	27.0	27.0	.70	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	33	
9.0		9.0	10	11.9	11.9	.60	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	34	
45.0		45.0	10	45.0	45.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	35	
15.8		15.8	10	21.1	21.1	.70	10				Co.	Co.	36	
8.0		8.0	10	8.0	8.0	.70	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	37	
7.0		7.0	10	7.0	7.0	.75	10				Co.	Co.	38	
21.0		21.0	10	21.0	21.0	.75	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	39	
29.0		29.0	10	24.0	24.0	1.00	10				City	City	40	
15.0		15.0	9	7.0	7.0	1.00	10				City	City	41	
12.0		12.0	8	4.8	4.8	2.00	9			State	State	State	1	
6.0		6.0	8	2.4	2.4	2.50	9			State	State	State		
31.0		31.0	8	15.0	15.0	1.50	10			State	State	State		
13.0		13.0	8	3.1	3.1	3.03	9			State	State	State		
10.0		10.0	8	5.0	5.0	3.00	9			State	State	State		
30.0		30.0	5	10.0	10.0	1.34	10			State	State	State	2	
3.0		3.0	5	.8	.8	2.00	9			State	State	State		
83.0		83.0	10	40.0	40.0	1.10	10			State	State	State	1	
537.0		537.0	10	269.0	269.0	1.10	10			State	State	State		
15.0		15.0	10	7.0	7.0	1.10	10			State	State	State		
185.0		185.0	10	105.0	105.0	1.50	10			State	Cont.	Cont.	2	
20.0		20.0	10	15.0	15.0	1.00	10			State	Cont.	Cont.		
70.0		70.0	10	35.0	35.0	1.75	10			State	Cont.	Cont.		
142.0	56.0	198.0	10	120.0	36.0	156.0	1.00	10	\$0.60	10	State	Cont.	Cont.	
95.0		95.0	10	60.0		60.0	1.75	10			State	Cont.	Cont.	
40.0		40.0	10	25.0		25.0	1.60	10			State	Cont.	Cont.	
27.0		27.0	10	15.0		15.0	1.20	10			State	State	State	
14.0		14.0	10	9.0		9.0	1.20	10			State	State	State	
9.0		9.0	10	3.0		3.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
12.5		12.5	10	4.0		4.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
10.0		10.0	10	4.0		4.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
18.0		18.0	10	7.0		7.0	1.75	10			State	State	State	
30.0		30.0	10	20.0		20.0	1.20	10			State	State	State	
3.0		3.0	10	1.5		1.5	1.50	10			State	State	State	
1.5		1.5	10	.5		.5	1.50	10			State	State	State	
2,037.3		2,037.3	10	1961.3	1961.3	1.00	10				Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	1
75.0		75.0	10	75.0	75.0	1.50	10				Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
72.0		72.0	10	44.0	44.0	2.00	10				State	State	State	
260.0		260.0	10	151.0	151.0	2.50	10				State	State	State	
217.0		217.0	10	130.0	130.0	2.00	10				State	State	State	
343.0	84.0	427.0	10	206.0	51.0	257.0	1.00	10	.75	10	State	State	State	
20.0		20.0	10	14.0		14.0	2.00	10			State	State	State	
24.0		24.0	10	16.0		16.0	2.00	10			State	State	State	
44.0		44.0	10	30.0		30.0	2.00	10			State	State	State	
36.0		36.0	10	26.0		26.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
3.0		3.0	10	2.0		2.0	2.50	10			State	State	State	
62.0		62.0	10	48.0		48.0	1.00	10			State	State	State	
4.0		4.0	10	2.0		2.0	2.50	10			State	State	State	
45.0		45.0	10	30.0		30.0	1.50	10			State	State	State	
20.6		20.6	8	14.4		14.4	2.00	10				Co.	Co.	2
60.0		60.0	10	48.0		48.0	1.50	10				Co.	Co.	3
25.0		25.0	10	20.0		20.0	1.50	10				Co.	Co.	4

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and Institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
TEXAS—concluded.						
5	Harris Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	\$10,500	\$8,999
6	Hunt Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. A.	Farming.....	1,740	1,374
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Farming.....	2,185	1,737
7	Jefferson Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	10,000	6,447
8	Johnson Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. A.	Farming.....	4,369	2,340
	do.	Co.	S. U.	Farming.....	5,546	2,808
	do.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	5,000	2,808
9	Lamar Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	12,000	7,301
10	McLennan Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	22,000	15,300
11	Tarrant Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	36,500	23,868
12	Walker Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	6,000	4,419
13	House of Correction and Reformatory.....	State.	P. A.	Cotton, ginning.....	2,481	639
	do.	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	14,767	9,532
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	1,300	710
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	2,650	1,420
	do.	State.	S. U.	Electric light and power.....	900	639
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	10,350	6,878
	do.	State.	S. U.	Ice, manufactured.....	900	639
UTAH.						
1	State Prison.....	State.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes.....	885	470
	do.	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	983	292
	do.	State.	P. A.	Harness.....	843	232
	do.	State.	P. A.	Hosiery, etc.....	4,397	1,925
	do.	State.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheel-wrighting.....	4,000	903
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	610	513
	do.	State.	S. U.	Brooms and brushes.....	174	93
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing.....	2,648	1,668
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	3,354	998
	do.	State.	S. U.	Harness.....	572	157
	do.	State.	P. W.	Hosiery, etc.....	3,018	1,547
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.....	2,000	542
2	State Industrial School.....	State.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.....	38	31
	do.	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	59	52
	do.	State.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheel-wrighting.....	300	238
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	318	267
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	1,173	861
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	967	842
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.....	250	218
VERMONT.						
1	House of Correction.....	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	992	93
	do.	State.	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting and crushing.....	40,000	12,936
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	1,083	232
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	867	185
2	State Prison.....	State.	Cont.	Boots and shoes.....	70,860	41,637
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	900	579
3	Industrial School.....	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	650	380
	do.	State.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.....	12,328	4,172
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	1,800	1,540
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	1,400	760
VIRGINIA.						
1	Penitentiary.....	State.	Lease.	Cooperage.....	17,022	3,465
	do.	State.	Lease.	Farming.....	2,478	1,602
	do.	State.	Lease.	Roads and highways.....	5,634	4,950
	do.	State.	Cont.	Boots and shoes.....	1,631,540	352,584
	do.	State.	P. A.	Farming.....	4,855	3,402
	do.	State.	P. A.	Tomato sauce.....	1,721	462
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	7,955	4,158
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.....	6,133	3,003
	do.	State.	S. U.	Flour and meal.....	4,690	616
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.....	9,775	9,240
	do.	State.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	5,445	5,006

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages.	Hrs.	Wages.	Hrs.				
29.3		29.3	8	18.4		18.4	\$2.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	5
6.6		6.6	12	3.7		3.7	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	6
8.4		8.4	12	4.6		4.6	1.00	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	7
20.0		20.0	10	14.0		14.0	1.50	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	8
5.9		5.9	10	5.0		5.0	1.50	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	9
7.1		7.1	10	6.0		6.0	1.50	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	10
7.0		7.0	10	6.0		6.0	1.50	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	11
26.0		26.0	8	19.5		19.5	1.50	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	12
51.0		51.0	10	38.3		38.3	1.25	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	13
64.8		64.8	10	51.0		51.0	1.50	10			Co.	Co.	Co.	
11.0	2.0	13.0	10	8.1	2.0	10.1	1.50	10	\$1.00	10	Co.	Co.	Co.	
1.8		1.8	10	1.8		1.8	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
59.7		59.7	10	44.8		44.8	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.0		2.0	10	2.0		2.0	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
5.0		5.0	10	4.0		4.0	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.0		2.0	10	1.5		1.5	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
48.4		48.4	10	32.3		32.3	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.0		2.0	10	1.5		1.5	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
5.9		5.9	6	1.3		1.3	2.00	10			State.	State.	State.	1
1.4		1.4	6	.8		.8	2.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
3.0		3.0	6	.6		.6	2.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
17.8		17.8	6	5.4		5.4	2.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.0		2.0	6	1.0		1.0	4.00	8			State.	State.	State.	
3.0		3.0	6	1.0		1.0	3.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
1.1		1.1	6	.3		.3	2.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
5.0		5.0	6	3.5		3.5	2.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
4.6		4.6	6	2.8		2.8	2.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.0		2.0	6	.4		.4	2.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
12.2		12.2	6	4.3		4.3	2.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.0		2.0	6	.8		.8	3.00	8			State.	State.	State.	
.6		.6	8	.3		.3	.50	10			State.	State.	State.	2
1.0		1.0	8	.3		.3	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
3.0		3.0	8	.6		.6	1.50	8			State.	State.	State.	
5.4		5.4	8	2.3		2.3	.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
	6.5	6.5	8		5.0	5.0			.75	10	State.	State.	State.	
16.2		16.2	8	4.8		4.8	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
3.0		3.0	8	1.0		1.0	.75	8			State.	State.	State.	
1.0		1.0	10	.3		.3	1.20	10			State.	State.	State.	1
94.0		94.0	10	24.0		24.0	1.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
	4.0	4.0	10		1.0	1.0			.75	10	State.	State.	State.	
2.0		2.0	10	.5		.5	1.20	10			State.	State.	State.	
101.0		101.0	10	77.0		77.0	1.75	10			State.	Cont.	Cont.	2
2.0		2.0	10	1.5		1.5	1.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
3.0		3.0	10	.8		.8	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	3
72.0		72.0	5	18.0		18.0	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
	20.0	20.0	5		10.0	10.0			1.00	10	State.	State.	State.	
7.0		7.0	10	1.8		1.8	1.50	10			State.	State.	State.	
15.0		15.0	10	15.0		15.0	.75	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	1
8.0		8.0	10	8.0		8.0	.65	10			Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	
29.0		29.0	10	29.0		29.0	.75	10			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
990.0	47.0	1,037.0	9	742.0	35.0	777.0	1.50	10	1.00	10	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
17.0		17.0	10	17.0		17.0	.65	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.0		2.0	10	2.0		2.0	.75	10			State.	State.	State.	
9.0		9.0	9	6.0		6.0	2.25	10			State.	State.	State.	
15.0		15.0	10	15.0		15.0	.65	10			State.	State.	State.	
2.0		2.0	10	2.0		2.0	1.00	10			State.	State.	State.	
20.0		20.0	9	19.0		19.0	1.58	9			State.	State.	State.	
11.0		11.0	9	11.0		11.0	1.47	9			State.	State.	State.	

* Work 9 hours Saturday.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System of work.	Industry.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.
WASHINGTON.						
1	State Prison.....	State	P. A.	Bags.....	\$42,610	\$17,458
	do.....	State	P. A.	Brick.....	17,198	11,093
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....	2,000	918
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	900	442
	do.....	State	S. U.	Brick.....	1,898	1,233
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	3,065	1,590
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	6,998	2,295
	do.....	State	S. U.	Soap.....	1,680	740
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....	1,280	740
2	Seattle City Jail.....	City	P. W.	Roads and highways.....	7,212	5,652
3	State Reform School.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	1,048	824
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	3,675	1,158
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	5,031	2,280
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....	5,000	2,160
WEST VIRGINIA.						
1	Penitentiary.....	State	Cont.	Brass goods.....	39,267	10,245
	do.....	State	Cont.	Brooms and brushes.....	80,500	12,049
	do.....	State	Cont.	Clothing, etc.....	485,000	102,490
	do.....	State	Cont.	Enameled ware.....	84,340	15,863
	do.....	State	Cont.	Whips.....	90,130	21,344
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	1,903	1,102
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing.....	4,790	3,856
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	8,658	2,892
2	Reform School.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	1,325	612
	do.....	State	S. U.	Brick.....	2,767	514
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	5,032	1,004
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	3,800	1,469
	do.....	State	S. U.	Mining, coal.....	1,300	245
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....	2,050	490
WISCONSIN.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State	Cont.	Boots and shoes.....	685,440	76,194
	do.....	State	Cont.	Hosiery, etc.....	91,800	25,755
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....	1,637	516
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	5,721	3,443
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	2,635	918
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....	19,500	8,279
2	State Reformatory.....	State	P. P.	Brooms and brushes.....	16,000	7,344
	do.....	State	P. P.	Clothing, etc.....	125,000	38,250
	do.....	State	S. U.	Brick.....	4,800	3,060
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	3,750	2,295
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	6,834	3,461
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....	15,000	4,590
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	7,005	2,678
3	Industrial School for Boys.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....	11,522	5,432
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....	6,000	1,377
WYOMING.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	Lessee	Lease.	Boots and shoes.....	900	361
	do.....	Lessee	Lease.	Brooms and brushes.....	45,771	16,906
	do.....	Lessee	Lease.	Clothing, etc.....	3,200	1,734
UNITED STATES PRISONS.						
1	Penitentiary at Atlanta.....	U. S.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	1,331	2,686
	do.....	U. S.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	9,367	9,100
	do.....	U. S.	S. U.	Farming.....	3,234	5,641
	do.....	U. S.	P. W.	Building trades.....	37,913	26,997
	do.....	U. S.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....	3,672	2,163
2	Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.....	U. S.	S. U.	Brooms and brushes.....	1,275	1,082
	do.....	U. S.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....	8,783	6,498
	do.....	U. S.	S. U.	Farming.....	21,361	10,429
	do.....	U. S.	S. U.	Printing.....	900	773
	do.....	U. S.	S. U.	Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet iron working.....	900	773
	do.....	U. S.	P. W.	Building trades.....	381,453	176,594

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

A.—SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

Average number of convicts employed.			Hrs. of labor per day.	Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Average daily wages and hours of free laborers performing like work.				Who furnishes—			Institution No
Male	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Power.	Machinery and tools.	Foremen and instructors.	
							Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.				
125.6	125.6	10	30.0	.....	30.0	\$2.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	1
44.4	44.4	10	18.0	.....	18.0	2.25	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
2.9	2.9	10	2.0	.....	2.0	1.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
3.4	3.4	10	.6	.....	.6	2.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
4.9	4.9	10	2.0	.....	2.0	2.25	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
5.9	.8	6.7	10	2.0	.3	2.3	2.50	10	\$1.25	10	State.	State.	State.	
7.1	7.1	10	5.0	.....	5.0	1.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
1.0	1.0	10	1.0	.....	1.0	2.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
2.0	2.0	10	1.0	.....	1.0	2.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
16.1	16.1	7	8.2	.....	8.2	2.25	8	.....	.....	State.	City.	City.	2
8.0	8.0	5	2.0	.....	2.0	2.75	9	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	3
8.0	4.0	12.0	5	2.0	1.5	3.5	2.25	9	1.50	9	State.	State.	State.	
38.0	38.0	5	10.0	.....	10.0	1.45	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
10.0	10.0	5	4.0	.....	4.0	3.00	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
37.7	37.7	9	31.0	.....	31.0	1.20	10	.....	.....	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	1
53.9	53.9	9	35.0	.....	35.0	1.25	10	.....	.....	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
440.2	25.0	465.2	9	272.0	15.0	287.0	1.30	10	1.20	10	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
89.4	89.4	9	48.0	.....	48.0	1.20	10	.....	.....	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
110.1	110.1	9	62.0	.....	62.0	1.25	10	.....	.....	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
4.0	4.0	9	2.0	.....	2.0	2.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
12.0	12.0	9	7.0	.....	7.0	2.00	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
13.0	13.0	9	7.0	.....	7.0	1.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
8.0	8.0	8	5.0	.....	5.0	.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	2
10.0	10.0	8	6.0	.....	6.0	.35	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
12.0	12.0	8	9.0	.....	9.0	.45	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
18.0	18.0	8	12.0	.....	12.0	.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
3.0	3.0	8	2.0	.....	2.0	.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
6.0	6.0	8	4.0	.....	4.0	.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
284.6	284.6	10	142.5	.....	142.5	1.75	10	.....	.....	State.	Cont.	Cont.	1
67.3	67.3	10	67.3	.....	67.3	1.25	10	.....	.....	State.	Cont.	Cont.	
4.8	4.8	10	2.3	.....	2.3	.75	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
15.1	15.1	10	7.5	.....	7.5	1.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
7.8	7.8	10	4.0	.....	4.0	.75	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
21.1	21.1	10	18.0	.....	18.0	1.50	10	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
16.0	16.0	8	16.0	.....	16.0	1.50	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	2
124.7	124.7	8	124.7	.....	124.7	1.00	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
10.2	10.2	8	10.2	.....	10.2	1.00	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
6.0	6.0	8	6.0	.....	6.0	1.25	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
15.1	15.1	8	15.1	.....	15.1	.75	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
10.0	10.0	8	10.0	.....	10.0	1.50	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
35.0	35.0	4	35.0	.....	35.0	.50	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	3
71.0	71.0	4	71.0	.....	71.0	.50	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
12.0	12.0	4	12.0	.....	12.0	.75	8	.....	.....	State.	State.	State.	
2.0	2.0	8	.5	.....	.5	2.50	9	.....	.....	Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	1
114.3	114.3	8	40.0	.....	40.0	1.50	9	.....	.....	Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	
7.0	7.0	8	3.0	.....	3.0	2.00	9	.....	.....	Lessee	Lessee	Lessee	
10.0	10.0	7	7.5	.....	7.5	1.50	9	.....	.....	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	1
41.0	41.0	7	30.3	.....	30.3	1.40	10	.....	.....	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	
35.0	35.0	7	26.3	.....	26.3	1.00	10	.....	.....	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	
134.0	134.0	7	100.5	.....	100.5	1.25	10	.....	.....	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	
8.0	8.0	10	4.0	.....	4.0	1.75	10	.....	.....	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	2
4.0	4.0	10	2.0	.....	2.0	1.75	10	.....	.....	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	
30.0	30.0	10	12.0	.....	12.0	1.75	10	.....	.....	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	
45.0	45.0	10	45.0	.....	45.0	.75	10	.....	.....	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	
6.0	6.0	10	2.0	.....	2.0	1.25	10	.....	.....	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	
5.0	5.0	10	2.0	.....	2.0	1.25	10	.....	.....	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	
579.5	579.5	10	288.3	.....	288.3	1.98	10	.....	.....	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	

* 58 hours per week.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 180.]

State and industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods produced.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
ALABAMA.										
Clothing, etc.	1	\$4,758	\$3,888	.....	25.0	25.0	.....	25.0	25.0	\$190
Farming.	1	74,728	52,084	343.3	21.5	364.8	343.3	21.5	364.8	205
Lumber.	1	319,038	123,174	361.3	.....	361.3	361.3	.....	361.3	883
Mining, coal.	1	617,172	343,663	575.0	.....	575.0	403.0	.....	403.0	1,073
Stove hollow ware.	1	77,500	22,785	56.0	.....	56.0	42.0	.....	42.0	1,384
Turpentine and rosin.	1	153,003	65,133	168.1	.....	168.1	168.1	.....	168.1	910
Total.	1	1,246,199	610,727	1,503.7	46.5	1,550.2	1,317.7	46.5	1,364.2	804
ARIZONA.										
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	1	1,500	1,200	4.0	.....	4.0	1.0	.....	1.0	375
Boots and shoes.	1	1,296	722	5.0	.....	5.0	1.2	.....	1.2	259
Brick.	1	1,250	999	12.0	.....	12.0	2.0	.....	2.0	104
Brooms and brushes.	1	140	37	1.0	.....	1.0	.1	.....	.1	140
Building trades.	1	14,150	11,523	72.0	.....	72.0	18.9	.....	18.9	197
Clothing, etc.	1	3,995	1,524	6.0	.....	6.0	2.5	.....	2.5	666
Electric light and power.	1	2,400	1,836	5.0	.....	5.0	2.0	.....	2.0	480
Farming.	1	380	245	2.0	.....	2.0	.5	.....	.5	190
Mattresses.	1	250	61	1.0	.....	1.0	.1	.....	.1	250
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.	1	200	153	1.0	.....	1.0	.2	.....	.2	200
Wood, cut and sawed.	1	2,160	181	2.0	.....	2.0	.4	.....	.4	1,080
Total.	1	27,721	18,481	111.0	.....	111.0	28.9	.....	28.9	250
ARKANSAS.										
Brick.	1	215,318	59,183	173.0	.....	173.0	173.0	.....	173.0	1,245
Farming.	1	88,024	39,918	159.0	26.0	185.0	159.0	26.0	185.0	476
Railroad building.	1	235,950	100,700	259.0	.....	259.0	259.0	.....	259.0	911
Total.	1	539,292	199,801	591.0	26.0	617.0	591.0	26.0	617.0	874
CALIFORNIA.										
Bags.	1	250,258	106,986	759.5	.....	759.5	187.1	.....	187.1	330
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	5	18,578	13,690	48.4	.....	48.4	14.7	.....	14.7	384
Boots and shoes.	5	18,099	6,760	34.1	.....	34.1	15.0	.....	15.0	531
Building trades.	5	40,735	25,302	119.9	.....	119.9	38.1	.....	38.1	340
Castings, machinery, and repairs.	1	9,966	6,999	33.0	.....	33.0	8.2	.....	8.2	302
Chairs, tables, etc.	1	679	610	3.0	.....	3.0	.7	.....	.7	226
Clothing, etc.	5	39,101	12,396	57.2	6.8	64.0	23.5	4.6	28.1	611
Cooperage.	1	352	198	1.0	.....	1.0	.2	.....	.2	352
Electric light and power.	1	3,300	790	3.1	.....	3.1	2.6	.....	2.6	1,065
Farming.	4	29,935	12,016	99.1	.....	99.1	39.9	.....	39.9	302
Harness.	1	280	196	1.0	.....	1.0	.3	.....	.3	280
Ice, manufactured.	1	2,400	737	1.0	.....	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0	2,400
Loading and unloading vessels.	1	2,417	2,059	14.6	.....	14.6	3.6	.....	3.6	166
Locksmithing.	1	360	275	1.0	.....	1.0	.2	.....	.2	360
Printing.	2	4,560	822	5.5	.....	5.5	4.2	.....	4.2	829
Roads and highways.	3	19,945	15,722	81.3	.....	81.3	36.8	.....	36.8	245
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	2	40,005	59,429	371.2	.....	371.2	125.5	.....	125.5	108
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.	2	2,829	1,985	10.5	.....	10.5	2.4	.....	2.4	269
Total.	7	483,799	266,972	1,644.4	6.8	1,651.2	504.0	4.6	508.6	293

a Representing 18 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods produced.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
COLORADO.										
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	1	\$10,000	\$7,829	13.5	.....	13.5	7.2	.....	7.2	\$741
Boots and shoes.....	3	6,633	3,579	25.5	.....	25.5	4.4	.....	4.4	260
Building trades.....	2	5,737	3,966	19.0	.....	19.0	5.0	.....	5.0	302
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	1	543	316	5.0	.....	5.0	.3	.....	.3	109
Clothing, etc.....	3	12,543	6,658	35.5	.....	35.5	8.6	.....	8.6	353
Farming.....	3	24,362	16,487	116.9	.....	116.9	33.7	.....	33.7	208
Lime.....	1	11,449	8,817	99.2	.....	99.2	20.1	.....	20.1	115
Printing.....	1	1,023	606	4.0	.....	4.0	.5	.....	.5	256
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	2	17,000	9,406	54.1	.....	54.1	15.6	.....	15.6	314
Total.....	3	89,290	57,664	372.7	.....	372.7	95.4	.....	95.4	240
CONNECTICUT.										
Boots and shoes.....	2	298,000	52,216	262.0	.....	262.0	133.0	.....	133.0	1,137
Chairs, tables, etc.....	3	128,875	52,886	369.0	.....	369.0	202.0	.....	202.0	349
Clothing, etc.....	2	50,200	10,430	61.0	12.0	73.0	30.5	6.0	36.5	688
Farming.....	4	16,529	7,320	54.0	.....	54.0	29.7	.....	29.7	306
Printing.....	1	450	206	4.0	.....	4.0	2.0	.....	2.0	113
Roads and highways.....	1	1,500	410	4.0	.....	4.0	2.0	.....	2.0	375
Wood, cut and sawed..	1	559	172	2.0	.....	2.0	1.0	.....	1.0	280
Total.....	7	496,113	123,640	756.0	12.0	768.0	400.2	6.0	406.2	646
DELAWARE.										
Clothing, etc.....	1	50,000	12,814	98.6	2.0	100.6	30.0	1.0	31.0	497
Farming.....	2	9,592	7,991	93.8	16.0	109.8	35.1	4.0	39.1	87
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	1	620	614	6.5	.....	6.5	2.0	.....	2.0	95
Total.....	2	60,212	21,419	198.9	18.0	216.9	67.1	5.0	72.1	278
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.										
Boots and shoes.....	1	1,500	979	20.0	.....	20.0	4.0	.....	4.0	75
Boxes, paper.....	1	10,046	2,124	70.0	.....	70.0	2.0	14.0	16.0	144
Building trades.....	1	7,000	6,100	16.0	.....	16.0	8.0	.....	8.0	438
Clothing, etc.....	2	7,560	2,384	30.0	5.0	35.0	9.0	4.0	13.0	216
Farming.....	2	11,875	3,847	52.0	.....	52.0	17.0	.....	17.0	228
Roads and highways.....	1	27,850	22,908	83.0	.....	83.0	62.7	.....	62.7	336
Total.....	2	65,821	38,342	271.0	5.0	276.0	102.7	18.0	120.7	238
FLORIDA.										
Mining, phosphate.....	1	440,000	173,813	375.0	.....	375.0	562.5	.....	562.5	1,173
Roads and highways.....	3	23,250	23,996	83.5	.....	83.5	67.6	.....	67.6	278
Turpentine and rosin..	2	411,100	261,771	576.2	.....	576.2	847.0	.....	847.0	713
Total.....	4	874,350	459,580	1,034.7	.....	1,034.7	1,477.1	.....	1,477.1	845
GEORGIA.										
Brick.....	2	230,000	77,086	238.0	.....	238.0	262.0	.....	262.0	966
Farming.....	6	65,168	35,245	203.0	130.5	333.5	108.0	80.5	188.5	195
Lumber.....	8	712,689	294,447	863.0	.....	863.0	950.0	.....	950.0	826
Mining, coal (b).....	3	594,984	268,186	675.0	.....	675.0	742.0	.....	742.0	881
Roads and highways.....	13	491,789	347,797	1,082.0	.....	1,082.0	1,145.8	.....	1,145.8	455
Turpentine and rosin..	2	26,450	10,171	34.0	.....	34.0	31.0	.....	31.0	778
Total.....	30	2,121,080	1,032,932	3,095.0	130.5	3,225.5	3,238.8	80.5	3,319.3	658

* One institution represented 33 camps.

b Including, in 1 institution, mining and smelting iron ore.

c Five institutions represented 13 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

II.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.; FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods produced.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
IDAHO.										
Boots and shoes.....	1	\$800	\$622	3.0	.....	3.0	1.0	.....	1.0	\$367
Clothing, etc.....	1	1,200	801	3.0	.....	3.0	1.6	.....	1.6	400
Farming.....	1	11,167	4,032	16.0	.....	16.0	12.0	.....	12.0	668
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	1	3,000	1,750	6.0	.....	6.0	2.5	.....	2.5	560
Total.....	1	16,167	7,205	28.0	.....	28.0	17.1	.....	17.1	577
ILLINOIS.										
Baskets, willow ware, etc.....	1	10,467	5,229	30.7	.....	30.7	12.0	.....	12.0	341
Boots and shoes.....	1	960,421	75,266	268.5	.....	268.5	100.0	44.0	144.0	3,433
Brick.....	3	57,323	56,279	186.5	.....	186.5	82.5	.....	82.5	307
Brooms and brushes.....	3	144,568	47,129	290.6	.....	290.6	101.0	.....	101.0	570
Building trades.....	3	47,457	20,460	67.9	.....	67.9	26.7	.....	26.7	699
Chairs, tables, etc.....	3	388,065	104,604	544.2	18.0	562.2	169.2	35.0	204.2	690
Clothing, etc.....	4	45,792	16,772	80.8	3.0	83.8	15.0	27.0	42.0	546
Cooperage.....	1	146,899	24,720	92.0	.....	92.0	40.0	.....	40.0	1,567
Farming.....	4	29,208	6,651	51.0	.....	51.0	23.0	.....	23.0	573
Hammocks.....	1	511	261	2.9	.....	2.9	.....	1.0	1.0	176
Hosiery, etc.....	2	207,709	38,540	327.9	.....	327.9	20.0	182.0	202.0	433
Laundry work.....	1	5,862	3,262	3.2	28.0	31.2	1.0	10.0	11.0	188
Picture moldings.....	1	12,000	7,725	53.7	.....	53.7	25.0	.....	25.0	223
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	4	54,251	26,870	194.0	.....	194.0	74.0	.....	74.0	280
Stove hollow ware.....	1	100,006	26,881	188.0	.....	188.0	112.0	.....	112.0	532
Total.....	6	2,261,543	474,779	2,401.9	49.0	2,450.9	811.4	209.0	1,110.4	923
INDIANA.										
Boots and shoes.....	1	3,856	2,639	16.5	.....	16.5	8.2	.....	8.2	234
Brick.....	1	2,400	1,564	7.5	.....	7.5	3.2	.....	3.2	320
Building trades.....	1	23,746	5,769	17.0	.....	17.0	7.8	.....	7.8	1,397
Carrriages and wagons.....	1	124	56	.....	.3	.....	.....	.3	.....	413
Chairs, tables, etc.....	3	290,596	55,467	295.8	.1	295.9	163.8	.1	163.9	962
Clothing, etc.....	5	164,658	33,796	161.4	19.2	180.6	118.5	8.6	127.1	912
Cooperage.....	1	114,848	28,251	98.6	.....	98.6	65.0	.....	65.0	1,165
Cotton and woolen goods.....	1	106,750	6,375	44.9	.....	44.9	40.0	.....	40.0	2,376
Farming.....	5	18,511	8,919	139.4	2.0	141.4	36.9	2.0	38.9	131
Gloves and mittens.....	1	33,750	8,136	21.8	.....	21.8	18.0	.....	18.0	1,548
Hosiery, etc.....	1	62,795	5,855	32.2	.....	32.2	30.3	.....	30.3	1,960
House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.....	2	1,381	1,984	1.0	12.5	13.5	.5	6.3	6.8	102
Iron and steel, chains.....	1	67,860	35,112	164.4	.....	164.4	95.0	.....	95.0	413
Laundry work.....	1	2,516	1,947	.....	11.0	11.0	.....	7.0	7.0	229
Printing.....	1	1,502	1,299	19.2	.....	19.2	4.8	.....	4.8	78
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	1	2,477	1,487	41.0	.....	41.0	8.3	.....	8.3	60
Stove hollow ware.....	1	129,690	62,960	255.4	.....	255.4	127.7	.....	127.7	508
Tobacco and cigars.....	1	2,623	435	3.0	.....	3.0	1.5	.....	1.5	874
Total.....	5	1,030,083	261,925	1,319.1	45.1	1,364.2	729.5	24.3	753.8	755
IOWA.										
Agricultural hand tools.....	1	225,000	45,492	148.3	.....	148.3	74.0	.....	74.0	1,517
Boots and shoes.....	1	955	616	2.0	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	2.0	478
Building trades.....	3	85,339	48,668	227.2	.....	227.2	150.0	.....	150.0	376
Buttons.....	1	29,820	12,388	51.9	.....	51.9	34.0	.....	34.0	575
Chairs, tables, etc.....	1	90,000	28,611	124.5	.....	124.5	62.0	.....	62.0	723
Clothing, etc.....	3	26,322	11,720	73.1	12.6	85.7	66.0	12.6	80.6	307
Cooperage.....	1	23,347	10,718	29.0	.....	29.0	29.0	.....	29.0	805
Farming.....	3	25,490	10,910	107.3	.....	107.3	107.2	.....	107.2	238
Harness.....	1	624	462	2.0	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	2.0	312
Printing.....	2	1,433	1,232	6.0	.....	6.0	4.0	.....	4.0	239
Soap.....	1	335	306	2.0	.....	2.0	1.0	.....	1.0	168

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	In- stitu- tions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods pro- duced.
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	
IOWA—concluded.										
Stone quarrying, cut- ting, and crushing.	1	\$1,600	\$1,386	3.0	.....	3.0	1.5	.....	1.5	\$533
Tinsmithing, copper- smithing, and sheet- iron working.	1	240	215	1.0	.....	1.0	.5	.....	.5	240
Total.....	3	510,506	172,726	777.3	12.6	789.9	535.2	12.6	547.8	646
KANSAS.										
Binding twine.....	1	219,599	39,910	95.0	.....	95.0	65.0	.....	65.0	2,312
Boots and shoes.....	2	2,396	1,730	9.0	.....	9.0	6.5	.....	6.5	206
Brick.....	1	21,343	12,664	55.0	.....	55.0	27.5	.....	27.5	388
Building trades.....	3	48,793	27,689	121.7	.....	121.7	64.1	.....	64.1	401
Chairs, tables, etc.....	1	75,850	27,937	155.0	.....	155.0	52.0	.....	52.0	490
Clothing, etc.....	3	23,255	12,621	63.2	6.8	70.0	42.5	3.5	46.0	332
Farming.....	3	16,985	7,856	68.0	.....	68.0	35.5	.....	35.5	250
Harness.....	1	800	549	4.8	.....	4.8	4.8	.....	4.8	167
Mining, coal.....	1	151,443	104,994	380.0	.....	380.0	190.0	.....	190.0	399
Roads and highways.....	1	11,000	3,838	20.0	.....	20.0	10.0	.....	10.0	550
Stone quarrying, cut- ting, and crushing.	1	7,197	5,756	25.0	.....	25.0	12.5	.....	12.5	288
Total.....	3	578,661	245,553	996.7	6.8	1,003.5	510.4	3.5	513.9	577
KENTUCKY.										
Boots and shoes.....	2	780,000	172,292	477.0	.....	477.0	320.0	.....	320.0	1,635
Brooms and brushes.....	2	137,500	46,425	127.0	.....	127.0	60.0	.....	60.0	1,083
Building trades.....	1	4,817	3,110	20.0	.....	20.0	10.0	.....	10.0	241
Chairs, tables, etc.....	2	404,372	144,852	650.0	27.0	677.0	329.5	15.0	344.5	597
Clothing, etc.....	1	3,300	2,295	.....	13.0	13.0	.....	5.5	5.5	254
Farming.....	1	4,800	2,078	80.0	.....	80.0	20.0	.....	20.0	60
Harness.....	1	118,300	25,833	137.0	.....	137.0	60.0	.....	60.0	864
Laundry work.....	1	971	700	.....	11.0	11.0	.....	3.0	3.0	88
Stove hollow ware.....	1	38,200	11,022	47.0	.....	47.0	20.0	.....	20.0	813
Tanning.....	1	2,333	2,333	22.0	.....	22.0	10.0	.....	10.0	106
Total.....	3	1,494,593	410,940	1,560.0	51.0	1,611.0	829.5	23.5	853.0	928
LOUISIANA.										
Clothing, etc.....	1	19,325	15,656	50.0	26.0	76.0	50.0	26.0	76.0	254
Farming.....	1	83,058	135,239	581.7	.....	581.7	581.7	.....	581.7	143
Levee building.....	1	180,000	120,727	315.0	.....	315.0	315.0	.....	315.0	571
Total.....	1	282,383	271,621	946.7	26.0	972.7	946.7	26.0	972.7	290
MAINE.										
Boots and shoes.....	5	177,748	31,657	193.7	.....	193.7	74.7	.....	74.7	918
Brooms and brushes.....	2	57,703	18,676	52.3	.....	52.3	32.0	.....	32.0	1,103
Carriages and wagons.....	1	40,000	20,400	49.0	.....	49.0	24.0	.....	24.0	816
Chairs, tables, etc.....	2	20,110	5,200	78.0	.....	78.0	26.5	.....	26.5	258
Clothing, etc.....	4	9,072	4,544	14.0	65.0	79.0	2.0	23.0	25.0	115
Farming.....	2	11,583	1,556	10.0	.....	10.0	4.7	.....	4.7	1,158
Harness.....	1	45,000	17,000	44.0	.....	44.0	20.0	.....	20.0	1,023
Wood, cut and sawed.....	1	1,995	708	4.0	.....	4.0	1.7	.....	1.7	499
Total.....	7	363,211	90,741	445.0	65.0	510.0	185.6	23.0	208.6	712
MARYLAND.										
Baskets, willow ware, etc.....	2	50,000	20,787	133.0	.....	133.0	70.0	.....	70.0	376
Boots and shoes.....	3	399,575	66,998	212.0	.....	212.0	153.5	.....	153.5	1,895
Brooms and brushes.....	2	60,717	22,357	168.0	.....	168.0	62.0	.....	62.0	361
Building trades.....	2	16,134	12,721	33.0	.....	33.0	22.0	.....	22.0	400
Chairs, tables, etc.....	1	7,275	2,056	86.0	.....	86.0	22.0	.....	22.0	85
Clothing, etc.....	7	461,295	184,402	804.2	111.0	915.2	418.0	65.5	483.5	504

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods produced.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
MARYLAND—conc'd.										
Farming.....	4	\$25,171	\$12,798	69.0	.....	69.0	34.5	.....	34.5	\$365
Hosiery, etc.....	1	347	171	4.0	.....	4.0	1.0	.....	1.0	87
Mats and matting.....	1	55,000	34,085	166.0	.....	166.0	83.0	.....	83.0	331
Printing.....	1	2,778	2,279	20.0	.....	20.0	6.0	.....	6.0	139
Soap.....	1	591	247	1.0	.....	1.0	.8	.....	.8	591
Stone quarrying cutting, and crushing.....	1	112,000	28,669	91.0	.....	91.0	68.0	.....	68.0	1,231
Stove hollow ware.....	1	112,838	25,759	43.0	.....	43.0	32.0	.....	32.0	2,624
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1	418	263	2.0	.....	2.0	1.0	.....	1.0	209
Total.....	7	1,304,139	413,592	1,832.2	111.0	1,943.2	973.8	65.5	1,039.3	671
MASSACHUSETTS.										
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	1,985	964	4.0	.....	4.0	1.5	.....	1.5	496
Boots and shoes.....	6	425,465	91,446	656.0	.....	656.0	186.0	38.8	224.8	649
Boxes, paper.....	1	8,892	2,432	34.0	.....	34.0	8.5	.....	8.5	262
Brooms and brushes.....	2	35,370	16,558	80.0	.....	80.0	40.3	.....	40.3	442
Building trades.....	1	1,900	964	4.0	.....	4.0	1.5	.....	1.5	475
Chairs, tables, etc.....	9	151,077	51,562	468.0	.....	468.0	26.0	194.0	220.0	323
Clothing, etc.....	3	128,247	36,416	224.0	75.0	299.0	26.0	93.0	119.0	429
Cotton and woolen goods.....	2	73,460	26,494	213.0	.....	213.0	55.0	15.0	70.0	345
Cotton waste.....	1	16,882	3,856	24.0	.....	24.0	.....	18.0	18.0	703
Farming.....	7	88,961	51,376	364.0	5.0	369.0	151.0	1.0	152.0	241
Harness.....	1	18,685	8,752	50.0	.....	50.0	16.8	.....	16.8	374
Hosiery, etc.....	1	5,134	1,864	30.0	.....	30.0	7.0	.....	7.0	171
Laundry work.....	4	4,131	3,481	.....	26.0	26.0	.....	13.0	13.0	159
Mats and matting.....	1	4,840	3,400	15.0	.....	15.0	7.5	.....	7.5	323
Printing.....	1	5,469	2,784	13.0	.....	13.0	4.3	.....	4.3	421
Stone quarrying cutting, and crushing.....	1	25,918	11,261	114.0	.....	114.0	23.0	.....	23.0	227
Trunks and valises.....	1	6,519	2,133	11.0	.....	11.0	4.5	.....	4.5	563
Umbrellas.....	1	20,000	10,500	84.0	.....	84.0	.....	35.0	35.0	238
Total.....	19	1,022,935	326,243	2,388.0	106.0	2,494.0	558.9	407.8	966.7	410
MICHIGAN.										
Agricultural hand tools.....	1	127,683	44,064	149.1	.....	149.1	90.0	.....	90.0	856
Boots and shoes.....	2	2,207	1,626	21.9	.....	21.9	3.8	1.5	5.3	101
Boxes, wooden.....	1	20,348	14,688	38.9	.....	38.9	30.0	.....	30.0	523
Brooms and brushes.....	2	152,330	27,482	192.1	12.0	204.1	65.0	63.0	128.0	746
Building trades.....	2	11,780	11,016	31.2	.....	31.2	30.0	.....	30.0	378
Buttons.....	1	10,998	5,195	35.0	15.0	50.0	6.0	14.0	20.0	220
Carriages and wagons.....	1	50,976	9,694	29.0	.....	29.0	20.0	.....	20.0	1,758
Chairs, tables, etc.....	2	344,707	108,593	445.6	7.0	452.6	215.0	40.0	255.0	762
Clothing, etc.....	4	160,060	19,365	120.8	.....	120.8	13.4	65.5	78.9	1,325
Farming.....	4	20,948	7,913	144.9	.....	144.9	56.0	.....	56.0	145
Packing and moving.....	1	2,885	2,763	16.9	.....	16.9	6.0	.....	6.0	171
Power and heat plant.....	1	1,157	876	2.0	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	2.0	579
Roads and highways.....	1	360	551	1.6	.....	1.6	1.5	.....	1.5	225
Stone quarrying cutting, and crushing.....	1	40,368	16,524	25.8	.....	25.8	20.0	.....	20.0	1,565
Tobacco and cigars.....	1	82,052	22,913	117.0	.....	117.0	.....	117.0	117.0	701
Total.....	51	1,028,859	293,263	1,371.8	34.0	1,405.8	558.7	301.0	859.7	732
MINNESOTA.										
Binding twine.....	1	1,040,664	57,870	188.5	.....	188.5	94.3	.....	94.3	5,521
Boots and shoes.....	1	592,500	63,130	235.3	.....	235.3	117.5	.....	117.5	2,518
Brooms and brushes.....	1	760	461	2.0	.....	2.0	1.0	.....	1.0	380
Building trades.....	3	49,733	26,089	180.7	.....	180.7	65.0	.....	65.0	275
Clothing, etc.....	4	16,614	8,563	68.9	20.0	88.9	21.7	3.6	25.3	187
Farming.....	2	15,397	5,973	63.3	.....	63.3	27.5	.....	27.5	243

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods produced.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
MINNESOTA—concd.										
Printing.....	2	\$2,985	\$1,499	11.0		11.0	7.0		7.0	\$271
Roads and highways..	1	6,876	4,605	32.8		32.8	10.0		10.0	210
Total.....		41,725,529	168,190	782.5	20.0	802.5	344.0	3.6	347.6	2,150
MISSISSIPPI.										
Building trades.....	1	10,707	10,707	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	487
Clothing, etc.....	1	8,741	2,177		14.0	14.0		14.0	14.0	624
Farming.....	1	408,703	233,636	767.1		767.1	746.6		746.6	533
Levee building.....	1	2,908	1,633	5.3		5.3	5.3		5.3	549
Lumber.....	1	2,831	1,244	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	708
Wood, cut and sawed..	1	2,445	1,260	4.1		4.1	4.1		4.1	596
Total.....	a 1	436,335	250,657	802.5	14.0	816.5	782.0	14.0	796.0	534
MISSOURI.										
Boots and shoes.....	1	1,863,685	358,039	1,114.0		1,114.0	836.0		836.0	1,673
Bread.....	1	8,643	4,236	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	393
Brick.....	1	5,500	1,732	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	367
Brooms and brushes..	1	111,600	22,159	77.0		77.0	57.0		57.0	1,149
Building trades.....	4	48,000	29,775	130.0		130.0	117.0		117.0	369
Clothing, etc.....	4	146,880	29,360	109.0	107.0	216.0	86.0	76.5	162.5	680
Farming.....	3	13,500	6,807	111.0		111.0	109.0		109.0	122
Roads and highways..	1	25,131	18,942	60.0		60.0	41.0		41.0	419
Saddlery.....	1	198,000	46,650	161.0		161.0	120.0		120.0	1,230
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	1	31,000	24,486	67.0		67.0	53.0		53.0	463
Total.....		42,451,939	542,186	1,866.0	107.0	1,973.0	1,456.0	76.5	1,532.5	1,243
MONTANA.										
Boots and shoes.....	1	600	360	9.0		9.0	1.2		1.2	67
Clothing, etc.....	1	750	548		8.0	8.0		4.0	4.0	94
Farming.....	1	2,296	834	24.0		24.0	6.0		6.0	96
Total.....	1	3,646	1,742	33.0	8.0	41.0	7.2	4.0	11.2	89
NEBRASKA.										
Brooms and brushes..	1	225,000	42,042	156.5		156.5	78.0		78.0	1,438
Building trades.....	2	9,232	6,192	32.0		32.0	22.2		22.2	289
Clothing, etc.....	2	4,506	3,112	17.0	1.0	18.0	13.5	1.0	14.5	250
Farming.....	2	6,954	3,907	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	316
Printing.....	1	430	1,228	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0	54
Total.....	2	246,122	56,571	235.5	1.0	236.5	143.7	1.0	144.7	1,041
NEVADA.										
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	800	684	1.3		1.3	.7		.7	615
Boots and shoes.....	1	435	228	1.0		1.0	.5		.5	435
Building trades.....	1	300	192	.6		.6	.3		.3	500
Clothing, etc.....	1	908	684	2.5		2.5	1.5		1.5	363
Farming.....	1	1,536	741	3.5		3.5	2.0		2.0	439
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	1	2,839	1,760	6.5		6.5	3.9		3.9	437
Total.....	1	6,818	4,289	15.4		15.4	8.9		8.9	443

a Representing 19 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods produced.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.										
Brooms and brushes..	1	\$14,479	\$4,590	31.0	.....	31.0	15.0	.....	15.0	\$467
Chairs, tables, etc....	1	105,000	21,845	120.0	.....	120.0	60.0	.....	60.0	875
Clothing, etc.....	2	1,200	474	1.0	4.0	5.0	.5	2.0	2.5	240
Farming.....	5	23,132	10,377	79.0	.....	79.0	45.3	.....	45.3	293
Hosiery, etc.....	1	10,750	3,060	40.0	.....	40.0	26.7	.....	26.7	269
Total.....	5	154,561	40,346	271.0	4.0	275.0	147.5	2.0	149.5	562
NEW JERSEY.										
Bags.....	1	30,000	7,686	23.0	.....	23.0	18.0	.....	18.0	1,304
Boots and shoes.....	5	56,686	36,981	125.5	.....	125.5	88.8	.....	88.8	452
Brick.....	1	801	578	5.3	.....	5.3	2.1	.....	2.1	168
Brooms and brushes..	2	81,929	45,000	235.0	.....	235.0	119.0	.....	119.0	349
Building trades.....	1	14,872	8,530	23.7	.....	23.7	11.0	.....	11.0	628
Clothing, etc.....	7	128,994	56,961	310.5	101.0	411.5	208.0	35.5	243.5	313
Farming.....	5	29,562	10,242	84.9	.....	84.9	46.0	.....	46.0	348
Mats and matting.....	1	109,840	58,499	198.0	.....	198.0	137.0	.....	137.0	555
Roads and highways..	1	1,061	1,061	8.8	.....	8.8	4.3	.....	4.3	121
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	3	50,919	54,384	212.0	.....	212.0	133.5	.....	133.5	240
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1	5,816	3,060	8.1	.....	8.1	4.0	.....	4.0	718
Total.....	7	510,570	283,582	1,234.8	101.0	1,335.8	771.7	35.5	807.2	382
NEW MEXICO.										
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	1,500	1,224	4.0	.....	4.0	1.0	.....	1.0	375
Boots and shoes.....	1	1,255	918	6.2	.....	6.2	1.2	.....	1.2	202
Brick.....	1	17,000	8,813	36.7	.....	36.7	18.0	.....	18.0	463
Building trades.....	1	2,200	1,545	5.5	.....	5.5	1.7	.....	1.7	400
Clothing, etc.....	1	3,252	1,652	11.8	.....	11.8	2.2	.....	2.2	276
Electric light and power.....	1	1,200	918	3.2	.....	3.2	1.0	.....	1.0	375
Farming.....	1	900	783	7.4	.....	7.4	1.6	.....	1.6	122
Harness.....	1	300	191	1.0	.....	1.0	.2	.....	.2	300
Lime.....	1	750	588	6.2	.....	6.2	1.2	.....	1.2	121
Roads and highways..	1	20,000	12,974	26.5	.....	26.5	26.5	.....	26.5	755
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1	300	191	1.0	.....	1.0	.2	.....	.2	300
Total.....	1	48,657	29,797	109.5	.....	109.5	54.8	.....	54.8	444
NEW YORK.										
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	3	8,618	7,529	51.0	.....	51.0	10.2	.....	10.2	169
Bookbinding.....	1	972	888	8.0	.....	8.0	1.8	.....	1.8	122
Boots and shoes.....	9	65,640	29,029	252.0	.....	252.0	94.7	.....	94.7	260
Brooms and brushes..	4	103,382	53,143	348.0	.....	348.0	124.6	.....	124.6	297
Building trades.....	5	100,495	47,900	286.0	.....	286.0	105.8	.....	105.8	351
Burying paupers.....	1	3,192	3,192	24.0	.....	24.0	6.0	.....	6.0	133
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	3	33,824	16,194	136.0	.....	136.0	42.2	.....	42.2	249
Chairs, tables, etc....	3	235,136	81,862	551.0	.....	551.0	179.9	.....	179.9	427
Clothing, etc.....	13	174,794	76,625	487.0	174.0	661.0	182.6	47.0	229.6	264
Cotton and woolen goods.....	1	131,576	37,058	243.0	.....	243.0	115.4	.....	115.4	541
Cotton goods.....	1	60,172	50,783	351.0	.....	351.0	118.0	.....	118.0	197
Electrical construction and repair.....	1	2,993	1,457	10.0	.....	10.0	3.4	.....	3.4	299
Farming.....	7	26,482	13,080	185.5	.....	185.5	61.3	.....	61.3	143
Hosiery, etc.....	3	68,247	8,172	141.0	.7	141.7	35.0	.1	35.1	482
House furnishing goods, miscellaneous	1	2,959	4,570	50.0	.....	50.0	28.0	.....	28.0	59

a Value of work performed.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods produced.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
NEW YORK—concd.										
Laundry work.....	1	\$4,620	\$1,965	3.0	5.0	8.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	\$578
Mats and matting.....	1	10,639	9,120	134.0		134.0	60.0		60.0	79
Mattresses.....	2	8,851	3,024	10.5		10.5	4.5		4.5	843
Printing.....	4	16,809	17,780	123.0		123.0	36.5		36.5	137
Roads and highways.....	1	10,646	3,746	22.0		22.0	8.0		8.0	484
Sash, doors, etc.....	1	21,071	14,651	42.0		42.0	17.0		17.0	502
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	6	92,799	52,874	349.5		349.5	102.0		102.0	266
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.....	4	21,411	13,496	74.0		74.0	22.5		22.5	289
Wooden goods, miscellaneous.....	1	3,881	8,540	42.0		42.0	14.0		14.0	92
Total.....	14	1,218,209	556,676	3,923.5	179.7	4,103.2	1,375.4	51.1	1,426.5	297
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Brick.....	1	12,064	6,372	18.6		18.6	20.5		20.5	649
Building trades.....	1	600	122	.3		.3	.4		.4	2,000
Clothing, etc.....	1	9,362	3,947		23.1	23.1		25.4	25.4	405
Farming.....	2	55,311	36,093	202.5	11.8	214.3	222.2	12.5	234.7	258
Lumber.....	1	67,474	14,975	43.8		43.8	48.2		48.2	1,541
Railroad building.....	1	47,434	41,730	121.9		121.9	134.1		134.1	389
Roads and highways.....	30	435,439	289,966	850.6		850.6	1,028.4		1,028.4	582
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	1	26,299	22,936	67.1		67.1	73.8		73.8	302
Wood, cut and sawed..	2	2,397	2,137	6.4		6.4	7.0		7.0	375
Total.....	40	716,380	418,288	1,311.2	34.9	1,346.1	1,534.6	37.9	1,572.5	532
NORTH DAKOTA.										
Binding twine.....	1	252,989	13,860	52.0		52.0	30.0		30.0	4,865
Boots and shoes.....	1	600	277	.9		.9	.4		.4	667
Brick.....	1	5,089	3,080	9.5		9.5	5.0		5.0	536
Building trades.....	1	8,500	4,620	15.8		15.8	6.0		6.0	538
Clothing, etc.....	1	2,298	493	1.6		1.6	.8		.8	1,436
Farming.....	1	10,475	2,772	16.3		16.3	9.0		9.0	643
Total.....	1	279,951	25,102	96.1		96.1	51.2		51.2	2,913
OHIO.										
Agricultural hand tools.....	1	150,000	39,910	130.0		130.0	65.0		65.0	1,154
Boots and shoes.....	1	4,072	2,072	10.0		10.0	3.0		3.0	407
Brick.....	1	13,304	9,394	45.0		45.0	22.0		22.0	296
Brooms and brushes..	9	378,136	207,403	996.0	38.0	1,034.0	554.5	21.0	575.5	366
Building trades.....	1	5,393	2,763	7.0		7.0	3.0		3.0	770
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	1	35,000	18,420	40.0		40.0	20.0		20.0	875
Clothing, etc.....	2	31,434	11,286	60.0		60.0	25.0		25.0	524
Farming.....	1	19,088	2,210	11.0		11.0	9.0		9.0	1,735
Hardware, saddlery..	1	125,000	69,070	150.0		150.0	75.0		75.0	833
Hosiery, etc.....	1	440	129	2.0		2.0	.7		.7	220
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, etc.....	1	170,000	69,075	300.0		300.0	150.0		150.0	567
Printing.....	1	3,500	2,149	4.0		4.0	2.0		2.0	875
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	1	3,500	3,070	50.0		50.0	8.0		8.0	70
Stove hollow ware.....	1	100,000	53,725	140.0		140.0	70.0		70.0	714
Tobacco and cigars.....	1	120,000	26,095	170.0		170.0		85.0	85.0	706
Wire goods.....	2	80,257	24,100	110.0		110.0	56.0		56.0	730
Total.....	10	1,239,124	540,871	2,223.0	40.0	2,263.0	1,062.5	106.7	1,169.2	548

* One institution represented 2 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods produced.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
OREGON.										
Boots and shoes.....	2	\$1,483	\$307	6.9		6.9	1.8		1.8	\$215
Brick.....	1	7,208	2,727	6.4		6.4	4.5		4.5	1,126
Building trades.....	1	500	250	2.0		2.0	.5		.5	260
Clothing, etc.....	2	3,518	2,356	18.9		18.9	5.3		5.3	186
Farming.....	2	18,418	5,091	61.2		61.2	24.0		24.0	301
Roads and highways..	1	5,100	1,671	5.3		5.3	4.9		4.9	962
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	1	11,624	5,385	17.4		17.4	11.0		11.0	668
Stoves.....	1	145,000	38,633	119.0		119.0	50.0		50.0	1,218
Total.....	3	192,851	57,020	237.1		237.1	102.0		102.0	813
PENNSYLVANIA.										
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2	4,752	3,419	19.0		19.0	7.0		7.0	250
Boots and shoes.....	7	28,706	14,597	100.5		100.5	34.3		34.3	286
Brooms and brushes..	5	111,615	29,627	181.3		181.3	71.7		71.7	616
Building trades.....	5	26,107	21,019	103.0		103.0	34.5		34.5	253
Carpets, ingrain.....	1	291	74	.5		.5	.3		.3	582
Carpets, rag.....	9	47,932	15,936	156.8		156.8	46.9		46.9	306
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	1	1,561	667	3.0		3.0	1.0		1.0	520
Chairs, tables, etc.....	2	12,645	3,439	67.2		67.2	24.1		24.1	188
Clothing, etc.....	5	34,667	17,147	127.0	142.0	269.0	7.0	120.9	127.9	129
Cotton and woolen goods.....	2	8,822	5,993	25.0		25.0	20.0		20.0	353
Cotton goods.....	6	6,924	1,482	14.8		14.8	5.5		5.5	468
Farming.....	3	37,903	13,551	297.0		297.0	53.0		53.0	128
Flour and meal.....	1	10,804	793	2.0		2.0	1.9		1.9	5,402
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1	50,172	13,140	24.0		24.0	15.0		15.0	2,091
Harness.....	1	95	21	.5		.5	.1		.1	190
Hosiery, etc.....	6	65,054	22,266	127.9	11.0	138.9	74.3	4.1	78.4	468
Laundry work.....	2	824	837		12.0	12.0		4.0	4.0	69
Mats and matting.....	2	70,012	17,796	146.5		146.5	37.4		37.4	478
Nets, fish.....	1	46	23	.1		.1	.1		.1	490
Printing.....	4	7,478	4,757	40.0		40.0	14.2		14.2	187
Roads and highways..	1	23,703	16,013	122.0		122.0	48.0		48.0	194
Soap.....	1	954	334	2.0		2.0	1.0		1.0	477
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	1	4,098	5,868	104.0		104.0	13.0		13.0	39
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1	751	556	2.0		2.0	1.0		1.0	376
Tobacco and cigars.....	1	2,559	1,479	6.0		6.0	4.3		4.3	427
Total.....	15	558,475	210,834	1,672.1	165.0	1,837.1	515.6	129.0	644.6	304
RHODE ISLAND.										
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	600	448	6.0		6.0	3.0		3.0	100
Boots and shoes.....	1	1,829	1,119	15.0		15.0	7.5		7.5	122
Building trades.....	1	1,924	1,417	19.0		19.0	9.5		9.5	101
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	1	765	597	8.0		8.0	4.0		4.0	96
Clothing, etc.....	3	119,000	39,673	246.0	10.0	256.0	8.0	120.0	128.0	465
Farming.....	3	45,241	24,970	125.0		125.0	62.5		62.5	362
Printing.....	1	1,731	671	9.0		9.0	4.5		4.5	192
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	2	1,186	995	6.0		6.0	3.0		3.0	198
Wire goods.....	1	5,350	2,675	14.0		14.0	7.0		7.0	382
Total.....	3	177,626	72,565	448.0	10.0	458.0	109.0	120.0	229.0	388

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.**B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.**

State and industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods produced.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
SOUTH CAROLINA.										
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	\$1,019	\$927	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	\$51.0
Boots and shoes.....	1	475	309	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	475
Building trades.....	2	10,459	5,285	20.0		20.0	22.0		22.0	523
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	1	849	773	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	849
Cleaning statehouse.....	1	1,275	1,159	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	255
Clothing, etc.....	1	4,170	2,318	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	8.0	521
Farming.....	2	94,008	36,446	212.0		212.0	250.0		250.0	443
Hosiery, etc.....	1	122,302	37,265	223.0	29.0	252.0	60.0	141.0	201.0	485
Roads and highways..	39	315,229	154,152	651.5		651.5	676.9		676.9	484
Total.....	41	549,786	238,634	1,121.5	31.0	1,152.5	1,023.9	143.0	1,166.9	477
SOUTH DAKOTA.										
Building trades.....	1	8,000	4,093	10.0		10.0	5.0		5.0	800
Cement blocks.....	1	4,000	2,625	12.0		12.0	4.8		4.8	333
Clothing, etc.....	1	2,000	1,650	6.0		6.0	2.4		2.4	333
Farming.....	2	14,250	7,689	61.0		61.0	25.0		25.0	234
Printing.....	1	350	258	3.0		3.0	.8		.8	117
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing..	1	3,300	2,545	13.0		13.0	3.1		3.1	254
Total.....	2	31,900	18,860	105.0		105.0	41.1		41.1	304
TENNESSEE.										
Boots and shoes.....	1	379,075	50,849	195.0		195.0	109.0		109.0	1,944
Boxes, paper.....	1	26,150	4,665	20.0		20.0	15.0		15.0	1,308
Brick.....	1	14,769	5,596	27.0		27.0	15.0		15.0	547
Clothing, etc.....	1	16,410	3,810	18.0		18.0	7.0		7.0	912
Coke.....	1	177,865	13,684	83.0		83.0	40.0		40.0	2,143
Farming.....	1	15,967	10,700	44.0		44.0	29.0		29.0	363
Harness.....	1	118,600	19,049	70.0		70.0	35.0		35.0	1,694
Hosiery, etc.....	1	261,113	46,138	154.0	56.0	210.0	124.5	36.0	160.5	1,243
Ice, manufactured.....	1	5,751	2,098	14.0		14.0	4.5		4.5	411
Mining, coal.....	1	266,547	92,491	552.0		552.0	276.0		276.0	483
Stove hollow ware.....	1	55,000	12,440	40.0		40.0	25.0		25.0	1,375
Stoves.....	1	96,500	32,655	95.0		95.0	60.0		60.0	1,016
Total.....	21	1,433,747	294,177	1,312.0	56.0	1,368.0	740.0	36.0	776.0	1,048
TEXAS.										
Boots and shoes.....	2	21,712	9,446	22.0		22.0	16.0		16.0	987
Carriages and wagons	1	40,791	27,456	72.0		72.0	44.0		44.0	567
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	1	137,765	117,780	260.0		260.0	151.0		151.0	530
Chairs, tables, etc.....	1	104,988	81,120	217.0		217.0	130.0		130.0	484
Charcoal.....	1	29,952	9,984	24.0		24.0	16.0		16.0	1,248
Clothing, etc.....	2	44,392	20,140	49.0		49.0	34.0		34.0	906
Cotton ginning.....	1	2,481	639	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1,378
Cotton goods.....	1	26,057	12,168	36.0		36.0	26.0		26.0	724
Electric light and power.....	2	4,066	2,199	5.0		5.0	3.5		3.5	813
Farming.....	4	1,391,829	727,683	2,578.4	84.0	2,662.4	2,311.7	51.0	2,362.7	523
Ice, manufactured.....	2	3,091	2,199	6.0		6.0	3.5		3.5	515
Railroad building.....	1	100,000	35,100	75.0		75.0	75.0		75.0	1,333
Roads and highways..	10	180,000	107,105	314.7	2.0	316.7	237.7	2.0	239.7	505
Wood, cut and sawed..	1	42,120	14,040	45.0		45.0	30.0		30.0	936
Total.....	13	2,109,244	1,167,069	3,705.9	86.0	3,791.9	3,080.2	53.0	3,133.2	556

* One institution represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 33 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods produced.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
UTAH.										
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2	\$4,300	\$1,141	5.0	.....	5.0	1.6	.....	1.6	\$80
Boots and shoes.....	2	966	811	9.0	.....	9.0	3.6	.....	3.6	107
Brooms and brushes.....	1	1,059	563	7.0	.....	7.0	1.6	.....	1.6	151
Building trades.....	2	2,250	760	5.0	.....	5.0	1.8	.....	1.8	450
Clothing, etc.....	2	3,821	2,429	5.0	6.5	11.5	3.5	5.0	8.5	332
Farming.....	2	5,363	2,184	23.2	.....	23.2	8.7	.....	8.7	231
Harness.....	1	1,415	399	5.0	.....	5.0	1.0	.....	1.0	283
Hosiery, etc.....	1	7,415	3,472	30.0	.....	30.0	9.7	.....	9.7	247
Total.....	2	26,589	11,749	89.2	6.5	95.7	31.5	5.0	36.5	278
VERMONT.										
Boots and shoes.....	1	70,860	41,637	101.0	.....	101.0	77.0	.....	77.0	702
Chairs, tables, etc.....	1	12,328	4,172	72.0	.....	72.0	18.0	.....	18.0	171
Clothing, etc.....	3	3,783	2,351	2.0	24.0	26.0	1.5	11.0	12.5	146
Farming.....	2	3,909	1,418	13.0	.....	13.0	3.4	.....	3.4	301
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing...	1	40,000	12,936	94.0	.....	94.0	24.0	.....	24.0	426
Total.....	3	130,880	62,514	282.0	24.0	306.0	123.9	11.0	134.9	428
VIRGINIA.										
Boots and shoes.....	1	1,631,540	352,584	990.0	47.0	1,037.0	742.0	35.0	777.0	1,573
Building trades.....	1	9,775	9,240	20.0	.....	20.0	19.0	.....	19.0	489
Clothing, etc.....	1	7,855	4,158	9.0	.....	9.0	6.0	.....	6.0	883
Cooperage.....	1	17,022	3,465	15.0	.....	15.0	15.0	.....	15.0	1,135
Farming.....	1	13,466	8,007	40.0	.....	40.0	40.0	.....	40.0	337
Flour and meal.....	1	4,690	616	2.0	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	2.0	2,345
Roads and highways.....	1	11,079	9,964	40.0	.....	40.0	40.0	.....	40.0	277
Tomato sauce.....	1	1,721	462	2.0	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	2.0	861
Total.....	1	1,697,248	388,496	1,118.0	47.0	1,165.0	866.0	35.0	901.0	1,457
WASHINGTON.										
Bags.....	1	42,610	17,458	125.6	.....	125.6	30.0	.....	30.0	339
Boots and shoes.....	2	1,948	1,266	11.4	.....	11.4	2.6	.....	2.6	171
Brick.....	1	19,066	12,326	49.3	.....	49.3	20.0	.....	20.0	387
Building trades.....	2	6,280	2,900	12.0	.....	12.0	5.0	.....	5.0	523
Clothing, etc.....	2	6,740	2,748	13.9	4.8	18.7	4.0	1.8	5.8	360
Farming.....	2	14,029	5,493	48.0	.....	48.0	17.0	.....	17.0	292
Roads and highways.....	1	7,212	5,652	16.1	.....	16.1	8.2	.....	8.2	448
Soap.....	1	1,680	740	1.0	.....	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0	1,680
Total.....	3	99,595	48,583	277.3	4.8	282.1	87.8	1.8	89.6	353
WEST VIRGINIA.										
Boots and shoes.....	2	3,228	1,714	12.0	.....	12.0	7.0	.....	7.0	260
Brass goods.....	1	39,267	10,245	37.7	.....	37.7	31.0	.....	31.0	1,042
Brick.....	1	2,767	511	10.0	.....	10.0	6.0	.....	6.0	277
Brooms and brushes.....	1	80,500	12,049	53.9	.....	53.9	35.0	.....	35.0	1,494
Building trades.....	1	2,050	490	6.0	.....	6.0	4.0	.....	4.0	342
Clothing, etc.....	2	494,822	107,350	464.2	25.0	489.2	283.0	15.0	303.0	1,011
ENAMELED WARE.....	1	84,340	15,863	89.4	.....	89.4	48.0	.....	48.0	943
Farming.....	2	12,458	4,361	31.0	.....	31.0	19.0	.....	19.0	402
Mining, coal.....	1	1,200	245	3.0	.....	3.0	2.0	.....	2.0	400
Whips.....	1	90,130	21,344	110.1	.....	110.1	62.0	.....	62.0	819
Total.....	2	810,762	174,175	817.3	25.0	842.3	502.0	15.0	517.0	963

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods produced.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
WISCONSIN.										
Boots and shoes.....	1	\$685,440	\$76,194	284.6		284.6	142.5		142.5	\$2,408
Brick.....	1	4,800	3,060	10.2		10.2	10.2		10.2	471
Brooms and brushes..	1	16,000	7,344	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0	1,000
Building trades.....	3	40,500	14,246	43.1		43.1	40.0		40.0	940
Clothing, etc.....	3	141,476	46,666	180.8		180.8	173.2		173.2	783
Farming.....	3	22,628	10,327	98.7		98.7	92.4		92.4	229
Hosiery, etc.....	1	91,800	25,755	67.3		67.3	67.3		67.3	1,364
Total.....		311,002,644	183,592	700.7		700.7	541.6		541.6	1,431
WYOMING.										
Boots and shoes.....	1	900	361	2.0		2.0	.5		.5	450
Brooms and brushes..	1	45,771	16,906	114.3		114.3	40.0		40.0	400
Clothing, etc.....	1	3,200	1,734	7.0		7.0	3.0		3.0	457
Total.....	1	49,871	19,001	123.3		123.3	43.5		43.5	405
UNITED STATES PRISONS.										
Boots and shoes.....	2	5,003	4,849	18.0		18.0	11.5		11.5	278
Brooms and brushes..	1	1,275	1,062	4.0		4.0	2.0		2.0	319
Building trades.....	2	419,366	203,591	713.5		713.5	388.8		388.8	598
Clothing, etc.....	2	18,150	15,599	71.0		71.0	42.3		42.3	256
Farming.....	2	24,595	16,070	80.0		80.0	71.3		71.3	307
Printing.....	1	900	773	6.0		6.0	2.0		2.0	150
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1	900	773	5.0		5.0	2.0		2.0	180
Total.....	2	470,189	242,727	897.5		897.5	519.9		519.9	524
ALL STATES.										
Agricultural hand tools.....	3	502,683	129,406	427.4		427.4	229.0		229.0	1,176
Bags.....	3	322,868	132,130	908.1		908.1	235.1		235.1	356
Baskets, willow ware, etc.....	3	60,467	26,016	163.7		163.7	82.0		82.0	369
Binding twine.....	31	613,252	111,640	335.5		335.5	189.3		189.3	4,510
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	19	53,652	39,055	158.2		158.2	49.9		49.9	339
Bookbinding.....	1	972	886	8.0		8.0	1.8		1.8	122
Boots and shoes.....	83.8	527,599	1,556,964	5,748.5	47.0	5,795.5	3,312.9	119.3	3,432.2	1,471
Boxes, paper.....	3	45,988	9,221	124.0		124.0	25.5	14.0	39.5	264
Boxes, wooden.....	1	20,348	14,668	38.9		38.9	30.0		30.0	523
Brass goods.....	1	39,267	10,245	37.7		37.7	31.0		31.0	1,042
Bread.....	1	8,643	4,236	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	393
Brick.....	20	630,122	261,969	905.0		905.0	688.5		688.5	696
Brooms and brushes..	431	780,834	621,633	3,133.0	50.0	3,183.0	1,475.8	84.0	1,559.8	559
Building trades.....	67.1	984,831	579,024	2,406.1		2,406.1	1,276.6		1,276.6	451
Burying paupers.....	1	3,192	3,192	24.0		24.0	6.0		6.0	133
Buttons.....	2	40,818	17,563	86.9	15.0	101.9	40.0	14.0	54.0	401
Carpets, ingrain.....	1	291	74	.5		.5	.3		.3	582
Carpets, rag.....	9	47,932	15,936	156.8		156.8	46.9		46.9	306
Carriages and wagons	4	131,891	57,606	150.0	.3	150.3	88.0	.3	88.3	878
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	10	220,273	161,746	486.0		486.0	227.7		227.7	453
Cement blocks.....	1	4,000	2,625	12.0		12.0	4.8		4.8	333
Chairs, tables, etc.....	36.2	371,703	774,816	4,246.3	52.1	4,298.4	1,680.7	284.1	1,964.8	552
Charcoal.....	1	29,952	9,984	24.0		24.0	16.0		16.0	1,248
Cleaning statehouse.....	1	1,275	1,159	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	255
Clothing, etc.....	122.2	644,511	864,476	4,175.9	1,048.8	5,224.7	1,992.1	855.5	2,847.6	506
Coke.....	1	177,865	13,684	83.0		83.0	40.0		40.0	2,143
Cooperage.....	5	302,468	67,352	235.6		235.6	149.2		149.2	1,284
Cotton and woolen goods.....	6	320,608	75,920	525.9		525.9	230.4	15.0	245.4	610

* Value of work performed.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

State and industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.			Value per convict of goods produced.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
ALL STATES—conc'd.										
Cotton ginning.....	1	\$2,481	\$639	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	\$1,378
Cotton goods.....	8	102,153	64,433	401.8		401.8	149.5		149.5	254
Cotton waste.....	1	16,882	3,856	24.0		24.0		18.0	18.0	703
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1	2,993	1,457	10.0		10.0	3.4		3.4	299
Electric light and power.....	5	10,966	5,743	16.3		16.3	9.1		9.1	673
Enameled ware.....	1	84,340	15,863	89.4		89.4	48.0		48.0	943
Farming.....	122	2,983,875	1,628,016	8,044.4	296.8	8,341.2	6,143.2	198.5	6,341.7	358
Flour and meal.....	2	15,494	1,409	4.0		4.0	3.9		3.9	3,874
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1	50,172	13,140	24.0		24.0	15.0		15.0	2,091
Gloves and mittens.....	1	33,750	8,136	21.8		21.8	18.0		18.0	1,548
Hammocks.....	1	511	261	2.9		2.9		1.0	1.0	176
Hardware, saddlery.....	1	125,000	69,070	150.0		150.0	75.0		75.0	833
Harness.....	10	304,099	72,442	315.3		315.3	140.2		140.2	964
Hosiery, etc.....	20	903,106	192,687	1,177.3	98.7	1,276.0	455.8	363.9	819.7	708
House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.....	3	4,340	6,434	51.0	12.5	63.5	28.5	6.3	34.8	68
Ice, manufactured.....	4	11,242	5,034	21.0		21.0	9.0		9.0	535
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, etc.....	1	170,000	69,075	300.0		300.0	150.0		150.0	567
Iron and steel chains.....	1	67,800	35,112	164.4		164.4	95.0		95.0	413
Laundry work.....	7	18,924	12,192	6.2	93.0	99.2	3.0	41.0	44.0	173
Levee building.....	2	182,908	122,360	320.3		320.3	320.3		320.3	571
Lime.....	2	12,199	9,405	105.4		105.4	21.3		21.3	116
Loading and unloading vessels.....	1	2,417	2,059	14.6		14.6	3.6		3.6	166
Locksmithing.....	1	360	275	1.0		1.0	.2		.2	360
Lumber.....	11	1,102,032	433,840	1,272.1		1,272.1	1,363.5		1,363.5	866
Mats and matting.....	6	250,331	122,900	659.5		659.5	324.9		324.9	380
Mattresses.....	3	9,101	3,085	11.5		11.5	4.6		4.6	791
Mining, coal (a).....	7	1,631,346	809,579	2,185.0		2,185.0	1,613.0		1,613.0	747
Mining, phosphate.....	1	440,000	173,813	375.0		375.0	562.5		562.5	1,173
Nets, fish.....	1	46	23	.1		.1	.1		.1	460
Packing and moving.....	1	2,885	2,763	16.9		16.9	6.0		6.0	171
Picture moldings.....	1	12,000	7,725	53.7		53.7	25.0		25.0	223
Power and heat plant.....	1	1,157	876	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	571
Printing.....	24	51,398	38,343	275.7		275.7	100.8		100.8	186
Railroad building.....	3	393,384	177,530	455.9		455.9	468.1		468.1	841
Roads and highways.....	111	1,657,170	1,041,073	3,505.7	2.0	3,507.7	3,460.3	2.0	3,462.3	472
Saddletrees.....	1	198,000	46,650	161.0		161.0	120.0		120.0	1,230
Sash, doors, etc.....	1	21,071	14,651	42.0		42.0	17.0		17.0	502
Soap.....	4	3,560	1,629	6.0		6.0	3.8		3.8	593
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	35	572,000	362,391	1,918.1		1,918.1	781.2		781.2	298
Stove hollow ware.....	7	613,228	215,572	769.4		769.4	428.7		428.7	797
Stoves.....	2	241,500	71,288	214.0		214.0	110.0		110.0	1,129
Teaming.....	1	2,333	2,333	22.0		22.0	10.0		10.0	106
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.....	13	32,865	20,692	104.6		104.6	33.8		33.8	314
Tobacco and cigars.....	4	207,234	50,922	296.0		296.0	5.8	202.0	207.8	700
Tomato sauce.....	1	1,721	462	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	861
Trunks and valises.....	1	6,519	2,133	11.0		11.0	4.5		4.5	593
Turpentine and rosin.....	5	590,553	337,075	778.3		778.3	1,046.1		1,046.1	759
Umbrellas.....	1	20,000	10,500	84.0		84.0		35.0	35.0	238
Whips.....	1	90,130	21,344	110.1		110.1	62.0		62.0	819
Wire goods.....	3	85,607	26,775	124.0		124.0	63.0		63.0	690
Wood, cut and sawed.....	7	51,676	18,498	63.5		63.5	44.2		44.2	814
Wooden goods, miscellaneous.....	1	3,881	8,540	42.0		42.0	14.0		14.0	92
Grand total.....	b 296	34,276,205	11,915,429	49,456.0	1,716.2	51,172.2	30,547.2	2,253.9	32,801.1	670

a Including, in 1 institution, mining and smelting iron ore.

b Ten institutions represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 118 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see pp. 180, 181.]

Industry and State.	Insti- tu- tions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
AGRICULTURAL HAND TOOLS.									
Iowa.....	1	\$225,000	\$45,492	148.3	.....	148.3	74.0	.....	74.0
Michigan.....	1	127,683	44,064	149.1	.....	149.1	90.0	.....	90.0
Ohio.....	1	150,000	39,910	130.0	.....	130.0	65.0	.....	65.0
Total.....	3	502,683	129,466	427.4	.....	427.4	229.0	.....	229.0
BAGS.									
California.....	1	250,258	106,986	759.5	.....	759.5	187.1	.....	187.1
New Jersey.....	1	30,000	7,686	23.0	.....	23.0	18.0	.....	18.0
Washington.....	1	42,610	17,458	125.6	.....	125.6	30.0	.....	30.0
Total.....	3	322,868	132,130	908.1	.....	908.1	235.1	.....	235.1
BASKETS, WILLOW WARE, ETC.									
Illinois.....	1	10,467	5,229	30.7	.....	30.7	12.0	.....	12.0
Maryland.....	2	50,000	20,787	133.0	.....	133.0	70.0	.....	70.0
Total.....	3	60,467	26,016	163.7	.....	163.7	82.0	.....	82.0
BINDING TWINE.									
Kansas.....	1	219,599	39,910	95.0	.....	95.0	65.0	.....	65.0
Minnesota.....	1	1,040,664	57,870	188.5	.....	188.5	94.3	.....	94.3
North Dakota.....	1	252,989	13,860	52.0	.....	52.0	30.0	.....	30.0
Total.....	3	1,513,252	111,640	335.5	.....	335.5	189.3	.....	189.3
BLACKSMITHING AND WHEEL- WRIGHTING.									
Arizona.....	1	1,500	1,200	4.0	.....	4.0	1.0	.....	1.0
California.....	5	18,578	13,660	48.4	.....	48.4	14.7	.....	14.7
Colorado.....	1	10,000	7,829	13.5	.....	13.5	7.2	.....	7.2
Massachusetts.....	1	1,965	964	4.0	.....	4.0	1.5	.....	1.5
Nevada.....	1	800	684	1.3	.....	1.3	.7	.....	.7
New Mexico.....	1	1,500	1,224	4.0	.....	4.0	1.0	.....	1.0
New York.....	3	8,618	7,529	51.0	.....	51.0	10.2	.....	10.2
Pennsylvania.....	2	4,752	3,419	19.0	.....	19.0	7.0	.....	7.0
Rhode Island.....	1	600	448	6.0	.....	6.0	3.0	.....	3.0
South Carolina.....	1	1,019	927	2.0	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	2.0
Utah.....	2	4,300	1,141	5.0	.....	5.0	1.6	.....	1.6
Total.....	19	53,652	39,055	158.2	.....	158.2	49.9	.....	49.9
BOOKBINDING.									
New York.....	1	972	886	8.0	.....	8.0	1.8	.....	1.8
BOOTS AND SHOES.									
Arizona.....	1	1,296	722	5.0	.....	5.0	1.2	.....	1.2
California.....	5	18,099	6,760	34.1	.....	34.1	15.0	.....	15.0
Colorado.....	3	6,633	3,579	25.5	.....	25.5	4.4	.....	4.4
Connecticut.....	2	298,000	52,216	262.0	.....	262.0	133.0	.....	133.0
District of Columbia.....	1	1,500	979	20.0	.....	20.0	4.0	.....	4.0
Idaho.....	1	800	622	3.0	.....	3.0	1.0	.....	1.0
Illinois.....	1	990,431	75,396	288.5	.....	288.5	100.0	44.0	144.0
Indiana.....	1	3,856	2,639	16.5	.....	16.5	8.2	.....	8.2
Iowa.....	1	955	616	2.0	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	2.0
Kansas.....	2	2,396	1,739	9.0	.....	9.0	6.5	.....	6.5
Kentucky.....	2	780,000	172,292	477.0	.....	477.0	320.0	.....	320.0
Maine.....	5	177,748	31,657	193.7	.....	193.7	74.7	.....	74.7
Maryland.....	3	399,575	66,998	212.0	.....	212.0	153.5	.....	153.5
Massachusetts.....	6	425,465	91,446	656.0	.....	656.0	186.0	38.8	224.8
Michigan.....	2	2,207	1,626	21.9	.....	21.9	8.8	1.5	5.3
Minnesota.....	1	592,500	63,130	235.3	.....	235.3	117.5	.....	117.5

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	In- sti- tutions	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
BOOTS AND SHOES—conc'd.									
Missouri.....	1	\$1,863,685	\$358,039	1,114.0		1,114.0	836.0		836.0
Montana.....	1	600	360	9.0		9.0	1.2		1.2
Nevada.....	1	435	226	1.0		1.0	.5		.5
New Jersey.....	5	56,986	36,961	125.5		125.5	88.8		88.8
New Mexico.....	1	1,255	918	6.2		6.2	1.2		1.2
New York.....	9	65,640	29,029	252.0		252.0	94.7		94.7
North Dakota.....	4	600	277	.9		.9	.4		.4
Ohio.....	1	4,672	2,072	10.0		10.0	3.0		3.0
Oregon.....	2	1,483	907	6.9		6.9	1.8		1.8
Pennsylvania.....	7	28,706	14,597	100.5		100.5	34.3		34.3
Rhode Island.....	1	1,829	1,119	15.0		15.0	7.5		7.5
South Carolina.....	1	475	309	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
Tennessee.....	1	379,075	50,840	195.0		195.0	109.0		109.0
Texas.....	2	21,712	9,446	22.0		22.0	16.0		16.0
Utah.....	2	966	811	9.0		9.0	3.6		3.6
Vermont.....	1	70,860	41,637	101.0		101.0	77.0		77.0
Virginia.....	1	1,631,540	352,584	990.0	47.0	1,037.0	742.0	35.0	777.0
Washington.....	2	1,948	1,266	11.4		11.4	2.6		2.6
West Virginia.....	2	3,228	1,714	12.0		12.0	7.0		7.0
Wisconsin.....	1	685,440	76,194	284.6		284.6	142.5		142.5
Wyoming.....	1	900	361	2.0		2.0	.5		.5
United States prisons.....	2	5,003	4,840	18.0		18.0	11.5		11.5
Total.....	83	8,527,599	1,556,964	5,748.5	47.0	5,795.5	3,312.9	119.3	3,432.2
BOXES, PAPER.									
District of Columbia.....	1	10,046	2,124	70.0		70.0	2.0	14.0	16.0
Massachusetts.....	1	8,892	2,432	24.0		24.0	8.5		8.5
Tennessee.....	1	26,150	4,665	20.0		20.0	15.0		15.0
Total.....	3	45,088	9,221	124.0		124.0	25.5	14.0	39.5
BOXES, WOODEN.									
Michigan.....	1	20,348	14,688	38.9		38.9	30.0		30.0
BRASS GOODS.									
West Virginia.....	1	39,267	10,245	37.7		37.7	31.0		31.0
BREAD.									
Missouri.....	1	8,643	4,236	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0
BRICK.									
Arizona.....	1	1,250	999	12.0		12.0	2.0		2.0
Arkansas.....	1	215,318	59,183	173.0		173.0	173.0		173.0
Georgia.....	2	230,000	77,086	238.0		238.0	262.0		262.0
Illinois.....	3	57,323	36,279	186.5		186.5	82.5		82.5
Indiana.....	1	2,400	1,564	7.5		7.5	3.2		3.2
Kansas.....	1	21,343	12,664	55.0		55.0	27.5		27.5
Missouri.....	1	5,500	1,732	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
New Jersey.....	1	891	578	5.3		5.3	2.1		2.1
New Mexico.....	1	17,000	8,813	36.7		36.7	18.0		18.0
North Carolina.....	1	12,064	6,372	18.6		18.6	20.5		20.5
North Dakota.....	1	5,089	3,080	9.5		9.5	5.0		5.0
Ohio.....	1	13,304	9,394	45.0		45.0	22.0		22.0
Oregon.....	1	7,208	2,727	6.4		6.4	4.5		4.5
Tennessee.....	1	14,769	5,508	27.0		27.0	15.0		15.0
Washington.....	1	19,006	12,326	49.3		49.3	20.0		20.0
West Virginia.....	1	2,767	514	10.0		10.0	6.0		6.0
Wisconsin.....	1	4,800	3,060	16.2		16.2	10.2		10.2
Total.....	20	630,122	261,969	905.0		905.0	688.5		688.5

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	In- sti- tutions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
BROOMS AND BRUSHES.									
Arizona.....	1	\$140	\$37	1.0		1.0	0.1		0.1
Illinois.....	3	166,568	47,129	290.6		290.6	101.0		101.0
Kentucky.....	2	137,500	46,425	127.0		127.0	60.0		60.0
Maine.....	2	57,703	16,676	52.3		52.3	32.0		32.0
Maryland.....	2	60,717	22,357	168.0		168.0	62.0		62.0
Massachusetts.....	2	35,370	16,558	80.0		80.0	40.3		40.3
Michigan.....	2	152,330	27,482	192.1	12.0	204.1	65.0	63.0	128.0
Minnesota.....	1	760	461	2.0		2.0	1.0		1.0
Missouri.....	1	111,600	22,159	77.0		77.0	57.0		57.0
Nebraska.....	1	225,000	42,042	156.5		156.5	78.0		78.0
New Hampshire.....	1	14,479	4,590	31.0		31.0	15.0		15.0
New Jersey.....	2	81,929	45,600	235.0		235.0	119.0		119.0
New York.....	4	103,382	51,143	348.0		348.0	124.6		124.6
Ohio.....	9	378,136	207,403	996.0	38.0	1,034.0	554.5	21.0	575.5
Pennsylvania.....	5	111,615	29,627	181.3		181.3	71.7		71.7
Utah.....	1	1,066	563	7.0		7.0	1.6		1.6
West Virginia.....	1	80,500	12,049	53.9		53.9	35.0		35.0
Wisconsin.....	1	16,000	7,344	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0
Wyoming.....	1	45,771	16,906	114.3		114.3	40.0		40.0
United States prisons.....	1	1,275	1,082	4.0		4.0	2.0		2.0
Total.....	43	1,780,834	621,633	3,133.0	50.0	3,183.0	1,476.6	84.0	1,560.6
BUILDING TRADES.									
Arizona.....	1	14,150	11,523	72.0		72.0	18.9		18.9
California.....	5	40,735	25,302	119.9		119.9	38.1		38.1
Colorado.....	2	5,737	3,966	19.0		19.0	8.0		8.0
District of Columbia.....	1	7,000	6,100	16.0		16.0	8.0		8.0
Illinois.....	3	47,457	20,460	67.9		67.9	36.7		36.7
Indiana.....	1	23,746	5,709	17.0		17.0	7.8		7.8
Iowa.....	2	35,339	48,608	227.2		227.2	150.0		150.0
Kansas.....	3	48,798	27,689	121.7		121.7	64.1		64.1
Kentucky.....	1	4,817	3,110	20.0		20.0	10.0		10.0
Maryland.....	2	16,134	12,721	33.0		33.0	22.0		22.0
Massachusetts.....	1	1,900	964	4.0		4.0	1.5		1.5
Michigan.....	2	11,780	11,016	31.2		31.2	30.0		30.0
Minnesota.....	3	49,73	26,089	180.7		180.7	65.0		65.0
Mississippi.....	1	10,707	10,707	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0
Missouri.....	4	48,000	29,775	130.0		130.0	117.0		117.0
Nebraska.....	2	9,232	6,192	32.0		32.0	22.2		22.2
Nevada.....	1	300	192	6		6	3		3
New Jersey.....	1	14,872	8,530	23.7		23.7	11.0		11.0
New Mexico.....	1	2,200	1,545	5.5		5.5	1.7		1.7
New York.....	5	100,465	47,900	286.0		286.0	105.8		105.8
North Carolina.....	1	600	132	3		3	4		4
North Dakota.....	1	8,500	4,620	15.8		15.8	6.0		6.0
Ohio.....	1	5,393	2,763	7.0		7.0	3.0		3.0
Oregon.....	1	500	250	2.0		2.0	.5		.5
Pennsylvania.....	5	26,107	21,019	103.0		103.0	34.5		34.5
Rhode Island.....	1	1,924	1,417	19.0		19.0	9.5		9.5
South Carolina.....	2	10,459	5,285	20.0		20.0	22.0		22.0
South Dakota.....	1	8,000	4,093	10.0		10.0	5.0		5.0
Utah.....	2	2,250	760	5.0		5.0	1.8		1.8
Virginia.....	1	9,775	9,240	20.0		20.0	19.0		19.0
Washington.....	2	6,280	2,900	12.0		12.0	5.0		5.0
West Virginia.....	1	2,050	490	6.0		6.0	4.0		4.0
Wisconsin.....	3	40,500	14,246	43.1		43.1	40.0		40.0
United States prisons.....	2	419,366	203,591	713.5		713.5	388.8		388.8
Total.....	67	1,084,831	579,024	2,406.1		2,406.1	1,276.6		1,276.6
BURYING PAUPERS.									
New York.....	1	\$3,192	3,192	24.0		24.0	6.0		6.0

* Value of work performed.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
BUTTONS.									
Iowa.....	1	\$29,820	\$12,388	51.9	.....	51.9	34.0	.....	34.0
Michigan.....	1	10,998	5,195	35.0	15.0	50.0	6.0	14.0	20.0
Total.....	2	40,818	17,583	86.9	15.0	101.9	40.0	14.0	54.0
CARPETS, INGRAIN.									
Pennsylvania.....	1	291	74	.5	.....	.5	.3	.....	.3
CARPETS, RAG.									
Pennsylvania.....	9	47,932	15,936	156.8	.....	156.8	46.9	.....	46.9
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.									
Indiana.....	1	124	56	.....	.3	.3	.....	.3	.3
Maine.....	1	40,000	20,400	49.0	.....	49.0	24.0	.....	24.0
Michigan.....	1	50,976	9,694	29.0	.....	29.0	20.0	.....	20.0
Texas.....	1	40,791	27,456	72.0	.....	72.0	44.0	.....	44.0
Total.....	4	131,891	57,606	150.0	.3	150.3	88.0	.3	88.3
CASTINGS, MACHINERY, AND REPAIRS.									
California.....	1	9,966	6,999	33.0	.....	33.0	8.2	.....	8.2
Colorado.....	1	543	316	5.0	.....	5.0	.3	.....	.3
New York.....	3	33,824	16,194	136.0	.....	136.0	42.2	.....	42.2
Ohio.....	1	35,000	18,420	40.0	.....	40.0	20.0	.....	20.0
Pennsylvania.....	1	1,561	667	3.0	.....	3.0	1.0	.....	1.0
Rhode Island.....	1	765	597	8.0	.....	8.0	4.0	.....	4.0
South Carolina.....	1	849	773	1.0	.....	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0
Texas.....	1	137,765	117,780	260.0	.....	260.0	151.0	.....	151.0
Total.....	10	220,273	161,746	486.0	.....	486.0	227.7	.....	227.7
CEMENT BLOCKS.									
South Dakota.....	1	4,000	2,625	12.0	.....	12.0	4.8	.....	4.8
CHAIRS, TABLES, ETC.									
California.....	1	679	610	3.0	.....	3.0	.7	.....	.7
Connecticut.....	3	128,875	52,886	369.0	.....	369.0	202.0	.....	202.0
Illinois.....	3	388,065	104,604	544.2	18.0	562.2	169.2	35.0	204.2
Indiana.....	3	290,596	55,467	295.8	.1	295.9	163.8	.1	163.9
Iowa.....	1	90,000	28,611	124.5	.....	124.5	62.0	.....	62.0
Kansas.....	1	75,850	27,937	155.0	.....	155.0	52.0	.....	52.0
Kentucky.....	2	404,372	144,852	650.0	27.0	677.0	329.5	15.0	344.5
Maine.....	2	20,110	5,200	78.0	.....	78.0	26.5	.....	26.5
Maryland.....	1	7,275	2,056	86.0	.....	86.0	22.0	.....	22.0
Massachusetts.....	9	151,077	51,562	468.0	.....	468.0	26.0	194.0	220.0
Michigan.....	2	344,707	108,593	445.6	7.0	452.6	215.0	40.0	255.0
New Hampshire.....	1	105,000	21,845	120.0	.....	120.0	60.0	.....	60.0
New York.....	3	235,136	81,862	551.0	.....	551.0	179.9	.....	179.9
Pennsylvania.....	2	12,645	3,439	67.2	.....	67.2	24.1	.....	24.1
Texas.....	1	104,988	81,120	217.0	.....	217.0	130.0	.....	130.0
Vermont.....	1	12,328	4,172	72.0	.....	72.0	18.0	.....	18.0
Total.....	36	2,371,703	774,816	4,246.3	52.1	4,298.4	1,680.7	284.1	1,964.8
CHARCOAL.									
Texas.....	1	29,952	9,984	24.0	.....	24.0	16.0	.....	16.0
CLEANING STATEHOUSE.									
South Carolina.....	1	1,275	1,159	5.0	.....	5.0	5.0	.....	5.0

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	In- sti- tu- tions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
CLOTHING, ETC.									
Alabama.....	1	\$4,758	\$3,888		25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0
Arizona.....	1	3,995	1,524	6.0		6.0	2.5		2.5
California.....	5	39,101	12,396	57.2	6.8	64.0	23.5	4.6	28.1
Colorado.....	3	12,543	6,658	35.5		35.5	8.6		8.6
Connecticut.....	2	50,200	10,430	61.0	12.0	73.0	30.5	6.0	36.5
Delaware.....	1	50,000	12,814	98.6	2.0	100.6	30.0	1.0	31.0
District of Columbia.....	2	7,550	2,384	30.0	5.0	35.0	9.0	4.0	13.0
Idaho.....	1	1,200	801	3.0		3.0	1.6		1.6
Illinois.....	4	45,792	16,772	80.8	3.0	83.8	15.0	27.0	42.0
Indiana.....	5	164,658	33,790	161.4	19.2	180.6	118.5	8.6	127.1
Iowa.....	3	26,323	11,720	73.1	12.6	85.7	68.0	12.6	80.6
Kansas.....	3	23,255	12,621	63.2	6.8	70.0	42.5	3.5	46.0
Kentucky.....	1	3,300	2,295		13.0	13.0		5.5	5.5
Louisiana.....	1	19,325	15,655	50.0	26.0	76.0	50.0	26.0	76.0
Maine.....	4	9,072	4,544	14.0	65.0	79.0	2.0	23.0	25.0
Maryland.....	7	461,295	184,402	804.2	111.0	915.2	418.0	65.5	483.5
Massachusetts.....	3	128,247	36,416	224.0	75.0	299.0	26.0	93.0	119.0
Michigan.....	4	160,060	19,365	120.8		120.8	13.4	65.5	78.9
Minnesota.....	4	16,614	8,563	68.9	20.0	88.9	21.7	3.6	25.3
Mississippi.....	1	8,741	2,177		14.0	14.0		14.0	14.0
Missouri.....	4	146,880	29,360	109.0	107.0	216.0	86.0	76.5	162.5
Montana.....	1	750	548		8.0	8.0		4.0	4.0
Nebraska.....	2	4,506	3,112	17.0	1.0	18.0	13.5	1.0	14.5
Nevada.....	1	908	684	2.5		2.5	1.5		1.5
New Hampshire.....	2	1,200	474	1.0	4.0	5.0	.5	2.0	2.5
New Jersey.....	7	128,994	56,961	310.5	101.0	411.5	208.0	35.5	243.5
New Mexico.....	1	3,252	1,652	11.8		11.8	2.2		2.2
New York.....	13	174,794	76,625	487.0	174.0	661.0	182.6	47.0	229.6
North Carolina.....	1	9,362	3,947		23.1	23.1		25.4	25.4
North Dakota.....	1	2,298	493	1.6		1.6	.8		.8
Ohio.....	2	31,434	11,286	60.0		60.0	25.0		25.0
Oregon.....	2	3,518	2,356	18.9		18.9	5.3		5.3
Pennsylvania.....	5	34,667	17,147	127.0	142.0	269.0	7.0	120.9	127.9
Rhode Island.....	3	119,000	39,673	246.0	10.0	256.0	8.0	120.0	128.0
South Carolina.....	1	4,170	2,318	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	8.0
South Dakota.....	1	2,000	1,650	6.0		6.0	2.4		2.4
Tennessee.....	1	16,410	3,810	18.0		18.0	7.0		7.0
Texas.....	2	44,392	20,140	49.0		49.0	34.0		34.0
Utah.....	3	3,821	2,429	5.0	6.5	11.5	3.5	5.0	8.5
Vermont.....	3	3,783	2,351	2.0	24.0	26.0	1.5	11.0	12.5
Virginia.....	1	7,955	4,158	9.0		9.0	6.0		6.0
Washington.....	2	6,740	2,748	13.9	4.8	18.7	4.0	1.8	5.8
West Virginia.....	2	494,822	107,350	464.2	25.0	489.2	288.0	15.0	303.0
Wisconsin.....	3	141,476	46,666	180.8		180.8	173.2		173.2
Wyoming.....	1	3,200	1,734	7.0		7.0	3.0		3.0
United States prisons.....	2	18,150	15,589	71.0		71.0	42.3		42.3
Total.....	122	2,644,511	854,476	4,175.9	1,048.8	5,224.7	1,992.1	855.5	2,847.6
COKE.									
Tennessee.....	1	177,865	13,684	83.0		83.0	40.0		40.0
COOPERAGE.									
California.....	1	352	198	1.0		1.0	.2		.2
Illinois.....	1	146,899	24,720	92.0		92.0	40.0		40.0
Indiana.....	1	114,848	28,251	98.6		98.6	65.0		65.0
Iowa.....	1	22,347	10,718	29.0		29.0	29.0		29.0
Virginia.....	1	17,022	3,465	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
Total.....	5	302,468	67,352	235.6		235.6	149.2		149.2
COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.									
Indiana.....	1	106,750	6,375	44.9		44.9	40.0		40.0
Massachusetts.....	2	73,460	26,494	213.0		213.0	55.0	15.0	70.0
New York.....	1	131,576	37,058	243.0		243.0	115.4		115.4
Pennsylvania.....	2	8,822	5,993	25.0		25.0	20.0		20.0
Total.....	6	320,608	75,920	525.9		525.9	230.4	15.0	245.4

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	In- sti- tutions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
COTTON GINNING.									
Texas.....	1	\$2,481	\$639	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8
COTTON GOODS.									
New York.....	1	69,172	50,783	351.0		351.0	118.0		118.0
Pennsylvania.....	6	6,924	1,482	14.8		14.8	5.5		5.5
Texas.....	1	26,057	12,168	36.0		36.0	26.0		26.0
Total.....	8	102,153	64,433	401.8		401.8	149.5		149.5
COTTON WASTE.									
Massachusetts.....	1	16,882	3,856	24.0		24.0		18.0	18.0
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.									
New York.....	1	2,993	1,457	10.0		10.0	3.4		3.4
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.									
Arizona.....	1	2,400	1,836	5.0		5.0	2.0		2.0
California.....	1	2,300	790	3.1		3.1	2.6		2.6
New Mexico.....	1	1,200	918	3.2		3.2	1.0		1.0
Texas.....	2	4,066	2,199	5.0		5.0	3.5		3.5
Total.....	5	10,966	5,743	16.3		16.3	9.1		9.1
ENAMELED WARE.									
West Virginia.....	1	84,340	15,863	89.4		89.4	48.0		48.0
FARMING.									
Alabama.....	1	74,728	52,084	342.3	21.5	364.8	242.3	21.5	264.8
Arizona.....	1	380	245	2.0		2.0	.5		.5
Arkansas.....	1	88,024	99,918	159.0	26.0	185.0	159.0	26.0	185.0
California.....	4	29,935	12,016	99.1		99.1	39.9		39.9
Colorado.....	3	24,362	16,487	116.9		116.9	33.7		33.7
Connecticut.....	4	16,529	7,320	54.0		54.0	29.7		29.7
Delaware.....	2	9,592	7,991	93.8	16.0	109.8	45.1	4.0	49.1
District of Columbia.....	2	11,875	3,847	52.0		52.0	17.0		17.0
Georgia.....	6	65,168	25,245	203.0	130.5	333.5	108.0	80.5	188.5
Idaho.....	1	11,167	4,032	16.0		16.0	12.0		12.0
Illinois.....	4	29,208	8,651	51.0		51.0	23.0		23.0
Indiana.....	5	18,511	8,919	139.4	2.0	141.4	86.9	2.0	88.9
Iowa.....	3	25,490	10,910	107.3		107.3	107.2		107.2
Kansas.....	3	16,985	7,856	68.0		68.0	25.5		25.5
Kentucky.....	1	4,800	2,078	80.0		80.0	20.0		20.0
Louisiana.....	1	83,058	135,239	581.7		581.7	581.7		581.7
Maine.....	2	11,583	1,556	10.0		10.0	4.7		4.7
Maryland.....	4	25,171	12,708	69.0		69.0	34.5		34.5
Massachusetts.....	7	88,961	51,376	364.0	5.0	369.0	151.0	1.0	152.0
Michigan.....	4	20,948	7,913	144.9		144.9	56.0		56.0
Minnesota.....	2	15,397	6,973	63.3		63.3	27.5		27.5
Mississippi.....	1	408,703	233,636	767.1		767.1	746.6		746.6
Missouri.....	3	13,500	6,807	111.0		111.0	109.0		109.0
Montana.....	1	2,296	834	24.0		24.0	6.0		6.0
Nebraska.....	2	6,954	3,997	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0
Nevada.....	1	1,536	741	3.5		3.5	2.0		2.0
New Hampshire.....	5	23,132	10,377	79.0		79.0	45.3		45.3
New Jersey.....	5	29,562	10,242	84.9		84.9	46.0		46.0
New Mexico.....	1	900	783	7.4		7.4	1.6		1.6
New York.....	7	26,482	13,080	185.5		185.5	61.3		61.3
North Carolina.....	2	53,311	36,093	202.5	11.8	214.3	222.2	12.5	234.7
North Dakota.....	1	10,475	2,772	16.3		16.3	9.0		9.0
Ohio.....	1	19,068	2,210	11.0		11.0	9.0		9.0
Oregon.....	2	18,418	5,091	61.2		61.2	24.0		24.0
Pennsylvania.....	3	37,903	13,551	297.0		297.0	53.0		53.0
Rhode Island.....	3	45,241	24,970	125.0		125.0	62.5		62.5
South Carolina.....	2	94,008	36,446	212.0		212.0	250.0		250.0

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
FARMING—concluded.									
South Dakota.....	2	\$14,250	\$7,689	61.0	.....	61.0	25.0	.....	25.0
Tennessee.....	1	15,967	10,760	44.0	.....	44.0	29.0	.....	29.0
Texas.....	41	361,829	727,683	2,578.4	84.0	2,662.4	2,311.7	51.0	2,362.7
Utah.....	2	5,363	2,184	23.2	.....	23.2	8.7	.....	8.7
Vermont.....	2	3,909	1,418	13.0	.....	13.0	3.4	.....	3.4
Virginia.....	1	13,466	8,007	40.0	.....	40.0	40.0	.....	40.0
Washington.....	2	14,029	5,493	48.0	.....	48.0	17.0	.....	17.0
West Virginia.....	2	12,458	4,361	31.0	.....	31.0	19.0	.....	19.0
Wisconsin.....	3	22,628	10,327	98.7	.....	98.7	92.4	.....	92.4
United States prisons.....	2	24,595	16,070	80.0	.....	80.0	71.3	.....	71.3
Total.....	122	2,983,875	1,628,916	8,044.4	286.8	8,341.2	6,143.2	198.5	6,341.7
FLOUR AND MEAL.									
Pennsylvania.....	1	10,894	793	2.0	.....	2.0	1.9	.....	1.9
Virginia.....	1	4,680	616	2.0	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	2.0
Total.....	2	15,494	1,409	4.0	.....	4.0	3.9	.....	3.9
GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING.									
Pennsylvania.....	1	50,172	13,140	24.0	.....	24.0	15.0	.....	15.0
GLOVES AND MITTENS.									
Indiana.....	1	33,750	8,136	21.8	.....	21.8	18.0	.....	18.0
HAMMOCKS.									
Illinois.....	1	511	261	2.9	.....	2.9	1.0	.....	1.0
HARDWARE, SADDLERY.									
Ohio.....	1	125,000	69,070	150.0	.....	150.0	75.0	.....	75.0
HARNESS.									
California.....	1	280	196	1.0	.....	1.0	.3	.....	.3
Iowa.....	1	624	462	2.0	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	2.0
Kansas.....	1	800	549	4.8	.....	4.8	4.8	.....	4.8
Kentucky.....	1	118,390	25,833	137.0	.....	137.0	60.0	.....	60.0
Maine.....	1	45,000	17,000	44.0	.....	44.0	20.0	.....	20.0
Massachusetts.....	1	18,685	8,752	56.0	.....	56.0	16.8	.....	16.8
New Mexico.....	1	300	191	1.0	.....	1.0	.2	.....	.2
Pennsylvania.....	1	95	21	.5	.....	.5	.1	.....	.1
Tennessee.....	1	118,600	19,049	70.0	.....	70.0	35.0	.....	35.0
Utah.....	1	1,415	389	5.0	.....	5.0	1.0	.....	1.0
Total.....	10	304,099	72,442	315.3	.....	315.3	140.2	.....	140.2
HOSIERY, ETC.									
Illinois.....	2	207,709	38,540	327.9	.....	327.9	20.0	182.0	202.0
Indiana.....	1	62,795	5,855	32.2	.....	32.2	30.3	.....	30.3
Maryland.....	1	347	171	4.0	.....	4.0	1.0	.....	1.0
Massachusetts.....	1	5,134	1,864	30.0	.....	30.0	7.0	.....	7.0
New Hampshire.....	1	10,750	3,060	40.0	.....	40.0	26.7	.....	26.7
New York.....	3	68,247	8,172	141.0	7.0	141.7	35.0	.1	35.1
Ohio.....	1	440	129	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	.7	.7
Pennsylvania.....	6	65,054	22,266	127.9	11.0	138.9	74.3	4.1	78.4
South Carolina.....	1	122,302	37,265	223.0	29.0	252.0	60.0	141.0	201.0
Tennessee.....	1	261,113	46,188	154.0	56.0	210.0	124.5	36.0	160.5
Utah.....	1	7,415	3,472	30.0	.....	30.0	9.7	.....	9.7
Wisconsin.....	1	91,800	25,755	67.3	.....	67.3	67.3	.....	67.3
Total.....	20	993,106	192,687	1,177.3	98.7	1,276.0	455.8	363.9	819.7

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	In- sti- tutions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, MISCELLANEOUS.									
Indiana.....	2	\$1,381	\$1,864	1.0	12.5	13.5	0.5	6.3	6.8
New York.....	1	2,959	4,570	50.0	.....	50.0	28.0	.....	28.0
Total.....	3	4,340	6,434	51.0	12.5	63.5	28.5	6.3	34.8
ICE, MANUFACTURED.									
California.....	1	2,400	737	1.0	.....	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0
Tennessee.....	1	5,751	2,098	14.0	.....	14.0	4.5	.....	4.5
Texas.....	2	3,091	2,199	6.0	.....	6.0	3.5	.....	3.5
Total.....	4	11,242	5,034	21.0	.....	21.0	9.0	.....	9.0
IRON AND STEEL, BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.									
Ohio.....	1	170,000	69,075	300.0	.....	300.0	150.0	.....	150.0
IRON AND STEEL, CHAINS.									
Indiana.....	1	67,860	35,112	164.4	.....	164.4	95.0	.....	95.0
LAUNDRY WORK.									
Illinois.....	1	5,862	3,262	3.2	28.0	31.2	1.0	10.0	11.0
Indiana.....	1	2,516	1,947	.....	11.0	11.0	.....	7.0	7.0
Kentucky.....	1	971	700	.....	11.0	11.0	.....	3.0	3.0
Massachusetts.....	1	4,131	3,481	.....	26.0	26.0	.....	13.0	13.0
New York.....	1	4,620	1,965	3.0	5.0	8.0	2.0	4.0	6.0
Pennsylvania.....	2	824	837	.....	12.0	12.0	.....	4.0	4.0
Total.....	7	18,924	12,192	6.2	93.0	99.2	3.0	41.0	44.0
LEVEE BUILDING.									
Louisiana.....	1	180,000	120,727	315.0	.....	315.0	315.0	.....	315.0
Mississippi.....	1	2,908	1,633	5.3	.....	5.3	5.3	.....	5.3
Total.....	2	182,908	122,360	320.3	.....	320.3	320.3	.....	320.3
LIME.									
Colorado.....	1	11,449	8,817	99.2	.....	99.2	20.1	.....	20.1
New Mexico.....	1	750	588	6.2	.....	6.2	1.2	.....	1.2
Total.....	2	12,199	9,405	105.4	.....	105.4	21.3	.....	21.3
LOADING AND UNLOADING VESSELS.									
California.....	1	2,417	2,069	14.6	.....	14.6	3.6	.....	3.6
LOCKSMITHING.									
California.....	1	360	275	1.0	.....	1.0	.2	.....	.2
LUMBER.									
Alabama.....	1	319,038	123,174	361.3	.....	361.3	361.3	.....	361.3
Georgia.....	8	712,689	294,447	863.0	.....	863.0	950.0	.....	950.0
Mississippi.....	1	2,831	1,244	4.0	.....	4.0	4.0	.....	4.0
North Carolina.....	1	67,474	14,975	43.8	.....	43.8	48.2	.....	48.2
Total.....	11	1,102,032	433,840	1,272.1	.....	1,272.1	1,363.5	.....	1,363.5
MATS AND MATTING.									
Maryland.....	1	55,000	34,085	166.0	.....	166.0	83.0	.....	83.0
Massachusetts.....	1	4,840	3,400	15.0	.....	15.0	7.5	.....	7.5
New Jersey.....	1	109,840	58,499	198.0	.....	198.0	137.0	.....	137.0
New York.....	1	10,639	9,120	134.0	.....	134.0	60.0	.....	60.0
Pennsylvania.....	2	70,012	17,796	146.5	.....	146.5	37.4	.....	37.4
Total.....	6	250,331	122,900	659.5	.....	659.5	324.9	.....	324.9

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	In- sti- tutions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
MATTRESSES.									
Arizona.....	1	\$250	\$61	1.0		1.0	0.1		0.1
New York.....	2	8,851	3,024	10.5		10.5	4.5		4.5
Total.....	3	9,101	3,085	11.5		11.5	4.6		4.6
MINING, COAL.									
Alabama.....	1	617,172	343,663	575.0		575.0	403.0		403.0
Georgia (a).....	3	594,984	268,186	675.0		675.0	742.0		742.0
Kansas.....	1	151,443	104,994	390.0		390.0	190.0		190.0
Tennessee.....	1	266,547	92,491	552.0		552.0	276.0		276.0
West Virginia.....	1	1,200	245	3.0		3.0	2.0		2.0
Total.....	7	1,631,346	809,579	2,185.0		2,185.0	1,613.0		1,613.0
MINING, PHOSPHATE.									
Florida.....	1	440,000	173,813	375.0		375.0	562.5		562.5
NETS, FISH.									
Pennsylvania.....	1	46	23	.1		.1	.1		.1
PACKING AND MOVING.									
Michigan.....	1	2,885	2,763	16.9		16.9	6.0		6.0
PICTURE MOLDINGS.									
Illinois.....	1	12,000	7,725	53.7		53.7	25.0		25.0
POWER AND HEAT PLANT.									
Michigan.....	1	1,157	876	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
PRINTING.									
California.....	2	4,560	822	5.5		5.5	4.2		4.2
Colorado.....	1	1,023	606	4.0		4.0	.5		.5
Connecticut.....	1	450	206	4.0		4.0	2.0		2.0
Indiana.....	1	1,502	1,299	19.2		19.2	4.8		4.8
Iowa.....	2	1,433	1,232	6.0		6.0	4.0		4.0
Maryland.....	1	2,778	2,279	20.0		20.0	6.0		6.0
Massachusetts.....	1	5,469	2,784	13.0		13.0	4.3		4.3
Minnesota.....	2	2,985	1,499	11.0		11.0	7.0		7.0
Nebraska.....	1	430	1,228	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0
New York.....	4	16,809	17,780	123.0		123.0	36.5		36.5
Ohio.....	1	3,500	2,149	4.0		4.0	2.0		2.0
Pennsylvania.....	4	7,478	4,757	40.0		40.0	14.2		14.2
Rhode Island.....	1	1,731	671	9.0		9.0	4.5		4.5
South Dakota.....	1	350	258	3.0		3.0	.8		.8
United States prisons.....	1	900	773	6.0		6.0	2.0		2.0
Total.....	24	51,398	38,343	275.7		275.7	100.8		100.8
RAILROAD BUILDING.									
Arkansas.....	1	235,950	100,700	259.0		259.0	259.0		259.0
North Carolina.....	1	47,434	41,730	121.9		121.9	134.1		134.1
Texas.....	1	100,000	35,100	75.0		75.0	75.0		75.0
Total.....	3	383,384	177,530	455.9		455.9	468.1		468.1

* Including, in 1 institution, mining and smelting iron ore.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	In- sti- tutions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.									
California.....	3	\$19,945	\$15,722	81.3	.....	81.3	26.8	.....	26.8
Connecticut.....	1	1,500	410	4.0	.....	4.0	2.0	.....	2.0
District of Columbia.....	1	27,850	22,908	83.0	.....	83.0	62.7	.....	62.7
Florida.....	3	23,250	23,996	83.5	.....	83.5	67.6	.....	67.6
Georgia.....	13	491,789	347,797	1,082.0	.....	1,082.0	1,145.8	.....	1,145.8
Kansas.....	1	11,000	3,838	20.0	.....	20.0	10.0	.....	10.0
Michigan.....	1	360	551	1.6	.....	1.6	1.5	.....	1.5
Minnesota.....	1	6,876	4,805	32.8	.....	32.8	10.0	.....	10.0
Missouri.....	1	25,131	18,322	60.0	.....	60.0	41.0	.....	41.0
New Jersey.....	1	1,061	1,061	8.2	.....	8.2	4.3	.....	4.3
New Mexico.....	1	20,090	12,974	26.5	.....	26.5	26.5	.....	26.5
New York.....	1	10,646	3,746	22.0	.....	22.0	8.0	.....	8.0
North Carolina.....	30	495,439	389,966	850.6	.....	850.6	1,028.4	.....	1,028.4
Oregon.....	1	5,100	1,671	5.3	.....	5.3	4.9	.....	4.9
Pennsylvania.....	1	39,763	16,012	122.0	.....	122.0	48.0	.....	48.0
South Carolina.....	39	\$15,229	154,152	651.5	.....	651.5	676.9	.....	676.9
Texas.....	10	160,000	107,105	314.7	2.0	316.7	237.7	2.0	239.7
Virginia.....	1	11,079	8,964	40.0	.....	40.0	40.0	.....	40.0
Washington.....	1	7,212	5,652	16.1	.....	16.1	8.2	.....	8.2
Total.....	111	1,657,170	1,041,073	3,505.7	2.0	3,507.7	3,460.3	2.0	3,462.3
SADDLETREES.									
Missouri.....	1	198,000	46,650	161.0	.....	161.0	120.0	.....	120.0
SASH, DOORS, ETC.									
New York.....	1	21,071	14,651	42.0	.....	42.0	17.0	.....	17.0
SOAP.									
Iowa.....	1	335	308	2.0	.....	2.0	1.0	.....	1.0
Maryland.....	1	591	247	1.0	.....	1.0	.8	.....	.8
Pennsylvania.....	1	954	334	2.0	.....	2.0	1.0	.....	1.0
Washington.....	1	1,680	740	1.0	.....	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0
Total.....	4	3,560	1,629	6.0	.....	6.0	3.8	.....	3.8
STONE QUARRYING, CUTTING, AND CRUSHING.									
California.....	2	40,005	59,429	371.2	.....	371.2	125.5	.....	125.5
Colorado.....	2	17,000	9,406	54.1	.....	54.1	15.6	.....	15.6
Delaware.....	1	620	614	6.5	.....	6.5	2.0	.....	2.0
Idaho.....	1	3,000	1,750	6.0	.....	6.0	2.5	.....	2.5
Illinois.....	4	54,251	38,870	194.0	.....	194.0	74.0	.....	74.0
Indiana.....	1	2,477	1,487	41.0	.....	41.0	8.3	.....	8.3
Iowa.....	1	1,600	1,386	3.0	.....	3.0	1.5	.....	1.5
Kansas.....	1	7,197	5,756	25.0	.....	25.0	12.5	.....	12.5
Maryland.....	1	112,000	28,669	91.0	.....	91.0	68.0	.....	68.0
Massachusetts.....	1	25,918	11,261	114.0	.....	114.0	23.0	.....	23.0
Michigan.....	1	40,368	16,524	25.8	.....	25.8	20.0	.....	20.0
Missouri.....	1	31,000	24,486	67.0	.....	67.0	53.0	.....	53.0
Nevada.....	1	2,839	1,760	6.5	.....	6.5	3.9	.....	3.9
New Jersey.....	3	50,919	54,384	212.0	.....	212.0	133.5	.....	133.5
New York.....	6	92,799	52,874	349.5	.....	349.5	102.0	.....	102.0
North Carolina.....	1	26,299	22,936	67.1	.....	67.1	73.8	.....	73.8
Ohio.....	1	3,500	3,070	50.0	.....	50.0	8.0	.....	8.0
Oregon.....	1	11,624	5,385	17.4	.....	17.4	11.0	.....	11.0
Pennsylvania.....	1	4,098	5,808	104.0	.....	104.0	13.0	.....	13.0
Rhode Island.....	2	1,186	995	6.0	.....	6.0	3.0	.....	3.0
South Dakota.....	1	3,300	2,545	13.0	.....	13.0	3.1	.....	3.1
Vermont.....	1	40,000	12,936	94.0	.....	94.0	24.0	.....	24.0
Total.....	35	572,000	362,391	1,918.1	.....	1,918.1	781.2	.....	781.2

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	In- sti- tutions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
STOVE HOLLOW WARE.									
Alabama.....	1	\$77,500	\$22,785	58.0		58.0	42.0		42.0
Illinois.....	1	100,000	26,881	188.0		188.0	112.0		112.0
Indiana.....	1	129,690	42,960	255.4		255.4	127.7		127.7
Kentucky.....	1	38,200	11,022	47.0		47.0	20.0		20.0
Maryland.....	1	112,838	25,759	43.0		43.0	32.0		32.0
Ohio.....	1	100,000	53,725	140.0		140.0	70.0		70.0
Tennessee.....	1	55,000	12,440	40.0		40.0	25.0		25.0
Total.....	7	613,228	215,572	708.4		708.4	428.7		428.7
STOVES.									
Oregon.....	1	145,000	38,633	119.0		119.0	50.0		50.0
Tennessee.....	1	96,500	32,655	95.0		95.0	60.0		60.0
Total.....	2	241,500	71,288	214.0		214.0	110.0		110.0
TEAMING.									
Kentucky.....	1	2,323	2,323	22.0		22.0	10.0		10.0
TINSMITHING, COPPERSMITH- ING, AND SHEET-IRON WORK- ING.									
Arizona.....	1	309	153	1.0		1.0	.2		.2
California.....	2	2,829	1,085	10.5		10.5	2.4		2.4
Iowa.....	1	240	215	1.0		1.0	.5		.5
Maryland.....	1	418	263	2.0		2.0	1.0		1.0
New Jersey.....	1	5,816	3,060	8.1		8.1	4.0		4.0
New Mexico.....	1	300	191	1.0		1.0	.2		.2
New York.....	4	21,411	13,496	74.0		74.0	22.5		22.5
Pennsylvania.....	1	751	586	2.0		2.0	1.0		1.0
United States prisons.....	1	900	773	5.0		5.0	2.0		2.0
Total.....	13	32,865	20,692	104.6		104.6	33.8		33.8
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.									
Indiana.....	1	2,623	435	3.0		3.0	1.5		1.5
Michigan.....	1	82,052	22,913	117.0		117.0	117.0		117.0
Ohio.....	1	120,800	26,095	170.0		170.0	85.0		85.0
Pennsylvania.....	1	2,559	1,479	6.0		6.0	4.3		4.3
Total.....	4	207,234	80,922	296.0		296.0	5.8	202.0	207.8
TOMATO SAUCE.									
Virginia.....	1	1,721	462	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
TRUNKS AND VALISES.									
Massachusetts.....	1	6,519	2,183	11.0		11.0	4.5		4.5
TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.									
Alabama.....	1	153,003	65,133	168.1		168.1	168.1		168.1
Florida.....	2	411,100	261,771	576.2		576.2	847.0		847.0
Georgia.....	2	26,450	10,171	34.0		34.0	31.0		31.0
Total.....	5	590,553	387,075	778.3		778.3	1,046.1		1,046.1
UMBRELLAS.									
Massachusetts.....	1	20,800	10,800	84.0		84.0	35.0		35.0
WHIPS.									
West Virginia.....	1	90,130	21,344	110.1		110.1	62.0		62.0
WIRE GOODS.									
Ohio.....	2	80,257	24,100	110.0		110.0	56.0		56.0
Rhode Island.....	1	5,360	2,675	14.0		14.0	7.0		7.0
Total.....	3	85,607	26,775	124.0		124.0	63.0		63.0

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Concluded.

Industry and State.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
WOOD, CUT AND SAWED.									
Arizona.....	1	\$2,160	\$181	2.0	.....	2.0	0.4	.....	0.4
Connecticut.....	1	559	172	2.0	.....	2.0	1.0	.....	1.0
Maine.....	1	1,995	708	4.0	.....	4.0	1.7	.....	1.7
Mississippi.....	1	2,445	1,260	4.1	.....	4.1	4.1	.....	4.1
North Carolina.....	2	2,397	2,137	6.4	.....	6.4	7.0	.....	7.0
Texas.....	1	42,120	14,040	45.0	.....	45.0	30.0	.....	30.0
Total.....	7	51,676	18,498	63.5	.....	63.5	44.2	.....	44.2
WOODEN GOODS, MISCELLANEOUS.									
New York.....	1	3,881	8,540	42.0	.....	42.0	14.0	.....	14.0
ALL INDUSTRIES.									
Alabama.....	1	1,246,199	610,727	1,503.7	46.5	1,550.2	1,317.7	46.5	1,364.2
Arizona.....	1	27,721	18,481	111.0	.....	111.0	28.9	.....	28.9
Arkansas.....	1	539,292	199,801	591.0	26.0	617.0	591.0	26.0	617.0
California.....	7	483,799	266,972	1,644.4	6.8	1,651.2	504.0	4.6	508.6
Colorado.....	3	89,290	57,664	372.7	.....	372.7	95.4	.....	95.4
Connecticut.....	7	496,113	123,640	756.0	12.0	768.0	400.2	6.0	406.2
Delaware.....	2	60,212	21,419	196.9	18.0	216.9	67.1	5.0	72.1
District of Columbia.....	2	65,821	38,342	271.0	5.0	276.0	102.7	18.0	120.7
Florida.....	5	874,350	459,580	1,034.7	.....	1,034.7	1,477.1	.....	1,477.1
Georgia.....	30	2,121,080	1,032,932	3,095.0	130.5	3,225.5	3,238.8	80.5	3,319.3
Idaho.....	1	16,167	7,205	28.0	.....	28.0	17.1	.....	17.1
Illinois.....	6	2,261,543	474,779	2,401.9	49.0	2,450.9	811.4	299.0	1,110.4
Indiana.....	5	1,030,083	261,925	1,319.1	45.1	1,364.2	729.5	24.3	753.8
Iowa.....	3	510,506	172,726	777.3	12.6	789.9	535.2	12.6	547.8
Kansas.....	3	578,661	245,553	996.7	6.8	1,003.5	510.4	3.5	513.9
Kentucky.....	1	494,593	410,940	1,560.0	51.0	1,611.0	829.5	23.5	853.0
Louisiana.....	1	282,383	271,621	946.7	26.0	972.7	946.7	26.0	972.7
Maine.....	7	363,211	99,741	445.0	65.0	510.0	185.6	23.0	208.6
Maryland.....	7	1,304,139	413,592	1,832.2	111.0	1,943.2	973.8	65.5	1,039.3
Massachusetts.....	19	1,022,935	326,243	2,388.0	106.0	2,494.0	558.9	407.8	966.7
Michigan.....	5	1,028,859	293,263	1,371.8	34.0	1,405.8	558.7	301.0	859.7
Minnesota.....	4	1,725,529	168,190	782.5	20.0	802.5	344.0	3.6	347.6
Mississippi.....	1	436,335	250,657	802.5	14.0	816.5	782.0	14.0	796.0
Missouri.....	4	2,451,939	542,186	1,866.0	107.0	1,973.0	1,456.0	76.5	1,532.5
Montana.....	1	3,646	1,742	33.0	8.0	41.0	7.2	4.0	11.2
Nebraska.....	2	246,122	56,571	235.5	1.0	236.5	143.7	1.0	144.7
Nevada.....	1	6,818	4,289	15.4	.....	15.4	8.9	.....	8.9
New Hampshire.....	5	154,561	40,346	271.0	4.0	275.0	147.5	2.0	149.5
New Jersey.....	7	510,570	283,582	1,234.8	101.0	1,335.8	771.7	35.5	807.2
New Mexico.....	1	48,657	29,797	109.5	.....	109.5	54.8	.....	54.8
New York.....	14	1,218,209	556,676	3,923.5	179.7	4,103.2	1,375.4	51.1	1,426.5
North Carolina.....	30	716,380	418,288	1,311.2	34.9	1,346.1	1,534.6	37.9	1,572.5
North Dakota.....	1	279,951	25,102	96.1	.....	96.1	51.2	.....	51.2
Ohio.....	10	1,239,124	540,871	2,223.0	40.0	2,263.0	1,062.5	106.7	1,169.2
Oregon.....	3	192,851	57,020	237.1	.....	237.1	102.0	.....	102.0
Pennsylvania.....	15	558,475	210,834	1,672.1	165.0	1,837.1	515.6	129.0	644.6
Rhode Island.....	3	177,626	72,565	448.0	10.0	458.0	109.0	120.0	229.0
South Carolina.....	41	549,786	238,634	1,121.5	31.0	1,152.5	1,023.9	143.0	1,169.9
South Dakota.....	2	31,900	18,860	105.0	.....	105.0	41.1	.....	41.1
Tennessee.....	2	1,433,747	294,177	1,312.0	56.0	1,368.0	740.0	36.0	776.0
Texas.....	23	2,109,244	1,167,059	3,705.9	86.0	3,791.9	3,080.2	53.0	3,133.2
Utah.....	2	26,589	11,749	89.2	6.5	95.7	31.5	5.0	36.5
Vermont.....	3	130,880	62,514	282.0	24.0	306.0	123.9	11.0	134.9
Virginia.....	1	1,697,248	388,496	1,118.0	47.0	1,165.0	866.0	35.0	901.0
Washington.....	3	99,595	48,583	277.3	4.8	282.1	87.8	1.8	89.6
West Virginia.....	2	810,762	174,175	817.3	25.0	842.3	502.0	15.0	517.0
Wisconsin.....	3	1,002,644	183,592	700.7	.....	700.7	541.6	.....	541.6
Wyoming.....	1	49,871	19,001	123.3	.....	123.3	43.5	.....	43.5
United States prisons.....	2	470,189	242,727	897.5	.....	897.5	519.9	.....	519.9
Grand total.....	296	34,276,205	11,915,429	49,456.0	1,716.2	51,172.2	23,547.2	2,253.9	32,801.1

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY SYSTEMS.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 181.]

State and system.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ALABAMA.									
Lease.....	1	\$601,766	\$238,549	699.7	7.5	707.2	685.7	7.5	693.2
Public-account.....	1	16,053	18,766	174.0	10.0	184.0	174.0	10.0	184.0
Piece-price.....	1	617,172	343,663	575.0		575.0	403.0		403.0
State-use.....	1	11,208	9,749	55.0	29.0	84.0	55.0	29.0	84.0
Total.....	4	1,246,199	610,727	1,503.7	46.5	1,550.2	1,317.7	46.5	1,364.2
ARIZONA.									
State-use.....	1	12,321	5,959	27.0		27.0	8.0		8.0
Public works and ways.....	1	15,400	12,522	84.0		84.0	20.9		20.9
Total.....	1	27,721	18,481	111.0		111.0	28.9		28.9
ARKANSAS.									
Contract.....	1	451,268	159,883	432.0		432.0	432.0		432.0
Public-account.....	1	53,024	24,042	96.0	16.0	112.0	96.0	16.0	112.0
State-use.....	1	35,000	15,876	63.0	10.0	73.0	63.0	10.0	73.0
Total.....	1	539,292	199,801	591.0	26.0	617.0	591.0	26.0	617.0
CALIFORNIA.									
Public-account.....	3	275,120	152,223	1,055.8		1,055.8	280.6		280.6
State-use.....	6	148,123	73,780	387.7	6.8	394.5	148.6	4.6	153.2
Public works and ways.....	6	60,556	40,969	200.9		200.9	74.8		74.8
Total.....	7	483,799	266,972	1,644.4	6.8	1,651.2	504.0	4.6	508.6
COLORADO.									
Public-account.....	2	16,473	12,288	113.5		113.5	26.4		26.4
State-use.....	3	67,080	41,410	240.2		240.2	64.0		64.0
Public works and ways.....	2	5,737	3,966	19.0		19.0	5.0		5.0
Total.....	3	89,290	57,664	372.7		372.7	95.4		95.4
CONNECTICUT.									
Contract.....	6	416,200	99,013	463.0		463.0	251.3		251.3
Public-account.....	3	3,338	1,164	9.0		9.0	4.7		4.7
Piece-price.....	2	66,876	19,923	245.0	12.0	258.0	123.0	6.0	129.0
State-use.....	4	8,700	3,130	34.0		34.0	19.2		19.2
Public works and ways.....	1	1,500	410	4.0		4.0	2.0		2.0
Total.....	7	496,113	123,640	756.0	12.0	768.0	400.2	6.0	406.2
DELAWARE.									
Public-account.....	2	2,279	1,597	30.0		30.0	11.8		11.8
Piece-price.....	1	50,000	12,814	98.6	2.0	100.6	30.0	1.0	31.0
State-use.....	2	7,933	7,008	70.3	16.0	86.3	25.3	4.0	29.3
Total.....	2	60,212	21,419	198.9	18.0	216.9	67.1	5.0	72.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.									
Public-account.....	1	10,231	2,234	76.0		76.0	2.6	14.0	16.6
State-use.....	2	20,740	7,100	96.0	5.0	101.0	29.4	4.0	33.4
Public works and ways.....	1	34,850	29,008	99.0		99.0	70.7		70.7
Total.....	2	65,821	38,342	271.0	5.0	276.0	102.7	18.0	120.7

* Representing 18 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

State and system.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
FLORIDA.									
Lease.....	2	\$851,100	\$435,584	951.2	.....	951.2	1,409.5	.....	1,409.5
Public works and ways.....	3	23,250	23,996	83.5	.....	83.5	67.6	.....	67.6
Total.....	5	874,350	459,580	1,034.7	.....	1,034.7	1,477.1	.....	1,477.1
GEORGIA.									
Lease.....	15	1,565,923	652,636	1,818.0	.....	1,818.0	1,993.0	.....	1,993.0
Public-account.....	2	31,601	11,688	81.0	36.0	117.0	51.5	22.0	73.5
State-use.....	5	31,797	20,861	114.0	84.5	208.5	48.5	58.5	107.0
Public works and ways.....	13	491,789	347,797	1,082.0	.....	1,082.0	1,148.8	.....	1,148.8
Total.....	30	2,121,690	1,032,932	3,095.0	130.5	3,225.5	3,238.8	80.5	2,319.3
IDAHO.									
State-use.....	1	16,167	7,205	28.0	.....	28.0	17.1	.....	17.1
ILLINOIS.									
Contract.....	2	115,311	44,958	324.7	.....	324.7	107.2	7.0	114.2
Public-account.....	2	54,632	35,561	126.9	.....	126.9	82.5	1.0	83.5
Piece-price.....	3	1,982,994	298,892	1,582.3	18.0	1,616.8	463.0	259.0	742.0
State-use.....	5	111,149	74,908	230.1	31.0	321.1	102.0	32.0	134.0
Public works and ways.....	3	47,457	20,460	67.9	.....	67.9	36.7	.....	36.7
Total.....	6	2,261,543	474,779	2,401.9	49.0	2,450.9	611.4	299.0	1,110.4
INDIANA.									
Contract.....	2	942,678	224,953	1,012.0	.....	1,012.0	629.8	.....	629.8
Public-account.....	1	71	54	1.2	.....	1.2	.3	.....	.3
Piece-price.....	1	3,806	3,809	24.1	24.1	.....	13.8	.....	13.8
State-use.....	5	59,782	27,337	238.9	21.0	309.9	91.6	10.5	102.1
Public works and ways.....	1	23,746	5,769	17.0	.....	17.0	7.8	.....	7.8
Total.....	5	1,030,083	261,925	1,319.1	45.1	1,364.2	729.5	24.3	753.8
IOWA.									
Contract.....	2	368,167	97,309	353.7	.....	353.7	199.0	.....	199.0
Public-account.....	2	5,668	2,926	22.0	.....	22.0	21.5	.....	21.5
State-use.....	3	51,332	23,923	173.4	12.6	186.0	164.7	12.6	177.3
Public works and ways.....	3	85,339	48,668	227.2	.....	227.2	150.0	.....	150.0
Total.....	3	510,506	172,726	777.3	12.6	789.9	535.2	12.6	547.8
KANSAS.									
Contract.....	1	75,850	27,937	155.0	.....	155.0	52.0	.....	52.0
Public-account.....	3	221,939	41,079	105.1	.....	105.1	73.1	.....	73.1
State-use.....	3	221,059	145,010	594.9	6.8	601.7	311.2	3.5	314.7
Public works and ways.....	3	59,793	31,527	141.7	.....	141.7	74.1	.....	74.1
Total.....	3	578,661	245,553	996.7	6.8	1,003.5	510.4	3.5	513.9
KENTUCKY.									
Contract.....	2	1,476,900	401,788	1,428.0	37.0	1,465.0	785.0	20.0	805.0
Public-account.....	1	971	700	.....	11.0	11.0	.....	3.0	3.0
Piece-price.....	1	4,372	781	10.0	.....	10.0	4.5	.....	4.5
State-use.....	3	7,633	4,561	102.0	3.0	105.0	30.0	.5	30.5
Public works and ways.....	1	4,817	3,110	20.0	.....	20.0	10.0	.....	10.0
Total.....	3	1,494,593	410,940	1,560.0	51.0	1,611.0	829.5	23.5	853.0
LOUISIANA.									
Public-account.....	1	67,733	110,266	473.4	1.0	474.4	473.4	1.0	474.4
State-use.....	1	34,650	40,688	158.3	25.0	183.3	158.3	25.0	183.3
Public works and ways.....	1	180,000	120,727	315.0	.....	315.0	315.0	.....	315.0
Total.....	1	282,383	271,621	946.7	26.0	972.7	946.7	26.0	972.7

a One institution represented 33 camps.

b Five institutions represented 13 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

State and system.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MAINE.									
Contract.....	4	\$206,448	\$34,718	203.0	.....	203.0	80.0	.....	80.0
Public-account.....	2	119,088	54,784	143.1	.....	143.1	74.6	.....	74.6
Piece-price.....	1	19,500	4,774	77.0	.....	77.0	26.0	.....	26.0
State-use.....	4	18,175	5,465	21.9	65.0	86.9	5.0	23.0	28.0
Total.....	7	363,211	99,741	445.0	65.0	510.0	185.6	23.0	208.6
MARYLAND.									
Contract.....	5	1,231,728	385,483	1,587.0	78.0	1,663.0	888.0	52.5	940.5
Public-account.....	3	11,106	5,485	32.0	.....	32.0	11.3	.....	11.3
Piece-price.....	2	17,423	3,388	86.0	18.0	104.0	22.0	6.0	28.0
State-use.....	7	42,028	18,295	119.2	17.0	136.2	50.5	7.0	57.5
Public works and ways.....	1	1,854	941	8.0	.....	8.0	2.0	.....	2.0
Total.....	7	1,304,139	413,592	1,832.2	111.0	1,943.2	973.8	65.5	1,039.3
MASSACHUSETTS.									
Public-account.....	12	621,790	153,457	972.1	78.9	1,051.0	258.8	148.8	407.6
Piece-price.....	10	115,829	50,893	489.0	.....	489.0	229.0	.....	229.0
State-use.....	10	285,616	121,893	926.9	27.1	954.0	300.1	30.0	330.1
Total.....	19	1,022,935	326,243	2,388.0	106.0	2,494.0	558.9	407.8	966.7
MICHIGAN.									
Contract.....	3	710,083	187,099	656.2	.....	656.2	372.0	72.0	444.0
Public-account.....	4	187,125	56,073	362.9	34.0	396.9	118.0	72.0	190.0
Piece-price.....	1	82,052	22,913	117.0	.....	117.0	.....	117.0	117.0
State-use.....	4	37,459	15,611	202.9	.....	202.9	37.2	40.0	77.2
Public works and ways.....	2	12,140	11,567	32.8	.....	32.8	31.5	.....	31.5
Total.....	5	1,028,859	293,263	1,371.8	34.0	1,405.8	558.7	301.0	859.7
MINNESOTA.									
Contract.....	1	592,500	63,130	235.3	.....	235.3	117.5	.....	117.5
Public-account.....	3	1,042,990	58,793	196.5	.....	196.5	96.8	.....	96.8
State-use.....	4	33,430	15,573	137.2	20.0	157.2	54.7	3.6	58.3
Public works and ways.....	4	56,609	30,694	213.5	.....	213.5	75.0	.....	75.0
Total.....	4	1,725,529	168,190	782.5	20.0	802.5	344.0	3.6	347.6
MISSISSIPPI.									
Public-account.....	1	216,229	136,045	433.3	.....	433.3	432.6	.....	432.6
Piece-price.....	1	4,000	311	1.0	.....	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0
State-use.....	1	202,491	101,961	340.9	14.0	354.9	321.1	14.0	335.1
Public works and ways.....	1	13,615	12,340	27.3	.....	27.3	27.3	.....	27.3
Total.....	4	436,335	250,657	802.5	14.0	816.5	782.0	14.0	796.0
MISSOURI.									
Contract.....	1	2,298,285	445,508	1,424.0	44.0	1,468.0	1,073.0	30.0	1,103.0
Public-account.....	2	9,193	4,400	23.5	.....	23.5	23.5	.....	23.5
State-use.....	4	71,330	43,552	228.5	63.0	291.5	201.5	46.5	248.0
Public works and ways.....	4	73,131	48,717	190.0	.....	190.0	158.0	.....	158.0
Total.....	4	2,451,939	542,186	1,866.0	107.0	1,973.0	1,456.0	76.5	1,532.5
MONTANA.									
State-use.....	1	3,646	1,742	33.0	8.0	41.0	7.2	4.0	11.2

* Representing 19 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

State and system.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
NEBRASKA.									
Contract.....	1	\$225,000	\$42,042	156.5	.....	156.5	78.0	.....	78.0
Public-account.....	1	2,378	1,535	10.0	.....	10.0	10.0	.....	10.0
State-use.....	2	9,512	6,802	37.0	1.0	38.0	33.5	1.0	34.5
Public works and ways.....	2	9,232	6,192	32.0	.....	32.0	22.2	.....	22.2
Total.....	2	246,122	56,571	235.5	1.0	236.5	143.7	1.0	144.7
NEVADA.									
Public-account.....	1	247	139	.6	.....	.6	.4	.....	.4
State-use.....	1	6,271	3,958	14.2	.....	14.2	8.2	.....	8.2
Public works and ways.....	1	300	192	.6	.....	.6	.3	.....	.3
Total.....	1	6,818	4,289	15.4	.....	15.4	8.9	.....	8.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE.									
Contract.....	2	119,479	26,435	151.0	.....	151.0	75.0	.....	75.0
Public-account.....	2	4,644	3,555	23.0	.....	23.0	11.8	.....	11.8
Piece-price.....	1	10,750	3,060	40.0	.....	40.0	26.7	.....	26.7
State-use.....	5	19,688	7,296	57.0	4.0	61.0	34.0	2.0	36.0
Total.....	5	154,561	40,346	271.0	4.0	275.0	147.5	2.0	149.5
NEW JERSEY.									
Contract.....	2	353,875	173,922	671.0	.....	671.0	481.0	.....	481.0
Public-account.....	5	19,228	12,001	131.3	.....	131.3	38.6	.....	38.6
State-use.....	7	121,534	88,068	400.0	101.0	501.0	236.8	35.5	272.3
Public works and ways.....	1	15,933	9,591	32.5	.....	32.5	15.3	.....	15.3
Total.....	7	510,570	283,582	1,234.8	101.0	1,335.8	771.7	35.5	807.2
NEW MEXICO.									
Public-account.....	1	17,750	9,401	42.9	.....	42.9	19.2	.....	19.2
State-use.....	1	8,707	5,877	34.6	.....	34.6	7.4	.....	7.4
Public works and ways.....	1	22,200	14,519	32.0	.....	32.0	28.2	.....	28.2
Total.....	1	48,657	29,797	109.5	.....	109.5	54.8	.....	54.8
NEW YORK.									
Public-account.....	1	2,160	990	16.0	.....	16.0	3.9	.....	3.9
State-use.....	15	1,104,908	504,040	3,599.5	179.7	3,779.2	1,257.7	51.1	1,308.8
Public works and ways.....	6	111,141	51,646	308.0	.....	308.0	113.8	.....	113.8
Total.....	14	1,218,209	556,676	3,923.5	179.7	4,103.2	1,375.4	51.1	1,426.5
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Contract.....	2	160,938	95,255	283.0	.....	283.0	311.3	.....	311.3
Public-account.....	2	42,495	30,589	154.0	8.1	162.1	109.1	8.7	117.8
State-use.....	2	34,242	15,823	67.1	26.8	93.9	73.6	29.2	102.8
Public works and ways.....	30	478,705	276,621	807.1	.....	807.1	980.6	.....	980.6
Total.....	30	716,380	418,288	1,311.2	34.9	1,346.1	1,534.6	37.9	1,572.5
NORTH DAKOTA.									
Public-account.....	1	256,278	15,893	58.2	.....	58.2	33.3	.....	33.3
State-use.....	1	15,173	4,589	22.1	.....	22.1	11.9	.....	11.9
Public works and ways.....	1	8,500	4,620	15.8	.....	15.8	6.0	.....	6.0
Total.....	1	279,951	25,102	96.1	.....	96.1	51.2	.....	51.2

* One institution represented 2 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

State and system.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
OHIO.									
Contract.....	7	\$1,110,898	\$476,882	1,809.0	38.0	1,847.0	915.5	106.0	1,021.5
Public-account.....	4	64,299	43,380	322.0		322.0	105.0		105.0
Piece-price.....	1	440	129		2.0	2.0		.7	.7
State-use.....	2	58,094	17,717	85.0		85.0	39.0		39.0
Public works and ways.....	1	5,393	2,763	7.0		7.0	3.0		3.0
Total.....	10	1,239,124	540,871	2,223.0	40.0	2,263.0	1,062.5	106.7	1,169.2
OREGON.									
Contract.....	1	145,000	38,633	119.0		119.0	50.0		50.0
State-use.....	3	42,251	16,466	110.8		110.8	46.6		46.6
Public works and ways.....	2	5,600	1,921	7.3		7.3	5.4		5.4
Total.....	3	192,851	57,020	237.1		237.1	102.0		102.0
PENNSYLVANIA.									
Contract.....	1	5,000	3,375	25.0		25.0	8.0		8.0
Public-account.....	13	316,671	105,753	814.2	23.0	837.2	282.4	8.0	290.4
Piece-price.....	1	53,209	6,698	35.0		35.0	14.0		14.0
State-use.....	11	133,785	57,976	572.9	142.0	714.9	128.7	121.0	249.7
Public works and ways.....	5	49,810	37,032	225.0		225.0	82.5		82.5
Total.....	15	558,475	210,834	1,672.1	165.0	1,837.1	515.6	129.0	644.6
RHODE ISLAND.									
Contract.....	1	5,350	2,675	14.0		14.0	7.0		7.0
Public-account.....	1	8,750	5,738	25.0		25.0	12.5		12.5
Piece-price.....	1	108,500	36,950	230.0		230.0		115.0	115.0
State-use.....	3	53,102	25,785	160.0	10.0	170.0	80.0	5.0	85.0
Public works and ways.....	1	1,924	1,417	19.0		19.0	9.5		9.5
Total.....	3	177,626	72,565	448.0	10.0	458.0	109.0	120.0	229.0
SOUTH CAROLINA.									
Contract.....	1	122,302	37,265	223.0	29.0	252.0	60.0	141.0	201.0
Public-account.....	1	49,958	21,605	130.0		130.0	152.0		152.0
State-use.....	2	51,838	20,327	97.0	2.0	99.0	113.0	2.0	115.0
Public works and ways.....	41	325,688	159,437	671.5		671.5	698.9		698.9
Total.....	41	549,786	238,634	1,121.5	31.0	1,152.5	1,023.9	143.0	1,166.9
SOUTH DAKOTA.									
State-use.....	2	23,900	14,767	95.0		95.0	36.1		36.1
Public works and ways.....	1	8,000	4,093	10.0		10.0	5.0		5.0
Total.....	2	31,900	18,860	105.0		105.0	41.1		41.1
TENNESSEE.									
Contract.....	1	923,825	161,830	552.0	56.0	608.0	360.0	36.0	396.0
Public-account.....	2	467,948	115,948	682.5		682.5	340.0		340.0
State-use.....	2	41,974	16,399	77.5		77.5	40.0		40.0
Total.....	2	1,433,747	294,177	1,312.0	56.0	1,368.0	740.0	36.0	776.0
TEXAS.									
Contract.....	1	1,326,372	646,932	2,112.3		2,112.3	2,036.3		2,036.3
Public-account.....	4	410,401	316,447	966.0	84.0	1,050.0	596.3	51.0	637.3
State-use.....	4	212,471	96,575	312.9		312.9	219.9		219.9
Public works and ways.....	10	160,000	107,105	314.7	2.0	316.7	237.7	2.0	239.7
Total.....	13	2,109,244	1,167,059	3,705.9	86.0	3,791.9	3,080.2	53.0	3,133.2

* One institution represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 33 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY SYSTEMS—Concluded.

State and system.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
UTAH.									
Public-account.....	2	\$7,205	\$3,602	23.7		23.7	8.7		8.7
State-use.....	2	17,124	7,987	54.5	6.5	61.0	21.0	5.0	26.0
Public works and ways.....	2	2,250	760	5.0		5.0	1.8		1.8
Total.....	2	26,579	11,749	83.2	6.5	95.7	31.5	5.0	36.5
VERMONT.									
Contract.....	1	70,860	41,637	101.0		101.0	77.0		77.0
Public-account.....	2	41,642	13,409	98.0		98.0	25.1		25.1
Piece-prices.....	1	12,328	4,172	72.0		72.0	18.0		18.0
State-use.....	2	6,089	3,296	11.0	24.0	35.0	3.8	11.0	14.8
Total.....	3	130,899	62,514	282.0	24.0	306.0	123.9	11.0	134.9
VIRGINIA.									
Lease.....	1	25,134	10,026	52.0		52.0	52.0		52.0
Contract.....	1	1,631,540	362,584	990.0	47.0	1,037.0	742.0	35.0	777.0
Public-account.....	1	6,576	3,864	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0
State-use.....	1	18,778	7,777	26.0		26.0	23.0		23.0
Public works and ways.....	1	15,220	14,245	31.0		31.0	30.0		30.0
Total.....	1	1,697,248	388,496	1,118.0	47.0	1,165.0	866.0	35.0	901.0
WASHINGTON.									
Public-account.....	1	61,808	29,469	172.9		172.9	50.0		50.0
State-use.....	2	24,295	10,562	74.2	4.8	81.1	24.6	1.8	26.4
Public works and ways.....	3	13,402	8,552	28.1		28.1	13.2		13.2
Total.....	3	99,505	48,583	275.2	4.8	282.1	87.8	1.8	89.6
WEST VIRGINIA.									
Contract.....	1	779,237	161,991	731.3	25.0	756.3	448.0	15.0	463.0
State-use.....	2	29,475	11,694	80.0		80.0	50.0		50.0
Public works and ways.....	1	2,050	490	6.0		6.0	4.0		4.0
Total.....	2	810,762	174,175	817.3	25.0	842.3	502.0	15.0	517.0
WISCONSIN.									
Contract.....	1	777,240	101,949	351.9		351.9	209.8		209.8
Public-account.....	1	1,637	516	4.8		4.8	2.3		2.3
Piece-price.....	1	141,000	45,594	140.7		140.7	140.7		140.7
State-use.....	3	42,267	21,287	160.2		160.2	148.8		148.8
Public works and ways.....	3	40,500	14,246	43.1		43.1	40.0		40.0
Total.....	3	1,002,644	183,592	700.7		700.7	541.6		541.6
WYOMING.									
Lease.....	1	49,871	19,001	123.3		123.3	43.5		43.5
UNITED STATES PRISONS.									
State-use.....	2	50,823	39,136	184.0		184.0	131.1		131.1
Public works and ways.....	2	419,366	203,591	713.5		713.5	388.8		388.8
Total.....	2	470,189	242,727	897.5		897.5	519.9		519.9
ALL STATES.									
Lease.....	20	3,093,764	1,355,796	3,644.2	7.5	3,651.7	4,183.7	7.5	4,191.2
Contract.....	54	16,642,234	4,535,089	16,563.9	332.0	16,915.9	10,845.7	514.5	11,360.2
Public-account.....	90	4,748,749	1,616,758	8,228.4	302.0	8,530.4	4,183.6	355.5	4,539.1
Piece-price.....	30	3,239,450	858,764	3,609.6	76.1	3,685.7	1,291.9	747.5	2,039.4
State-use.....	159	3,665,121	1,836,801	11,067.9	976.6	12,044.5	5,081.9	626.9	5,708.8
Public works and ways.....	166	2,886,897	1,712,221	6,142.0	2.0	6,144.0	4,960.4	2.0	4,962.4
Grand total.....	296	34,276,205	11,915,429	49,456.0	1,716.2	51,172.2	23,054.7	2,253.9	32,308.1

* One institution represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 118 camps.

TABLE JHL.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

E.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH SYSTEM, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 181.]

System and State.	Insti- tutions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
LEASE.									
Alabama.....	1	\$601,766	\$238,549	599.7	7.5	707.2	685.7	7.5	693.2
Florida.....	2	851,100	435,584	951.2		951.2	1,409.5		1,409.5
Georgia.....	15	1,565,893	652,636	1,818.0		1,818.0	1,993.0		1,993.0
Virginia.....	1	25,134	10,026	52.0		52.0	52.0		52.0
Wyoming.....	1	49,871	19,001	123.3		123.3	43.5		43.5
Total.....	20	3,093,764	1,355,796	3,644.2	7.5	3,651.7	4,183.7	7.5	4,191.2
CONTRACT.									
Arkansas.....	1	451,268	159,883	432.0		432.0	432.0		432.0
Connecticut.....	6	416,200	99,013	463.0		463.0	251.3		251.3
Illinois.....	2	115,311	44,958	324.7		324.7	107.2	7.0	114.2
Indiana.....	2	942,678	224,956	1,012.0		1,012.0	629.8		629.8
Iowa.....	2	368,167	97,209	353.7		353.7	199.0		199.0
Kansas.....	1	75,850	27,937	155.0		155.0	52.0		52.0
Kentucky.....	2	1,476,880	401,788	1,428.0	37.0	1,465.0	785.0	20.0	805.0
Maine.....	4	206,448	34,718	203.0		203.0	80.0		80.0
Maryland.....	5	1,231,728	385,483	1,587.0	76.0	1,663.0	888.0	52.5	940.5
Michigan.....	3	710,083	187,099	656.2		656.2	372.0	72.0	444.0
Minnesota.....	1	592,580	63,130	235.3		235.3	117.5		117.5
Missouri.....	1	2,298,285	445,508	1,424.0	44.0	1,468.0	1,073.0	30.0	1,103.0
Nebraska.....	1	225,000	42,042	156.5		156.5	78.0		78.0
New Hampshire.....	2	119,479	26,435	151.0		151.0	75.0		75.0
New Jersey.....	2	353,875	173,922	671.0		671.0	481.0		481.0
North Carolina.....	2	160,988	95,255	283.0		283.0	311.3		311.3
Ohio.....	7	1,110,898	476,882	1,809.0	38.0	1,847.0	915.5	106.0	1,021.5
Oregon.....	1	145,000	38,633	119.0		119.0	50.0		50.0
Pennsylvania.....	1	5,600	3,375	25.0		25.0	8.0		8.0
Rhode Island.....	1	5,350	2,675	14.0		14.0	7.0		7.0
South Carolina.....	1	122,302	37,265	223.0	29.0	252.0	60.0	141.0	201.0
Tennessee.....	1	923,825	161,830	552.0	56.0	608.0	360.0	36.0	396.0
Texas.....	1	1,326,372	646,932	2,112.3		2,112.3	2,036.3		2,036.3
Vermont.....	1	70,860	41,637	101.0		101.0	77.0		77.0
Virginia.....	1	1,681,540	352,584	990.0	47.0	1,037.0	742.0	35.0	777.0
West Virginia.....	1	779,237	161,991	731.3	25.0	756.3	448.0	15.0	463.0
Wisconsin.....	1	777,240	101,949	351.9		351.9	209.8		209.8
Total.....	54	16,642,234	4,535,089	16,563.9	352.0	16,915.9	10,845.7	514.5	11,360.2
PUBLIC-ACCOUNT.									
Alabama.....	1	16,053	18,766	174.0	10.0	184.0	174.0	10.0	184.0
Arkansas.....	1	53,024	24,042	96.0	18.0	112.0	96.0	16.0	112.0
California.....	3	275,120	152,223	1,055.8		1,055.8	280.6		280.6
Colorado.....	2	16,473	12,288	113.5		113.5	26.4		26.4
Connecticut.....	3	3,338	1,164	9.0		9.0	4.7		4.7
Delaware.....	2	2,279	1,597	30.0		30.0	11.8		11.8
District of Columbia.....	1	10,231	2,234	76.0		76.0	2.6	14.0	16.6
Georgia.....	2	81,601	11,638	81.0	36.0	117.0	51.5	22.0	73.5
Illinois.....	3	54,632	35,561	126.9		126.9	82.5	1.0	83.5
Indiana.....	1	71	54	1.2		1.2	.3		.3
Iowa.....	2	5,668	2,926	23.0		23.0	21.5		21.5
Kansas.....	3	221,959	41,079	105.1		105.1	73.1		73.1
Kentucky.....	1	971	700		11.0	11.0		3.0	3.0
Louisiana.....	1	67,733	110,206	473.4	1.0	474.4	473.4	1.0	474.4
Maine.....	2	119,088	54,784	143.1		143.1	74.6		74.6
Maryland.....	3	11,100	5,485	32.0		32.0	11.3		11.3
Massachusetts.....	12	621,790	153,457	972.1	78.9	1,051.0	258.8	148.8	407.6
Michigan.....	4	187,125	56,073	262.9	34.0	296.9	118.0	72.0	190.0
Minnesota.....	3	1,042,990	58,793	196.5		196.5	96.8		96.8
Mississippi.....	1	216,229	136,045	433.3		433.3	432.6		432.6
Missouri.....	2	9,193	4,409	23.5		23.5	23.5		23.4
Nebraska.....	1	2,378	1,535	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.8
Nevada.....	1	247	139	.6		.6	.4		.5
New Hampshire.....	2	4,644	3,555	23.0		23.0	11.8		11.0
New Jersey.....	5	19,228	12,601	131.3		131.3	38.6		38.8
New Mexico.....	1	17,750	9,401	42.9		42.9	19.2		19.6
New York.....	1	2,160	990	16.0		16.0	3.9		3.2
North Carolina.....	2	42,405	30,589	154.0	8.1	162.1	109.1	8.7	177.9

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

E.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH SYSTEM, BY STATES—Continued.

System and State.	Insti- tutions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
PUBLIC-ACCOUNT—concd.									
North Dakota.....	1	\$256,278	\$15,893	58.2	.....	58.2	33.3	.....	33.3
Ohio.....	4	64,299	43,380	322.0	.....	322.0	105.0	.....	105.0
Pennsylvania.....	13	316,671	105,753	814.2	23.0	837.2	282.4	8.0	290.4
Rhode Island.....	1	8,750	5,738	25.0	.....	25.0	12.5	.....	12.5
South Carolina.....	1	49,958	21,605	130.0	.....	130.0	152.0	.....	152.0
Tennessee.....	2	467,948	115,948	682.5	.....	682.5	340.0	.....	340.0
Texas.....	4	410,401	316,447	966.0	84.0	1,050.0	586.3	51.0	637.3
Utah.....	2	7,205	3,002	29.7	.....	29.7	8.7	.....	8.7
Vermont.....	2	41,642	13,409	98.0	.....	98.0	25.1	.....	25.1
Virginia.....	1	6,576	3,864	19.0	.....	19.0	19.0	.....	19.0
Washington.....	1	61,808	29,469	172.9	.....	172.9	50.0	.....	50.0
Wisconsin.....	1	1,637	516	4.8	.....	4.8	2.3	.....	2.3
Total.....	99	4,748,749	1,616,758	8,228.4	302.0	8,530.4	4,183.6	355.5	4,539.1
PIECE-PRICE.									
Alabama.....	1	617,172	343,663	575.0	.....	575.0	403.0	.....	403.0
Connecticut.....	2	66,375	19,923	246.0	12.0	258.0	123.0	6.0	129.0
Delaware.....	1	50,000	12,814	98.6	2.0	100.6	30.0	1.0	31.0
Illinois.....	3	1,932,994	298,892	1,592.3	18.0	1,610.3	483.0	259.0	742.0
Indiana.....	1	3,806	3,809	.....	24.1	24.1	.....	13.8	13.8
Kentucky.....	1	4,372	781	10.0	.....	10.0	4.5	.....	4.5
Maine.....	1	19,500	4,774	77.0	.....	77.0	26.0	.....	26.0
Maryland.....	2	17,423	3,388	86.0	18.0	104.0	22.0	6.0	28.0
Massachusetts.....	10	115,529	50,893	489.0	.....	489.0	229.0	.....	229.0
Michigan.....	1	82,052	22,913	117.0	.....	117.0	117.0	.....	117.0
Mississippi.....	1	4,000	311	1.0	.....	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0
New Hampshire.....	1	10,750	3,060	40.0	.....	40.0	26.7	.....	26.7
Ohio.....	1	440	129	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	7	7
Pennsylvania.....	1	53,209	6,698	35.0	.....	35.0	14.0	.....	14.0
Rhode Island.....	1	108,500	36,950	230.0	.....	230.0	115.0	.....	115.0
Vermont.....	1	12,328	4,172	72.0	.....	72.0	18.0	.....	18.0
Wisconsin.....	1	141,000	45,594	140.7	.....	140.7	140.7	.....	140.7
Total.....	30	3,239,450	858,764	3,809.6	76.1	3,885.7	1,291.9	747.5	2,039.4
STATE-USE.									
Alabama.....	1	11,208	9,749	55.0	29.0	84.0	55.0	29.0	84.0
Arizona.....	1	12,321	5,959	27.0	.....	27.0	8.0	.....	8.0
Arkansas.....	1	35,000	15,876	63.0	10.0	73.0	63.0	10.0	73.0
California.....	6	148,123	73,780	387.7	6.8	394.5	148.6	4.6	153.2
Colorado.....	3	67,080	41,410	240.2	.....	240.2	64.0	.....	64.0
Connecticut.....	4	8,700	3,130	34.0	.....	34.0	19.2	.....	19.2
Delaware.....	2	7,933	7,008	70.3	16.0	86.3	25.3	4.0	29.3
District of Columbia.....	2	20,740	7,100	96.0	5.0	101.0	29.4	4.0	33.4
Georgia.....	5	31,797	20,861	114.0	94.5	208.5	48.5	58.5	107.0
Idaho.....	1	16,167	7,205	28.0	.....	28.0	17.1	.....	17.1
Illinois.....	5	111,149	74,908	280.1	31.0	321.1	102.0	32.0	134.0
Indiana.....	5	59,782	27,337	288.9	21.0	309.9	91.6	10.5	102.1
Iowa.....	3	51,332	23,923	173.4	12.6	186.0	164.7	12.6	177.3
Kansas.....	3	221,059	145,010	594.9	6.8	601.7	311.2	3.5	314.7
Kentucky.....	3	7,633	4,561	102.0	3.0	105.0	30.0	5	30.5
Louisiana.....	1	34,650	40,688	158.3	25.0	183.3	158.3	25.0	183.3
Maine.....	4	18,175	5,465	21.9	65.0	86.9	5.0	23.0	28.0
Maryland.....	7	42,028	18,295	119.2	17.0	136.2	50.5	7.0	57.5
Massachusetts.....	10	285,616	121,893	926.9	27.1	954.0	300.1	30.0	330.1
Michigan.....	4	37,459	15,611	202.9	.....	202.9	37.2	40.0	77.2
Minnesota.....	4	33,430	15,573	137.2	20.0	157.2	54.7	3.6	58.3
Mississippi.....	1	202,491	101,961	340.9	14.0	354.9	321.1	14.0	335.1
Missouri.....	4	71,330	43,552	228.5	63.0	291.5	201.5	46.5	248.0
Montana.....	1	3,646	1,742	33.0	8.0	41.0	7.2	4.0	11.2
Nebraska.....	2	9,512	6,802	37.0	1.0	38.0	33.5	1.0	34.5
Nevada.....	1	6,271	3,958	14.2	.....	14.2	8.2	.....	8.2
New Hampshire.....	5	19,688	7,296	57.0	4.0	61.0	34.0	2.0	36.0
New Jersey.....	7	121,534	88,068	400.0	101.0	501.0	236.8	35.5	272.3
New Mexico.....	1	8,707	5,877	34.6	.....	34.6	7.4	.....	7.4
New York.....	15	1,104,908	504,040	3,599.5	179.7	3,779.2	1,257.7	51.1	1,308.8
North Carolina.....	2	34,242	15,823	67.1	26.8	93.9	73.6	29.2	102.8
North Dakota.....	1	15,173	4,589	22.1	.....	22.1	11.9	.....	11.9

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

E.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH SYSTEM, BY STATES—Concluded.

System and State.	Insti- tu- tions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
STATE-USE—concluded.									
Ohio.....	2	\$58,094	\$17,717	85.0	.....	85.0	39.0	.....	39.0
Oregon.....	3	42,251	16,466	110.8	.....	110.8	46.6	.....	46.6
Pennsylvania.....	11	133,785	57,976	572.9	142.0	714.9	128.7	121.0	249.7
Rhode Island.....	3	53,102	25,785	160.0	10.0	170.0	80.0	5.0	85.0
South Carolina.....	2	51,838	20,327	97.0	2.0	99.0	113.0	2.0	115.0
South Dakota.....	2	23,900	14,767	95.0	.....	95.0	36.1	.....	36.1
Tennessee.....	2	41,974	16,399	77.5	.....	77.5	40.0	.....	40.0
Texas.....	4	212,471	96,575	312.9	.....	312.9	219.9	.....	219.9
Utah.....	2	17,134	7,987	54.5	6.5	61.0	21.0	5.0	26.0
Vermont.....	3	6,050	3,296	11.0	24.0	35.0	3.8	11.0	14.8
Virginia.....	1	18,778	7,777	26.0	.....	26.0	23.0	.....	23.0
Washington.....	2	24,295	10,562	76.3	4.8	81.1	24.6	1.8	26.4
West Virginia.....	2	29,475	11,694	80.0	.....	80.0	50.0	.....	50.0
Wisconsin.....	3	42,267	21,287	160.2	.....	160.2	148.8	.....	148.8
United States prisons.....	2	50,823	30,136	184.0	.....	184.0	131.1	.....	131.1
Total.....	159	3,665,121	1,836,801	11,067.9	976.6	12,044.5	5,081.9	626.9	5,708.8
PUBLIC WORKS AND WAYS.									
Arizona.....	1	15,400	12,522	84.0	.....	84.0	20.9	.....	20.9
California.....	6	60,556	40,969	200.9	.....	200.9	74.8	.....	74.8
Colorado.....	2	5,737	3,966	19.0	.....	19.0	5.0	.....	5.0
Connecticut.....	1	1,500	410	4.0	.....	4.0	2.0	.....	2.0
District of Columbia.....	1	34,850	29,008	99.0	.....	99.0	70.7	.....	70.7
Florida.....	3	23,250	23,996	83.5	.....	83.5	67.6	.....	67.6
Georgia.....	13	491,789	347,797	1,082.0	.....	1,082.0	1,145.8	.....	1,145.8
Illinois.....	3	47,457	20,460	67.9	.....	67.9	36.7	.....	36.7
Indiana.....	1	23,746	5,769	17.0	.....	17.0	7.8	.....	7.8
Iowa.....	3	85,339	48,668	227.2	.....	227.2	150.0	.....	150.0
Kansas.....	3	59,793	31,527	141.7	.....	141.7	74.1	.....	74.1
Kentucky.....	1	4,817	3,110	20.0	.....	20.0	10.0	.....	10.0
Louisiana.....	1	180,000	120,727	315.0	.....	315.0	315.0	.....	315.0
Maryland.....	1	1,854	941	8.0	.....	8.0	2.0	.....	2.0
Michigan.....	2	12,140	11,567	32.8	.....	32.8	31.5	.....	31.5
Minnesota.....	4	56,609	30,694	213.5	.....	213.5	75.0	.....	75.0
Mississippi.....	1	13,615	12,340	27.3	.....	27.3	27.3	.....	27.3
Missouri.....	4	73,131	48,717	190.0	.....	190.0	158.0	.....	158.0
Nebraska.....	2	9,232	6,192	32.0	.....	32.0	22.2	.....	22.2
Nevada.....	1	300	1,192	6.0	.....	6.0	3.0	.....	3.0
New Jersey.....	1	15,933	9,591	32.5	.....	32.5	15.3	.....	15.3
New Mexico.....	1	22,200	14,519	32.0	.....	32.0	28.2	.....	28.2
New York.....	6	111,141	51,646	308.0	.....	308.0	113.8	.....	113.8
North Carolina.....	30	478,705	276,621	807.1	.....	807.1	980.6	.....	980.6
North Dakota.....	1	8,500	4,620	15.8	.....	15.8	6.0	.....	6.0
Ohio.....	1	5,393	2,763	7.0	.....	7.0	3.0	.....	3.0
Oregon.....	2	5,600	1,921	7.3	.....	7.3	5.4	.....	5.4
Pennsylvania.....	5	49,810	37,032	225.0	.....	225.0	82.5	.....	82.5
Rhode Island.....	1	1,924	1,417	19.0	.....	19.0	9.5	.....	9.5
South Carolina.....	41	325,688	159,437	671.5	.....	671.5	698.9	.....	698.9
South Dakota.....	1	8,000	4,093	10.0	.....	10.0	5.0	.....	5.0
Texas.....	10	160,000	107,105	314.7	2.0	316.7	237.7	2.0	239.7
Utah.....	2	2,250	760	5.0	.....	5.0	1.8	.....	1.8
Virginia.....	1	15,220	14,245	31.0	.....	31.0	30.0	.....	30.0
Washington.....	3	13,492	8,552	28.1	.....	28.1	13.2	.....	13.2
West Virginia.....	1	2,050	490	6.0	.....	6.0	4.0	.....	4.0
Wisconsin.....	3	40,500	14,246	43.1	.....	43.1	40.0	.....	40.0
United States prisons.....	2	419,366	203,591	713.5	.....	713.5	388.8	.....	388.8
Total.....	166	2,886,887	1,712,221	6,142.0	2.0	6,144.0	4,960.4	2.0	4,962.4
ALL STATES.									
Lease.....	20	3,093,764	1,355,796	3,644.2	7.5	3,651.7	4,183.7	7.5	4,191.2
Contract.....	54	16,642,234	4,535,089	16,563.9	352.0	16,915.9	10,845.7	514.5	11,360.2
Public account.....	99	4,748,749	1,616,758	8,228.4	302.0	8,530.4	4,183.6	355.5	4,539.1
Piece-price.....	30	3,239,450	858,764	3,809.6	76.1	3,885.7	1,291.9	747.5	2,039.4
State-use.....	159	3,665,121	1,836,901	11,067.9	976.6	12,044.5	5,081.9	626.9	5,708.8
Public works and ways.....	166	2,886,887	1,712,221	6,142.0	2.0	6,144.0	4,960.4	2.0	4,962.4
Grand total.....	296	34,276,205	11,915,429	49,456.0	1,716.2	51,172.2	23,054.2	2,253.9	32,808.1

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

F.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY SYSTEMS.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 181.]

Industry and system.	Insti- tutions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
AGRICULTURAL HAND TOOLS.									
Contract.....	3	\$502,683	\$129,466	427.4		427.4	229.0		229.0
BAGS.									
Contract.....	1	30,000	7,686	23.0		23.0	18.0		18.0
Public-account.....	2	292,868	124,444	885.1		885.1	217.1		217.1
Total.....	3	322,868	132,130	908.1		908.1	235.1		235.1
BASKETS, WILLOW WARE, ETC.									
Contract.....	3	60,467	26,016	163.7		163.7	82.0		82.0
BINDING TWINE.									
Public-account.....	3	1,513,252	111,640	335.5		335.5	189.3		189.3
BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING.									
Public-account.....	2	2,049	1,013	4.2		4.2	1.6		1.6
State-use.....	18	51,603	38,042	154.0		154.0	48.3		48.3
Total.....	19	53,652	39,055	158.2		158.2	49.9		49.9
BOOKBINDING.									
State-use.....	1	972	886	8.0		8.0	1.8		1.8
BOOTS AND SHOES.									
Lease.....	1	900	361	2.0		2.0	.5		.5
Contract.....	16	6,919,561	1,294,488	4,140.9	47.0	4,187.9	2,772.0	35.0	2,807.0
Piece-price.....	1	990,431	75,396	288.5		288.5	100.0		100.0
Public-account.....	13	410,390	84,359	621.5		621.5	172.3		172.3
State-use.....	64	206,287	102,360	695.6		695.6	268.1		268.1
Total.....	83	8,527,599	1,556,964	5,748.5	47.0	5,795.5	3,312.9	119.3	3,432.2
BOXES, PAPER.									
Contract.....	1	26,150	4,665	20.0		20.0	15.0		15.0
Public-account.....	2	11,042	2,392	73.8		73.8	2.9		2.9
State-use.....	1	7,896	2,164	30.2		30.2	7.6		7.6
Total.....	3	45,088	9,221	124.0		124.0	25.5		25.5
BOXES, WOODEN.									
Public-account.....	1	20,348	14,688	38.9		38.9	30.0		30.0
BRASS GOODS.									
Contract.....	1	39,267	10,245	37.7		37.7	31.0		31.0
BREAD.									
Public-account.....	1	8,643	4,236	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0
BRICK.									
Lease.....	2	230,000	77,086	238.0		238.0	262.0		262.0
Contract.....	1	215,318	59,183	173.0		173.0	173.0		173.0
Public-account.....	10	110,939	63,221	236.5		236.5	136.4		136.4
State-use.....	10	72,615	61,480	245.5		245.5	115.1		115.1
Public works and ways.....	1	1,250	999	12.0		12.0	2.0		2.0
Total.....	20	630,122	261,969	905.0		905.0	688.5		688.5

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.**F.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY SYSTEMS—Continued.**

Industry and system.	Insti- tu- tions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
BROOMS AND BRUSHES.									
Lease.....	1	\$45,771	\$16,906	114.3		114.3	40.0		40.0
Contract.....	19	1,270,162	416,082	1,879.0	38.0	1,917.0	1,009.5	66.0	1,075.5
Piece-price.....	3	150,209	28,102	103.5		103.5	56.0		56.0
Public-account.....	14	205,174	104,071	670.4	12.0	682.4	237.5	18.0	255.5
State-use.....	10	109,518	36,472	365.8		365.8	132.8		132.8
Total.....	43	1,780,834	621,633	3,133.0	58.0	3,183.0	1,475.8	84.0	1,559.8
BUILDING TRADES.									
Contract.....	1	14,280	11,780	25.0		25.0	20.0		20.0
Public-account.....	2	2,024	1,019	4.3		4.3	1.6		1.6
Public works and ways.....	65	1,068,527	566,225	2,376.8		2,376.8	1,255.0		1,255.0
Total.....	67	1,084,831	579,024	2,406.1		2,406.1	1,276.6		1,276.6
BURYING PAUPERS.									
State-use.....	1	3,192	3,102	24.0		24.0	6.0		6.0
BUTTONS.									
Contract.....	1	29,820	12,388	51.9		51.9	34.0		34.0
Public-account.....	1	10,998	5,195	35.0	15.0	50.0	6.0	14.0	20.0
Total.....	2	40,818	17,583	86.9	15.0	101.9	40.0	14.0	54.0
CARPETS, INGRAIN.									
Public-account.....	1	291	74	.5		.5	.3		.3
CARPETS, RAG.									
Public-account.....	9	47,832	15,898	156.6		156.6	46.8		46.8
State-use.....	1	100	38	.2		.2	.1		.1
Total.....	9	47,932	15,936	156.8		156.8	46.9		46.9
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.									
Contract.....	1	50,976	9,694	29.0		29.0	20.0		20.0
Piece-price.....	1	124	56	.3		.3	.3		.3
Public-account.....	2	80,791	47,856	121.0		121.0	68.0		68.0
Total.....	4	131,891	57,606	150.0	.3	150.3	88.0	.3	88.3
CASTINGS, MACHINERY, AND REPAIRS.									
Contract.....	1	35,000	18,420	40.0		40.0	20.0		20.0
Public-account.....	1	137,765	117,780	260.0		260.0	151.0		151.0
State-use.....	8	47,508	25,546	186.0		186.0	56.7		56.7
Total.....	10	220,273	161,746	486.0		486.0	227.7		227.7
CEMENT BLOCKS.									
State-use.....	1	4,000	2,625	12.0		12.0	4.8		4.8
CHAIRS, TABLES, ETC.									
Contract.....	10	1,293,721	405,922	1,764.2	27.0	1,791.2	947.0	15.0	962.0
Piece-price.....	17	538,083	164,747	1,371.6	18.1	1,389.7	330.5	229.1	559.6
Public-account.....	7	298,694	120,125	548.1	7.0	555.1	220.5	40.0	260.5
State-use.....	6	241,195	84,022	562.4		562.4	182.7		182.7
Total.....	36	2,371,703	774,816	4,246.3	52.1	4,298.4	1,680.7	284.1	1,964.8
CHARCOAL.									
State-use.....	1	29,952	9,984	24.0		24.0	16.0		16.0

a Value of work performed.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

F.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

Industry and system.	Insti- tutions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
CLEANING STATEHOUSE.									
State-use.....	1	\$1,275	\$1,159	5.0	.....	5.0	5.0	.....	5.0
CLOTHING, ETC.									
Lease.....	1	3,200	1,734	7.0	.....	7.0	3.0	.....	3.0
Contract.....	13	1,416,005	372,219	1,660.9	155.0	1,815.9	990.0	134.5	1,124.5
Piece-price.....	6	343,724	99,732	513.3	32.2	545.5	184.7	128.1	312.8
Public-account.....	6	79,021	24,008	137.9	53.0	190.9	2.0	81.1	83.1
State-use.....	118	802,561	356,783	1,856.8	808.6	2,665.4	812.4	511.8	1,324.2
Total.....	122	2,644,511	854,476	4,175.9	1,048.8	5,224.7	1,992.1	855.5	2,847.6
COKE.									
Public-account.....	1	177,865	13,684	83.0	.....	83.0	40.0	.....	40.0
COOPERAGE.									
Lease.....	1	17,022	3,465	15.0	.....	15.0	15.0	.....	15.0
Contract.....	2	138,195	38,969	127.6	.....	127.6	94.0	.....	94.0
Piece-price.....	1	146,899	24,720	92.0	.....	92.0	40.0	.....	40.0
State-use.....	1	352	198	1.0	.....	1.0	.2	.....	.2
Total.....	5	302,468	67,352	235.6	.....	235.6	149.2	.....	149.2
COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.									
Contract.....	1	106,750	6,375	44.9	.....	44.9	40.0	.....	40.0
State-use.....	5	213,858	69,545	481.0	.....	481.0	190.4	15.0	205.4
Total.....	6	320,608	75,920	525.9	.....	525.9	230.4	15.0	245.4
COTTON GINNING.									
Public-account.....	1	2,481	639	1.8	.....	1.8	1.8	.....	1.8
COTTON GOODS.									
State-use.....	8	102,153	64,433	401.8	.....	401.8	149.5	.....	149.5
COTTON WASTE.									
Public-account.....	1	16,882	3,856	24.0	.....	24.0	.....	18.0	18.0
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.									
State-use.....	1	2,993	1,457	10.0	.....	10.0	3.4	.....	3.4
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.									
State-use.....	5	10,966	5,743	16.3	.....	16.3	9.1	.....	9.1
ENAMELED WARE.									
Contract.....	1	84,340	15,863	89.4	.....	89.4	48.0	.....	48.0
FARMING.									
Lease.....	3	56,473	31,805	130.3	7.5	137.8	130.3	7.5	137.8
Contract.....	4	1,237,072	618,697	2,080.3	.....	2,080.3	1,978.6	.....	1,978.6
Piece-price.....	1	4,000	311	1.0	.....	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0
Public-account.....	54	672,157	476,210	2,223.0	155.0	2,378.0	1,956.9	107.4	2,064.3
State-use.....	120	1,014,173	500,993	3,609.8	134.3	3,744.1	2,076.4	83.6	2,160.0
Total.....	122	2,983,875	1,628,016	8,044.4	296.8	8,341.2	6,143.2	198.5	6,341.7
FLOUR AND MEAL.									
Public-account.....	1	2,684	198	.5	.....	.5	.5	.....	.5
State-use.....	2	12,810	1,211	3.5	.....	3.5	3.4	.....	3.4
Total.....	2	15,494	1,409	4.0	.....	4.0	3.9	.....	3.9

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

F.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

Industry and system.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING.									
Public-account.....	1	\$37,496	\$9,636	17.0		17.0	11.0		11.0
State-use.....	1	12,676	3,504	7.0		7.0	4.0		4.0
Total.....	1	50,172	13,140	24.0		24.0	15.0		15.0
GLOVES AND MITTENS.									
Contract.....	1	33,750	8,136	21.8		21.8	18.0		18.0
HAMMOCKS.									
Public-account.....	1	511	261	2.9		2.9		1.0	1.0
HARDWARE, SADDLERY.									
Contract.....	1	125,000	69,070	150.0		150.0	75.0		75.0
HARNESS.									
Contract.....	2	236,900	44,882	207.0		207.0	95.0		95.0
Public-account.....	5	63,182	25,481	96.0		96.0	39.7		39.7
State-use.....	6	4,017	2,079	12.3		12.3	5.5		5.5
Total.....	10	304,099	72,442	315.3		315.3	140.2		140.2
HOSIERY, ETC.									
Contract.....	5	538,981	113,278	469.9	85.0	554.9	277.6	179.0	456.6
Piece-price.....	3	211,190	41,364	362.5	2.0	364.5	46.7	180.7	227.4
Public-account.....	7	74,322	25,407	153.4	11.0	164.4	81.9	4.0	85.9
State-use.....	12	78,613	12,638	11.5	.7	192.2	49.6	.2	49.8
Total.....	20	903,106	192,687	1,177.3	98.7	1,276.0	455.8	363.9	819.7
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, MISCELLANEOUS.									
Piece-price.....	1	979	1,746		12.5	12.5		6.3	6.3
State-use.....	2	3,361	4,688	51.0		51.0	28.5		28.5
Total.....	3	4,340	6,434	51.0	12.5	63.5	28.5	6.3	34.8
ICE, MANUFACTURED.									
Public-account.....	1	5,133	1,866	12.5		12.5	4.0		4.0
State-use.....	4	6,109	3,168	8.5		8.5	5.0		5.0
Total.....	4	11,242	5,034	21.0		21.0	9.0		9.0
IRON AND STEEL, BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.									
Contract.....	1	170,000	69,075	300.0		300.0	150.0		150.0
IRON AND STEEL, CHAINS.									
Contract.....	1	67,860	35,112	164.4		164.4	95.0		95.0
LAUNDRY WORK.									
Piece-price.....	1	2,516	1,947		11.0	11.0		7.0	7.0
Public-account.....	4	5,926	5,018		49.0	49.0		20.0	20.0
State-use.....	2	10,482	5,227	6.2	33.0	39.2	3.0	14.0	17.0
Total.....	7	18,924	12,192	6.2	93.0	99.2	3.0	41.0	44.0
LEVEE BUILDING.									
Public works and ways.....	2	182,908	122,360	320.3		320.3	320.3		320.3

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

F.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

Industry and system.	Insti- tu- tions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
LIME.									
Public-account.....	2	\$12, 199	\$9, 405	105.4	.....	105.4	21.3	.....	21.3
LOADING AND UNLOADING VESSELS.									
State-use.....	1	2, 417	2, 059	14.6	.....	14.6	3.6	.....	3.6
LOCKSMITHING.									
State-use.....	1	366	275	1.0	.....	1.0	.2	.....	.2
LUMBER.									
Lease.....	9	1, 031, 727	417, 621	1, 224.3	.....	1, 224.3	1, 311.3	.....	1, 311.3
Contract.....	1	67, 474	14, 975	43.8	.....	43.8	48.2	.....	48.2
Public-account.....	1	2, 831	1, 244	4.0	.....	4.0	4.0	.....	4.0
Total.....	11	1, 102, 032	433, 840	1, 272.1	.....	1, 272.1	1, 363.5	.....	1, 363.5
MATS AND MATTING.									
Contract.....	2	164, 840	92, 584	364.0	.....	364.0	220.0	.....	220.0
Public-account.....	3	74, 164	20, 796	159.5	.....	159.5	43.9	.....	43.9
State-use.....	2	11, 327	9, 520	136.0	.....	136.0	61.0	.....	61.0
Total.....	6	250, 331	122, 900	659.5	.....	659.5	324.9	.....	324.9
MATTRESSES.									
State-use.....	3	9, 101	3, 085	11.5	.....	11.5	4.6	.....	4.6
MINING, COAL.									
Lease.....	3	594, 984	268, 186	675.0	.....	675.0	742.0	.....	742.0
Piece-price.....	1	617, 172	343, 663	575.0	.....	575.0	403.0	.....	403.0
Public-account.....	1	259, 970	90, 042	537.0	.....	537.0	269.0	.....	269.0
State-use.....	3	159, 220	107, 688	398.0	.....	398.0	199.0	.....	199.0
Total.....	7	1, 631, 346	809, 579	2, 185.0	.....	2, 185.0	1, 613.0	.....	1, 613.0
MINING, PHOSPHATE.									
Lease.....	1	440, 000	173, 813	375.0	.....	375.0	562.5	.....	562.5
NETS, FISH.									
Public-account.....	1	46	23	.1	.....	.1	.1	.....	.1
PACKING AND MOVING.									
Contract.....	1	2, 885	2, 763	16.9	.....	16.9	6.0	.....	6.0
PICTURE MOLDINGS.									
Contract.....	1	12, 000	7, 725	53.7	.....	53.7	25.0	.....	25.0
POWER AND HEAT PLANT.									
Public-account.....	1	1, 157	876	2.0	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	2.0
PRINTING.									
Public-account.....	3	2, 816	2, 129	16.5	.....	16.5	5.4	.....	5.4
State-use.....	23	48, 582	36, 214	259.2	.....	259.2	95.4	.....	95.4
Total.....	24	51, 398	38, 343	275.7	.....	275.7	100.8	.....	100.8
RAILROAD BUILDING.									
Contract.....	3	383, 384	177, 530	455.9	.....	455.9	468.1	.....	468.1

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

F.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

Industry and system.	Insti- tutions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.									
Lease.....	1	\$5,634	\$4,959	29.0		29.0	29.0		29.0
Contract.....	1	17,334	13,477	43.8		43.8	43.2		43.2
Public works and ways.....	111	1,634,202	1,022,637	3,432.9	2.0	3,434.9	3,383.1	2.0	3,385.1
Total.....	111	1,657,170	1,041,073	3,505.7	2.0	3,507.7	3,400.3	2.0	3,402.3
SADDLETREES.									
Contract.....	1	198,000	46,650	161.0		161.0	120.0		120.0
SASH, DOORS, ETC.									
State-use.....	1	21,071	14,651	42.0		42.0	17.0		17.0
SOAP.									
State-use.....	4	3,560	1,629	6.0		6.0	3.8		3.8
STONE QUARRYING, CUTTING, AND CRUSHING.									
Contract.....	3	178,667	68,129	183.9		183.9	161.8		161.8
Piece-price.....	1	32,061	16,686	113.2		113.2	18.0		18.0
Public-account.....	12	91,777	83,119	614.6		614.6	183.9		183.9
State-use.....	25	269,495	194,457	1,006.4		1,006.4	417.5		417.5
Total.....	35	572,000	362,391	1,918.1		1,918.1	781.2		781.2
STOVE HOLLOW WARE.									
Lease.....	1	77,500	22,785	56.0		56.0	42.0		42.0
Contract.....	5	435,728	165,906	525.4		525.4	274.7		274.7
Piece-price.....	1	100,000	26,881	188.0		188.0	112.0		112.0
Total.....	7	613,228	215,572	769.4		769.4	428.7		428.7
STOVES.									
Contract.....	2	241,500	71,288	214.0		214.0	110.0		110.0
TEAMING.									
State-use.....	1	2,333	2,333	22.0		22.0	10.0		10.0
TINSMITHING, COPPER- SMITHING, AND SHEET- IRON WORKING.									
State-use.....	13	32,865	20,692	104.6		104.6	33.8		33.8
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.									
Contract.....	1	120,000	26,095	170.0		170.0		85.0	85.0
Piece-price.....	1	82,052	22,913	117.0		117.0		117.0	117.0
Public-account.....	1	2,559	1,479	6.0		6.0	4.3		4.3
State-use.....	1	2,623	435	3.0		3.0	1.5		1.5
Total.....	4	207,234	50,922	296.0		296.0	5.8	202.0	207.8
TOMATO SAUCE.									
Public-account.....	1	1,721	462	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
TRUNKS AND VALISES.									
Public-account.....	1	6,470	2,114	10.9		10.9	4.4		4.4
State-use.....	1	49	19	.1		.1	.1		.1
Total.....	1	6,519	2,133	11.0		11.0	4.5		4.5

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.**F.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY SYSTEMS—Concluded.**

Industry and system.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.									
Lease.....	5	\$590,553	\$337,075	778.3		778.3	1,046.1		1,046.1
UMBRELLAS.									
Piece-price.....	1	20,000	10,500	84.0		84.0		35.0	35.0
WHIPS.									
Contract.....	1	90,130	21,344	110.1		110.1	62.0		62.0
WIRE GOODS.									
Contract.....	3	85,607	26,775	124.0		124.0	63.0		63.0
WOOD, CUT AND SAWED.									
Contract.....	2	2,397	2,137	6.4		6.4	7.0		7.0
Public-account.....	2	2,279	794	5.0		5.0	2.2		2.2
State-use.....	4	47,000	15,567	52.1		52.1	35.0		35.0
Total.....	7	51,676	18,498	63.5		63.5	44.2		44.2
WOODEN GOODS, MISCELLANEOUS.									
State-use.....	1	3,881	8,540	42.0		42.0	14.0		14.0
ALL INDUSTRIES.									
Lease.....	20	3,093,764	1,355,796	3,644.2	7.5	3,651.7	4,183.7	7.5	4,191.2
Contract.....	54	16,642,234	4,535,089	16,563.9	352.0	16,915.9	10,845.7	514.5	11,360.2
Piece-price.....	30	3,239,450	4,858,764	3,809.6	76.1	3,885.7	1,281.9	747.5	2,039.4
Public-account.....	99	4,748,749	1,616,758	8,228.4	302.0	8,530.4	4,183.6	355.5	4,539.1
State-use.....	159	3,665,121	1,836,801	11,067.9	976.6	12,044.5	5,081.9	626.9	5,708.8
Public works and ways.....	166	2,886,887	1,712,221	6,142.0	2.0	6,144.0	4,960.4	2.0	4,962.4
Total.....	296	34,276,205	11,915,429	49,456.0	1,716.2	51,172.2	30,547.2	2,253.9	32,801.1

G.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 181.]

State and class.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ALABAMA.									
Penal.....	a 1	\$1,246,199	\$610,727	1,503.7	46.5	1,550.2	1,317.7	46.5	1,364.2
ARIZONA.									
Penal.....	1	27,721	18,481	111.0		111.0	28.9		28.9
ARKANSAS.									
Penal.....	1	539,292	199,801	591.0	26.0	617.0	591.0	26.0	617.0
CALIFORNIA.									
Penal.....	5	435,183	254,217	1,562.9		1,562.9	443.9		443.9
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	48,616	12,755	81.5	6.8	88.3	60.1	4.6	64.7
Total.....	7	483,799	266,972	1,644.4	6.8	1,651.2	504.0	4.6	508.6

a Representing 18 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

G.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

State and class.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
COLORADO.									
Penal.....	1	\$48,352	\$35,027	275.4	.....	275.4	50.4	.....	50.4
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	40,938	22,637	97.3	.....	97.3	36.0	.....	36.0
Total.....	3	89,290	57,664	372.7	.....	372.7	86.4	.....	86.4
CONNECTICUT.									
Penal.....	6	474,748	112,619	542.0	12.0	554.0	293.2	6.0	299.2
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	21,365	11,021	214.0	.....	214.0	107.0	.....	107.0
Total.....	7	496,113	123,640	756.0	12.0	768.0	400.2	6.0	406.2
DELAWARE.									
Penal.....	1	57,204	19,763	153.9	18.0	171.9	48.5	5.0	53.5
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	3,008	1,656	45.0	.....	45.0	18.6	.....	18.6
Total.....	2	60,212	21,419	198.9	18.0	216.9	67.1	5.0	72.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.									
Penal.....	1	45,623	32,180	115.0	5.0	120.0	78.7	4.0	82.7
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	20,198	6,162	156.0	.....	156.0	24.0	14.0	38.0
Total.....	2	65,821	38,342	271.0	5.0	276.0	102.7	18.0	120.7
FLORIDA.									
Penal.....	a 5	874,350	459,580	1,034.7	.....	1,034.7	1,477.1	.....	1,477.1
GEORGIA.									
Penal.....	b 30	2,121,080	1,032,932	3,095.0	130.5	3,225.5	3,238.8	80.5	3,319.3
IDAHO.									
Penal.....	1	16,167	7,205	28.0	.....	28.0	17.1	.....	17.1
ILLINOIS.									
Penal.....	5	2,135,542	411,975	2,038.4	49.0	2,087.4	726.4	250.0	985.4
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	126,001	62,804	363.5	.....	363.5	85.0	40.0	125.0
Total.....	6	2,261,543	474,779	2,401.9	49.0	2,450.9	811.4	290.0	1,101.4
INDIANA.									
Penal.....	4	979,122	243,542	1,126.4	45.1	1,171.5	676.6	24.3	700.9
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	50,961	18,383	192.7	.....	192.7	52.9	.....	52.9
Total.....	5	1,030,083	261,925	1,319.1	45.1	1,364.2	729.5	24.3	753.8
IOWA.									
Penal.....	2	468,153	154,785	583.8	12.6	596.4	341.7	12.6	354.3
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	42,353	17,941	193.5	.....	193.5	193.5	.....	193.5
Total.....	3	510,506	172,726	777.3	12.6	789.9	535.2	12.6	547.8
KANSAS.									
Penal.....	2	567,984	239,652	956.5	6.8	963.3	470.2	3.5	473.7
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	10,677	5,901	40.2	.....	40.2	40.2	.....	40.2
Total.....	3	578,661	245,553	996.7	6.8	1,003.5	510.4	3.5	513.9
KENTUCKY.									
Penal.....	2	1,485,421	408,081	1,470.0	51.0	1,521.0	805.0	23.5	828.5
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	9,172	2,859	90.0	.....	90.0	24.5	.....	24.5
Total.....	3	1,494,593	410,940	1,560.0	51.0	1,611.0	829.5	23.5	853.0
LOUISIANA.									
Penal.....	1	282,383	271,621	946.7	26.0	972.7	946.7	26.0	972.7

a One institution represented 33 camps.

b Five institutions represented 13 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

G.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

State and class.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MAINE.									
Penal.....	5	\$329,340	\$91,060	347.0	8.0	355.0	156.2	4.0	160.2
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	33,871	8,651	98.0	57.0	155.0	29.4	19.0	48.4
Total.....	7	363,211	99,741	445.0	65.0	510.0	185.6	23.0	208.6
MARYLAND.									
Penal.....	3	1,133,299	368,754	1,250.2	84.0	1,334.2	812.3	56.5	868.8
Juvenile Reformatory.....	4	170,840	44,838	582.0	27.0	609.0	161.5	9.0	170.5
Total.....	7	1,304,139	413,592	1,832.2	111.0	1,943.2	973.8	65.5	1,039.3
MASSACHUSETTS.									
Penal.....	19	1,022,350	326,243	2,388.0	106.0	2,494.0	558.9	407.8	966.7
MICHIGAN.									
Penal.....	4	1,014,669	283,747	1,199.7	34.0	1,233.7	513.0	275.0	788.0
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	14,190	9,516	172.1	.....	172.1	45.7	26.0	71.7
Total.....	5	1,028,859	293,263	1,371.8	34.0	1,405.8	558.7	301.0	859.7
MINNESOTA.									
Penal.....	3	1,704,318	160,535	684.5	.....	684.5	308.8	.....	308.8
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	21,211	7,655	98.0	20.0	118.0	35.2	3.6	38.8
Total.....	4	1,725,529	168,190	782.5	20.0	802.5	344.0	3.6	347.6
MISSISSIPPI.									
Penal.....	a 1	436,335	250,657	802.5	14.0	816.5	782.0	14.0	796.0
MISSOURI.									
Penal.....	2	2,398,416	518,014	1,655.0	82.0	1,737.0	1,245.0	51.5	1,296.5
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	53,523	24,172	211.0	25.0	236.0	211.0	25.0	236.0
Total.....	4	2,451,939	542,186	1,866.0	107.0	1,973.0	1,456.0	76.5	1,532.5
MONTANA.									
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	3,646	1,742	33.0	8.0	41.0	7.2	4.0	11.2
NEBRASKA.									
Penal.....	1	237,719	49,625	190.3	1.0	191.3	98.5	1.0	99.5
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	8,403	6,946	45.2	.....	45.2	45.2	.....	45.2
Total.....	2	246,122	56,571	235.5	1.0	236.5	143.7	1.0	144.7
NEVADA.									
Penal.....	1	6,818	4,289	15.4	.....	15.4	8.9	.....	8.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE.									
Penal.....	4	136,736	34,378	196.0	.....	196.0	97.5	.....	97.5
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	17,825	5,908	75.0	4.0	79.0	50.0	2.0	52.0
Total.....	5	154,561	40,346	271.0	4.0	275.0	147.5	2.0	149.5
NEW JERSEY.									
Penal.....	5	463,576	259,625	1,007.5	26.0	1,033.5	686.6	16.5	703.1
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	46,994	23,957	227.3	75.0	302.3	85.1	19.0	104.1
Total.....	7	510,570	283,582	1,234.8	101.0	1,335.8	771.7	35.5	807.2
NEW MEXICO.									
Penal.....	1	48,657	29,797	109.5	.....	109.5	54.8	.....	54.8

a Representing 19 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

G.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

State and class.	In- sti- tu- tions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
NEW YORK.									
Penal.....	13	\$1,174,242	\$529,703	3,616.5	179.7	3,796.2	1,295.6	51.1	1,346.7
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	43,967	26,973	307.0	.....	307.0	79.8	.....	79.8
Total.....	14	1,218,209	556,676	3,923.5	179.7	4,103.2	1,375.4	51.1	1,426.5
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Penal.....	a 30	716,380	418,288	1,311.2	34.9	1,346.1	1,534.6	37.9	1,572.5
NORTH DAKOTA.									
Penal.....	1	279,951	25,102	96.1	.....	96.1	51.2	.....	51.2
OHIO.									
Penal.....	10	1,236,124	540,871	2,223.0	40.0	2,263.0	1,062.5	106.7	1,169.2
OREGON.									
Penal.....	2	179,131	53,231	187.1	.....	187.1	85.7	.....	85.7
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	13,720	3,789	50.0	.....	50.0	16.3	.....	16.3
Total.....	3	192,851	57,020	237.1	.....	237.1	102.0	.....	102.0
PENNSYLVANIA.									
Penal.....	13	500,599	185,337	1,243.1	88.0	1,331.1	446.6	54.0	500.6
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	57,876	25,497	429.0	77.0	506.0	69.0	75.0	144.0
Total.....	15	558,475	210,834	1,672.1	165.0	1,837.1	515.6	129.0	644.6
RHODE ISLAND.									
Penal.....	2	155,277	65,330	351.0	10.0	361.0	60.5	120.0	180.5
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	22,349	7,235	97.0	.....	97.0	48.5	.....	48.5
Total.....	3	177,626	72,565	448.0	10.0	458.0	109.0	120.0	229.0
SOUTH CAROLINA.									
Penal.....	41	549,786	238,634	1,121.5	31.0	1,152.5	1,023.9	143.0	1,166.9
SOUTH DAKOTA.									
Penal.....	1	26,425	16,439	72.0	.....	72.0	30.3	.....	30.3
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	5,475	2,421	33.0	.....	33.0	10.8	.....	10.8
Total.....	2	31,900	18,860	105.0	.....	105.0	41.1	.....	41.1
TENNESSEE.									
Penal.....	2	1,433,747	294,177	1,312.0	56.0	1,368.0	740.0	36.0	776.0
TEXAS.									
Penal.....	b 12	2,075,896	1,146,602	3,585.0	86.0	3,671.0	2,992.3	53.0	3,045.3
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	33,348	20,457	120.9	.....	120.9	87.9	.....	87.9
Total.....	b 13	2,109,244	1,167,059	3,705.9	86.0	3,791.9	3,080.2	53.0	3,133.2
UTAH.									
Penal.....	1	23,484	9,240	60.0	.....	60.0	22.2	.....	22.2
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	3,105	2,509	29.2	6.5	35.7	9.3	5.0	14.3
Total.....	2	26,589	11,749	89.2	6.5	95.7	31.5	5.0	36.5
VERMONT.									
Penal.....	2	114,702	55,662	200.0	4.0	204.0	103.3	1.0	104.3
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	16,178	6,852	82.0	20.0	102.0	20.6	10.0	30.6
Total.....	3	130,880	62,514	282.0	24.0	306.0	123.9	11.0	134.9
VIRGINIA.									
Penal.....	1	1,697,248	368,496	1,118.0	47.0	1,165.0	866.0	35.0	901.0

a One institution represented 2 camps.

b One institution represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 33 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

G.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Concluded.

State and class.	In- sti- tutions.	Value of goods pro- duced.	Value of labor on goods pro- duced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers neces- sary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
WASHINGTON.									
Penal.....	2	\$84,841	\$42,161	213.3	0.8	214.1	69.8	0.3	70.1
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	14,754	6,422	64.0	4.0	68.0	18.0	1.5	19.5
Total.....	3	99,595	48,583	277.3	4.8	282.1	87.8	1.8	89.6
WEST VIRGINIA.									
Penal.....	1	794,588	169,841	760.3	25.0	785.3	464.0	15.0	479.0
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	16,174	4,334	57.0	.....	57.0	38.0	.....	38.0
Total.....	2	810,762	174,175	817.3	25.0	842.3	502.0	15.0	517.0
WISCONSIN.									
Penal.....	2	978,117	174,105	582.7	.....	582.7	423.6	.....	423.6
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	24,527	9,487	118.0	.....	118.0	118.0	.....	118.0
Total.....	3	1,002,644	183,592	700.7	.....	700.7	541.6	.....	541.6
WYOMING.									
Penal.....	1	49,871	19,001	123.3	.....	123.3	43.5	.....	43.5
UNITED STATES PRISONS.									
Penal.....	2	470,189	242,727	897.5	.....	897.5	519.9	.....	519.9
ALL STATES.									
Penal.....	a 257	33,280,940	11,503,889	45,053.6	1,385.9	46,439.5	28,718.9	1,096.2	30,715.1
Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	995,265	411,540	4,402.4	330.3	4,732.7	1,828.3	257.7	2,086.0
Grand total.....	a 296	34,276,205	11,915,429	49,456.0	1,716.2	51,172.2	30,547.2	1,353.9	32,801.1

H.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 181.]

Class and State.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
PENAL.									
Alabama.....	b 1	\$1,246,199	\$610,727	1,503.7	46.5	1,550.2	1,317.7	46.5	1,364.2
Arizona.....	1	27,721	18,481	111.0		111.0	28.9		28.9
Arkansas.....	1	539,292	199,801	591.0	26.0	617.0	591.0	26.0	617.0
California.....	5	435,183	254,217	1,562.9		1,562.9	443.9		443.9
Colorado.....	1	48,352	35,027	275.4		275.4	59.4		59.4
Connecticut.....	6	474,748	112,619	542.0	12.0	554.0	293.2	6.0	299.2
Delaware.....	1	57,204	19,763	153.9	18.0	171.9	48.5	5.0	53.5
District of Columbia.....	1	45,623	32,180	115.0	5.0	120.0	78.7	4.0	82.7
Florida.....	c 5	874,350	459,580	1,034.7		1,034.7	1,477.1		1,477.1
Georgia.....	d 30	2,121,080	1,032,932	3,095.0	130.5	3,225.5	3,238.8	80.5	3,319.3
Idaho.....	1	16,167	7,205	28.0		28.0	17.1		17.1
Illinois.....	5	2,135,542	411,975	2,038.4	49.0	2,087.4	726.4	259.0	985.4
Indiana.....	4	979,122	243,542	1,126.4	45.1	1,171.5	676.6	24.3	700.9
Iowa.....	2	468,153	154,785	583.8	12.6	596.4	341.7	12.6	354.3
Kansas.....	2	567,984	239,652	956.5	6.8	963.3	470.2	3.5	473.7
Kentucky.....	2	1,485,421	408,081	1,470.0	51.0	1,521.0	805.0	23.5	828.5
Louisiana.....	1	282,383	271,621	946.7	26.0	972.7	946.7	26.0	972.7
Maine.....	5	329,340	91,090	347.0	8.0	355.0	156.2	4.0	160.2
Maryland.....	3	1,133,299	368,754	1,250.2	84.0	1,334.2	812.3	56.5	868.8
Massachusetts.....	19	1,022,935	326,243	2,388.0	106.0	2,494.0	558.9	407.8	966.7
Michigan.....	4	1,014,669	283,747	1,199.7	34.0	1,233.7	513.0	275.0	788.0
Minnesota.....	3	1,704,318	160,535	684.5		684.5	308.8		308.8

a Ten institutions represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 118 camps.

b Representing 18 camps.

c One institution represented 33 camps.

d Five institutions represented 13 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

H.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—Concluded.

Class and State.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
PENAL—concluded.									
Mississippi.....	a 1	\$436,335	\$250,657	802.5	14.0	816.5	782.0	14.0	796.0
Missouri.....	2	2,398,416	518,014	1,655.0	82.0	1,737.0	1,245.0	51.5	1,296.5
Nebraska.....	1	237,719	49,625	190.3	1.0	191.3	98.5	1.0	99.5
Nevada.....	1	6,818	4,289	15.4	.....	15.4	8.9	.....	8.9
New Hampshire.....	4	136,736	34,378	196.0	.....	196.0	97.5	.....	97.5
New Jersey.....	5	463,576	259,625	1,007.5	26.0	1,033.5	686.6	16.5	703.1
New Mexico.....	1	48,657	29,797	109.5	.....	109.5	54.8	.....	54.8
New York.....	13	1,174,242	529,703	3,616.5	179.7	3,796.2	1,295.6	51.1	1,346.7
North Carolina.....	b 30	716,380	418,288	1,311.2	34.9	1,346.1	1,534.6	37.9	1,572.5
North Dakota.....	1	279,951	25,102	96.1	.....	96.1	51.2	.....	51.2
Ohio.....	10	1,239,124	540,871	2,223.0	40.0	2,263.0	1,062.5	106.7	1,169.2
Oregon.....	2	179,131	53,231	187.1	.....	187.1	85.7	.....	85.7
Pennsylvania.....	13	500,599	185,337	1,243.1	88.0	1,331.1	446.6	54.0	500.6
Rhode Island.....	2	155,277	65,330	351.0	10.0	361.0	60.5	120.0	180.5
South Carolina.....	41	549,786	238,634	1,121.5	31.0	1,152.5	1,023.9	143.0	1,166.9
South Dakota.....	1	26,425	16,439	72.0	.....	72.0	30.3	.....	30.3
Tennessee.....	2	1,433,747	294,177	1,312.0	56.0	1,368.0	740.0	36.0	776.0
Texas.....	c 12	2,075,806	1,146,602	3,585.0	86.0	3,671.0	2,992.3	53.0	3,045.3
Utah.....	1	23,484	9,240	60.0	.....	60.0	22.2	.....	22.2
Vermont.....	2	114,702	55,662	200.0	4.0	204.0	103.3	1.0	104.3
Virginia.....	1	1,067,248	388,496	1,118.0	47.0	1,165.0	806.0	35.0	901.0
Washington.....	2	84,841	42,161	213.3	8	214.1	69.8	3	70.1
West Virginia.....	1	794,588	169,841	760.3	25.0	785.3	464.0	15.0	479.0
Wisconsin.....	2	978,117	174,105	582.7	.....	582.7	423.6	.....	423.6
Wyoming.....	1	49,871	19,001	123.3	.....	123.3	43.5	.....	43.5
United States prisons.....	2	470,189	242,727	897.5	.....	897.5	519.9	.....	519.9
Total.....	d 257	33,280,940	11,503,889	45,053.6	1,385.9	46,439.5	23,718.9	1,996.2	23,715.1
JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.									
California.....	2	48,616	12,755	81.5	6.8	88.3	60.1	4.6	64.7
Colorado.....	2	40,938	22,637	97.3	.....	97.3	36.0	.....	36.0
Connecticut.....	1	21,365	11,024	214.0	.....	214.0	107.0	.....	107.0
Delaware.....	1	3,008	1,656	45.0	.....	45.0	18.6	.....	18.6
District of Columbia.....	1	20,198	6,162	156.0	.....	156.0	24.0	14.0	38.0
Illinois.....	1	126,001	62,804	363.5	.....	363.5	85.0	40.0	125.0
Indiana.....	1	50,961	18,383	192.7	.....	192.7	52.9	.....	52.9
Iowa.....	1	42,353	17,941	193.5	.....	193.5	193.5	.....	193.5
Kansas.....	1	10,677	5,901	40.2	.....	40.2	40.2	.....	40.2
Kentucky.....	1	9,172	2,859	90.0	.....	90.0	24.5	.....	24.5
Maine.....	2	33,871	8,651	98.0	57.0	155.0	29.4	19.0	48.4
Maryland.....	4	170,840	44,838	582.0	27.0	609.0	161.5	9.0	170.5
Michigan.....	1	14,190	9,516	172.1	.....	172.1	45.7	26.0	71.7
Minnesota.....	1	21,211	7,655	98.0	20.0	118.0	35.2	3.6	38.8
Missouri.....	2	53,523	24,172	211.0	25.0	236.0	211.0	25.0	236.0
Montana.....	1	3,646	1,742	33.0	8.0	41.0	7.2	4.0	11.2
Nebraska.....	1	8,403	6,946	45.2	.....	45.2	45.2	.....	45.2
New Hampshire.....	1	17,825	5,968	75.0	4.0	79.0	50.0	2.0	52.0
New Jersey.....	2	46,994	23,957	227.3	75.0	302.3	85.1	19.0	104.1
New York.....	1	43,967	26,973	307.0	.....	307.0	79.8	.....	79.8
Oregon.....	1	13,720	3,789	50.0	.....	50.0	16.3	.....	16.3
Pennsylvania.....	2	57,876	25,497	429.0	77.0	506.0	69.0	75.0	144.0
Rhode Island.....	1	22,349	7,235	97.0	.....	97.0	48.5	.....	48.5
South Dakota.....	1	5,475	2,421	33.0	.....	33.0	10.8	.....	10.8
Texas.....	1	33,348	20,457	120.9	.....	120.9	87.9	.....	87.9
Utah.....	1	3,105	2,509	29.2	6.5	35.7	9.3	5.0	14.3
Vermont.....	1	16,178	6,852	82.0	20.0	102.0	20.6	10.0	30.6
Washington.....	1	14,754	6,422	64.0	4.0	68.0	18.0	1.5	19.5
West Virginia.....	1	16,174	4,334	57.0	.....	57.0	38.0	.....	38.0
Wisconsin.....	1	24,527	9,487	118.0	.....	118.0	118.0	.....	118.0
Total.....	39	995,265	411,540	4,402.4	330.3	4,732.7	1,828.3	257.7	2,086.0
Penal.....	d 257	33,280,940	11,503,889	45,053.6	1,385.9	46,439.5	23,718.9	1,996.2	23,715.1
Juvenile reformatories.....	39	995,265	411,540	4,402.4	330.3	4,732.7	1,828.3	257.7	2,086.0
Grand total.....	d 296	34,276,205	11,915,429	49,456.0	1,716.2	51,172.2	25,547.2	2,253.9	23,801.1

a Representing 19 camps.

b One institution represented 2 camps.

c One institution represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 33 camps.

d Ten institutions represented 2 prisons, 4 farms, and 118 camps.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

I.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC., IN JUVENILE REFORMATORIES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDUSTRIES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 181.]

Industry.	Institutions.	Value of goods produced.	Value of labor on goods produced.	Number of convicts employed.			Free laborers necessary to perform same work.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	6	\$5,928	\$3,790	45.3	.....	45.3	13.4	.....	13.4
Bookbinding.....	1	972	886	8.0	.....	8.0	1.8	.....	1.8
Boots and shoes.....	20	38,462	20,168	228.8	.....	228.8	72.8	1.5	74.3
Boxes, paper.....	1	10,046	2,124	70.0	.....	70.0	2.0	14.0	16.0
Bread.....	1	8,643	4,226	22.0	.....	22.0	22.0	.....	22.0
Brick.....	4	11,558	4,388	37.8	.....	37.8	26.3	.....	26.3
Brooms and brushes.....	2	40,829	15,724	200.0	.....	200.0	50.0	.....	50.0
Building trades.....	20	127,675	60,560	394.6	.....	394.6	233.9	.....	233.9
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	3	7,910	5,735	73.0	.....	73.0	15.5	.....	15.5
Chairs, tables, etc.....	6	88,031	34,108	514.5	.....	514.5	168.5	25.0	193.5
Clothing, etc.....	35	276,797	97,933	919.3	330.3	1,249.6	343.4	217.2	560.6
Cotton ginning.....	1	2,481	630	1.8	.....	1.8	1.8	.....	1.8
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1	2,993	1,457	10.0	.....	10.0	3.4	.....	3.4
Electric light and power.....	2	4,200	1,429	5.1	.....	5.1	4.1	.....	4.1
Farming.....	35	279,367	112,228	1,503.9	.....	1,503.9	731.6	.....	731.6
Harness.....	2	1,424	1,011	6.8	.....	6.8	6.8	.....	6.8
Hosiery, etc.....	2	11,097	3,231	44.0	.....	44.0	27.7	.....	27.7
Ice, manufactured.....	1	900	630	2.0	.....	2.0	1.5	.....	1.5
Mining, coal.....	1	1,200	245	3.0	.....	3.0	2.0	.....	2.0
Picture moldings.....	1	12,000	7,725	53.7	.....	53.7	25.0	.....	25.0
Printing.....	13	23,591	14,338	140.7	.....	140.7	54.3	.....	54.3
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	2	39,061	18,936	118.1	.....	118.1	20.5	.....	20.5
Total.....	39	995,265	411,540	4,402.4	330.3	4,732.7	1,828.3	257.7	2,086.0

J.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES.

[For explanation of this table see pp. 181, 182.]

State and industry.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
ALABAMA.						
Clothing, etc.....	.....	25.0	.....	25.0	.....	\$0.50
Farming.....	343.3	21.5	343.3	21.5	\$0.47	.32
Lumber.....	361.3	.....	361.3	.....	1.10	.....
Mining, coal.....	575.0	.....	403.0	.....	2.75	.....
Stove hollow ware.....	56.0	.....	42.0	.....	1.75	.....
Turpentine and rosin.....	168.1	.....	168.1	.....	1.25	.....
Total.....	1,503.7	46.5	1,317.7	46.5	1.48	.42
ARIZONA.						
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	4.0	.....	1.0	.....	4.00	.....
Boots and shoes.....	5.0	.....	1.2	.....	2.50	.....
Brick.....	12.0	.....	2.0	.....	2.00	.....
Brooms and brushes.....	1.0	.....	.1	.....	2.50	.....
Building trades.....	72.0	.....	18.9	.....	2.31	.....
Clothing, etc.....	6.0	.....	2.5	.....	2.50	.....
Electric light and power.....	5.0	.....	2.0	.....	3.00	.....
Farming.....	2.0	.....	.5	.....	2.00	.....
Mattresses.....	1.0	.....	.1	.....	2.50	.....
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1.0	.....	.2	.....	2.50	.....
Wood, cut and sawed.....	2.0	.....	.4	.....	2.00	.....
Total.....	111.0	.....	28.9	.....	2.41	.....

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.**J.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.**

State and industry.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
ARKANSAS.						
Brick.....	173.0		173.0		\$1.10	
Farming.....	159.0	26.0	159.0	26.0	.75	\$0.40
Railroad building.....	259.0		259.0		1.25	
Total.....	591.0	26.0	591.0	26.0	1.07½	.40
CALIFORNIA.						
Bags.....	759.5		187.1		2.00	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	48.4		14.7		3.13½	
Boots and shoes.....	34.1		15.0		1.71	
Building trades.....	119.9		38.1		2.45	
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	33.0		8.2		3.00	
Chairs, tables, etc.....	3.0		.7		2.00	
Clothing, etc.....	57.2	6.8	23.5	4.6	1.85½	.50
Cooperage.....	1.0		.2		3.00	
Electric light and power.....	3.1		2.6		1.00	
Farming.....	99.1		39.9		1.29	
Harness.....	1.0		.3		2.50	
Ice, manufactured.....	1.0		1.0		3.00	
Loading and unloading vessels.....	14.6		3.6		2.06	
Locksmithing.....	1.0		.2		4.00	
Printing.....	5.5		4.2		.75	
Roads and highways.....	81.3		36.8		1.65½	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	371.2		125.5		2.00	
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	10.5		2.4		2.91½	
Total.....	1,644.4	6.8	504.0	4.6	1.98	.50
COLORADO.						
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	13.5		7.2		4.00	
Boots and shoes.....	25.5		4.4		3.00	
Building trades.....	19.0		5.0		2.92	
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	5.0		.3		3.00	
Clothing, etc.....	35.5		8.6		3.00	
Farming.....	116.9		33.7		2.00	
Lime.....	99.2		20.1		2.00	
Printing.....	4.0		.5		4.00	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	54.1		15.6		2.50	
Total.....	372.7		95.4		2.43	
CONNECTICUT.						
Boots and shoes.....	262.0		133.0		1.75½	
Chairs, tables, etc.....	369.0		202.0		1.06½	
Clothing, etc.....	61.0	12.0	30.5	6.0	1.34½	1.00
Farming.....	54.0		29.7		1.10½	
Printing.....	4.0		2.0		.75	
Roads and highways.....	4.0		2.0		1.50	
Wood, cut and sawed.....	2.0		1.0		1.25	
Total.....	756.0	12.0	400.2	6.0	1.32½	1.00
DELAWARE.						
Clothing, etc.....	98.6	2.0	30.0	1.0	1.35	1.00
Farming.....	93.8	16.0	35.1	4.0	.71½	1.00
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	6.5		2.0		1.00	
Total.....	198.9	18.0	67.1	5.0	1.00½	1.00

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

J.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.						
Boots and shoes.....	20.0	.....	4.0	.....	\$2.00	.....
Boxes, paper.....	70.0	.....	2.0	14.0	2.00	\$0.83
Building trades.....	16.0	.....	8.0	.....	2.50	.....
Clothing, etc.....	30.0	5.0	9.0	4.0	1.50	.75
Farming.....	52.0	.....	17.0	.....	1.264	.....
Roads and highways.....	83.0	.....	62.7	.....	1.494	.....
Total.....	271.0	5.0	102.7	18.0	1.564	.814
FLORIDA.						
Mining, phosphate.....	375.0	.....	562.5	.....	1.00	.....
Roads and highways.....	83.5	.....	67.6	.....	1.134	.....
Turpentine and rosin.....	576.2	.....	847.0	.....	1.00	.....
Total.....	1,034.7	.....	1,477.1	.....	1.004	.....
GEORGIA.						
Brick.....	238.0	.....	262.0	.....	.944	.....
Farming.....	203.0	130.5	108.0	80.5	.684	.48
Lumber.....	863.0	.....	950.0	.....	.994	.....
Mining, coal (a).....	675.0	.....	742.0	.....	1.164	.....
Roads and highways.....	1,082.0	.....	1,145.8	.....	.974	.....
Turpentine and rosin.....	34.0	.....	31.0	.....	1.054	.....
Total.....	3,095.0	130.5	3,238.0	80.5	1.014	.48
IDAHO.						
Boots and shoes.....	3.0	.....	1.0	.....	2.50	.....
Clothing, etc.....	3.0	.....	1.6	.....	2.00	.....
Farming.....	16.0	.....	12.0	.....	1.50	.....
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	6.0	.....	2.5	.....	2.50	.....
Total.....	28.0	.....	17.1	.....	1.754	.....
ILLINOIS.						
Baskets, willow ware, etc.....	30.7	.....	12.0	.....	1.664	.....
Boots and shoes.....	288.5	.....	100.0	44.0	2.00	1.00
Brick.....	186.5	.....	82.5	.....	2.034	.....
Brooms and brushes.....	290.6	.....	101.0	.....	1.714	.....
Building trades.....	67.9	.....	36.7	.....	1.864	.....
Chairs, tables, etc.....	544.2	18.0	169.2	35.0	1.754	1.15
Clothing, etc.....	80.8	3.0	15.0	27.0	1.844	1.124
Cooperage.....	92.0	.....	40.0	.....	2.00	.....
Farming.....	51.0	.....	23.0	.....	1.324	.....
Hammocks.....	2.9	.....	.....	1.0	.....	1.00
Hosiery, etc.....	327.9	.....	20.0	182.0	1.50	.70
Laundry work.....	3.2	28.0	1.0	10.0	2.50	1.00
Picture moldings.....	53.7	.....	25.0	.....	1.00	.....
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	194.0	.....	74.0	.....	2.254	.....
Stove hollow ware.....	188.0	.....	112.0	.....	1.50	.....
Total.....	2,401.9	49.0	811.4	299.0	1.794	.844
INDIANA.						
Boots and shoes.....	16.5	.....	8.2	.....	1.33	.....
Brick.....	7.5	.....	3.2	.....	1.60	.....
Building trades.....	17.0	.....	7.8	.....	2.784	.....
Carriages and wagons.....	.....	.3	.....	.3	.....	.90
Chairs, tables, etc.....	295.8	.1	163.8	.1	1.29	1.05
Clothing, etc.....	161.4	19.2	118.5	8.6	.944	.89
Cooperage.....	98.6	.....	65.0	.....	1.50	.....
Cotton and woolen goods.....	44.9	.....	40.0	.....	.55	.....
Farming.....	139.4	2.0	36.9	2.0	.944	1.25

(a) Including, in 1 institution, mining and smelting iron ore.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

J.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
INDIANA—concluded.						
Gloves and mittens.....	21.8	.....	18.0	.....	\$1.56	.....
Hosiery, etc.....	32.2	.....	30.3	.....	.66	.....
House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.....	1.0	12.5	.5	6.3	1.00	\$1.00
Iron and steel chains.....	164.4	.....	95.0	.....	1.50	.....
Laundry work.....	.....	11.0	.....	7.0	.....	1.00
Printing.....	19.2	.....	4.8	.....	1.12½	.....
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	41.0	.....	8.3	.....	.75	.....
Stove hollow ware.....	255.4	.....	127.7	.....	2.00	.....
Tobacco and cigars.....	3.0	.....	1.5	.....	1.00	.....
Total.....	1,319.1	45.1	729.5	24.3	1.33½	.98
IOWA.						
Agricultural hand tools.....	148.3	.....	74.0	.....	2.00	.....
Boots and shoes.....	2.0	.....	2.0	.....	1.00	.....
Building trades.....	227.2	.....	150.0	.....	1.12½	.....
Buttons.....	51.9	.....	34.0	.....	1.25	.....
Chairs, tables, etc.....	124.5	.....	62.0	.....	1.50	.....
Clothing, etc.....	73.1	12.6	68.0	12.6	.64	.50
Cooperage.....	29.0	.....	29.0	.....	1.20	.....
Farming.....	107.3	.....	107.2	.....	.54	.....
Harness.....	2.0	.....	2.0	.....	.75	.....
Printing.....	6.0	.....	4.0	.....	1.00	.....
Soap.....	2.0	.....	1.0	.....	1.00	.....
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	3.0	.....	1.5	.....	3.00	.....
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1.0	.....	.5	.....	1.40	.....
Total.....	777.3	12.6	535.2	12.6	1.12½	.50
KANSAS.						
Binding twine.....	95.0	.....	65.0	.....	2.00	.....
Boots and shoes.....	9.0	.....	6.5	.....	1.25	.....
Brick.....	55.0	.....	27.5	.....	1.50	.....
Building trades.....	121.7	.....	64.1	.....	1.45	.....
Chairs, tables, etc.....	155.0	.....	62.0	.....	1.75	.....
Clothing, etc.....	63.2	6.8	42.5	3.5	1.17½	.75½
Farming.....	68.0	.....	35.5	.....	.75	.....
Harness.....	4.8	.....	4.8	.....	.75	.....
Mining, coal.....	380.0	.....	190.0	.....	1.80	.....
Roads and highways.....	20.0	.....	10.0	.....	1.25	.....
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	25.0	.....	12.5	.....	1.50	.....
Total.....	996.7	6.8	510.4	3.5	1.60	.75½
KENTUCKY.						
Boots and shoes.....	477.0	.....	320.0	.....	1.56½	.....
Brooms and brushes.....	127.0	.....	60.0	.....	2.25	.....
Building trades.....	20.0	.....	10.0	.....	1.00	.....
Chairs, tables, etc.....	650.0	27.0	329.5	15.0	1.39½	.75
Clothing, etc.....	.....	13.0	.....	5.5	.....	1.22½
Farming.....	80.0	.....	20.0	.....	.75	.....
Harness.....	137.0	.....	60.0	.....	1.25	.....
Laundry work.....	.....	11.0	.....	3.0	.....	.75
Stove hollow ware.....	47.0	.....	20.0	.....	1.60	.....
Teaming.....	22.0	.....	10.0	.....	.75	.....
Total.....	1,560.0	51.0	829.5	23.5	1.49	.86½
LOUISIANA.						
Clothing, etc.....	50.0	26.0	50.0	26.0	.75	.50
Farming.....	581.7	.....	581.7	.....	.75	.....
Levee building.....	315.0	.....	315.0	.....	1.25	.....
Total.....	946.7	26.0	946.7	26.0	.91½	.50

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

J.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MAINE.						
Boots and shoes.....	193.7		74.7		\$1.50	
Brooms and brushes.....	52.3		32.0		1.75	
Carriages and wagons.....	49.0		24.0		2.62	
Chairs, tables, etc.....	78.0		26.5		1.59	
Clothing, etc.....	14.0	65.0	2.0	23.0	1.00	\$0.90
Farming.....	10.0		4.7		1.11	
Harness.....	44.0		20.0		2.50	
Wood, cut and sawed.....	4.0		1.7		1.25	
Total.....	445.0	65.0	185.6	23.0	1.78	.99
MARYLAND.						
Baskets, willow ware, etc.....	133.0		70.0		1.12	
Boots and shoes.....	212.0		153.5		1.50	
Brooms and brushes.....	168.0		62.0		1.89	
Building trades.....	33.0		22.0		1.33	
Chairs, tables, etc.....	86.0		22.0		.67	
Clothing, etc.....	804.2	111.0	418.0	65.5	1.51	1.00
Farming.....	69.0		34.5		1.08	
Hosiery, etc.....	4.0		1.0		1.25	
Mats and matting.....	166.0		83.0		1.50	
Printing.....	20.0		6.0		2.50	
Soap.....	1.0		.8		1.25	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	91.0		68.0		1.60	
Stove hollow ware.....	43.0		32.0		2.75	
Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.....	2.0		1.0		1.00	
Total.....	1,832.2	111.0	973.8	65.5	1.50	1.00
MASSACHUSETTS.						
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	4.0		1.5		3.00	
Boots and shoes.....	656.0		188.0	38.8	1.80	1.00
Boxes, paper.....	34.0		8.5		1.25	
Brooms and brushes.....	80.0		40.3		1.58	
Building trades.....	4.0		1.5		3.00	
Chairs, tables, etc.....	468.0		26.0	194.0	1.80	.71
Clothing, etc.....	224.0	75.0	26.0	93.0	1.57	1.25
Cotton and woolen goods.....	213.0		56.0	15.0	1.75	.75
Cotton waste.....	24.0			18.0		.70
Farming.....	364.0	5.0	151.0	1.0	1.12	1.00
Harness.....	50.0		16.8		2.33	
Hosiery, etc.....	30.0		7.0		1.16	
Laundry work.....		26.0		13.0		1.25
Mats and matting.....	15.0		7.5		1.75	
Printing.....	13.0		4.3		3.00	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	114.0		23.0		2.00	
Trunks and valises.....	11.0		4.5		2.12	
Umbrellas.....	84.0			35.0		1.00
Total.....	2,388.0	106.0	558.9	407.8	1.63	.90
MICHIGAN.						
Agricultural hand tools.....	149.1		90.0		2.00	
Boots and shoes.....	21.9		3.8	1.5	2.10	1.00
Boxes, wooden.....	38.9		30.0		1.80	
Brooms and brushes.....	192.1	12.0	65.0	63.0	.96	.75
Building trades.....	31.2		30.0		1.50	
Buttons.....	35.0	15.0	6.0	14.0	1.50	.75
Carriages and wagons.....	29.0		20.0		1.98	
Chairs, tables, etc.....	445.6	7.0	215.0	40.0	1.70	.75
Clothing, etc.....	120.8		13.4	65.5	2.03	1.00
Farming.....	144.9		56.0		.75	
Packing and moving.....	16.9		6.0		1.60	
Power and heat plant.....	2.0		2.0		1.50	
Roads and highways.....	1.6		1.5		1.50	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

J.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MICHIGAN—concluded.						
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	25.8		20.0		\$3.00	
Tobacco and cigars	117.0			117.0		\$0.80
Total	1,371.8	34.0	558.7	301.0	1.62½	.52½
MINNESOTA.						
Binding twine	188.5		94.3		2.00	
Boots and shoes	235.3		117.5		1.75	
Brooms and brushes	2.0		1.0		1.50	
Building trades	180.7		65.0		1.46	
Clothing, etc.	68.9	20.0	21.7	3.6	1.44½	1.00
Farming	63.3		27.5		.93½	
Printing	11.0		7.0		.96½	
Roads and highways	32.8		10.0		1.50	
Total	782.5	20.0	344.0	3.6	1.65½	1.00
MISSISSIPPI.						
Building trades	22.0		22.0		1.25	
Clothing, etc.		14.0		14.0		.50
Farming	767.1		746.6		1.00	
Levee building	5.3		5.3		1.00	
Lumber	4.0		4.0		1.00	
Wood, cut and sawed	4.1		4.1		1.00	
Total	802.5	14.0	782.0	14.0	1.00½	.50
MISSOURI.						
Boots and shoes	1,114.0		836.0		1.37½	
Bread	22.0		22.0		1.25	
Brick	15.0		15.0		.75	
Brooms and brushes	77.0		57.0		1.25	
Building trades	130.0		117.0		1.06½	
Clothing, etc.	109.0	107.0	86.0	76.5	.75	.55
Farming	111.0		109.0		.37½	
Roads and highways	60.0		41.0		1.50	
Saddlery	161.0		120.0		1.25	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	67.0		53.0		1.50	
Total	1,866.0	107.0	1,456.0	76.5	1.22½	.55
MONTANA.						
Boots and shoes	9.0		1.2		2.50	
Clothing, etc.		8.0		4.0		1.25
Farming	24.0		6.0		1.25	
Total	33.0	8.0	7.2	4.0	1.45½	1.25
NEBRASKA.						
Brooms and brushes	156.5		78.0		1.75	
Building trades	32.0		22.2		.90½	
Clothing, etc.	17.0	1.0	13.5	1.0	.69½	.75
Farming	22.0		22.0		.59	
Printing	8.0		8.0		.50	
Total	235.5	1.0	143.7	1.0	1.27½	.75
NEVADA.						
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	1.3		.7		4.00	
Boots and shoes	1.0		.5		2.50	
Building trades	.6		.3		3.00	
Clothing, etc.	2.5		1.5		2.50	
Farming	3.5		2.0		2.00	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	6.5		3.9		2.50	
Total	15.4		8.9		2.52½	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

J.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
Brooms and brushes.....	31.0		15.0		\$1.25	
Chairs, tables, etc.....	120.0		60.0		1.40	
Clothing, etc.....	1.0	4.0	.5	2.0	1.50	\$0.75
Farming.....	79.0		45.3		1.04	
Hosiery, etc.....	40.0		26.7		.75	
Total.....	271.0	4.0	147.5	2.0	1.15½	.75
NEW JERSEY.						
Bags.....	23.0		18.0		1.75	
Boots and shoes.....	125.5		88.8		1.72½	
Brick.....	5.3		2.1		1.50	
Brooms and brushes.....	235.0		119.0		1.66½	
Building trades.....	23.7		11.0		2.53½	
Clothing, etc.....	310.5	101.0	208.0	35.5	1.00	1.00
Farming.....	84.9		46.0		1.00	
Mats and matting.....	198.0		137.0		1.75	
Roads and highways.....	8.8		4.3		1.00	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	212.0		133.5		1.61½	
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	8.1		4.0		2.50	
Total.....	1,234.8	101.0	771.7	35.5	1.47½	1.00
NEW MEXICO.						
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	4.0		1.0		4.00	
Boots and shoes.....	6.2		1.2		2.50	
Brick.....	36.7		18.0		2.00	
Building trades.....	5.5		1.7		2.94	
Clothing, etc.....	11.8		2.2		2.50	
Electric light and power.....	3.2		1.0		3.00	
Farming.....	7.4		1.6		2.00	
Harness.....	1.0		.2		2.50	
Lime.....	6.2		1.2		2.00	
Roads and highways.....	26.5		26.5		2.00	
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1.0		.2		2.50	
Total.....	109.5		54.8		2.11½	
NEW YORK.						
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	51.0		10.2		3.30½	
Bookbinding.....	8.0		1.8		3.50	
Boots and shoes.....	252.0		94.7		1.56	
Brooms and brushes.....	348.0		124.6		1.99½	
Building trades.....	286.0		105.8		2.23	
Burying paupers.....	24.0		6.0		2.00	
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	136.0		42.2		2.22	
Chairs, tables, etc.....	551.0		179.9		2.09½	
Clothing, etc.....	487.0	174.0	182.6	47.0	1.90½	1.22½
Cotton and woolen goods.....	243.0		115.4		1.54	
Cotton goods.....	351.0		118.0		1.44	
Electrical construction and repairs.....	10.0		3.4		2.90	
Farming.....	185.5		61.3		1.10½	
Hosiery, etc.....	141.0	.7	35.0	.1	1.25	1.25
House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.....	50.0		28.0		1.60	
Laundry work.....	3.0	5.0	2.0	4.0	2.00	1.00
Mats and matting.....	134.0		60.0		.83½	
Mattresses.....	10.5		4.5		2.86½	
Printing.....	123.0		36.5		2.91	
Roads and highways.....	22.0		8.0		2.00	
Sash, doors, etc.....	42.0		17.0		3.78	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	349.5		102.0		2.23½	
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	74.0		22.5		2.20	
Wooden goods, miscellaneous.....	42.0		14.0		2.00	
Total.....	3,923.5	179.7	1,375.4	51.1	1.88	1.20½

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

J.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NORTH CAROLINA.						
Brick.....	18.6		20.5		\$1.00	
Building trades.....	.3		.4		1.10	
Clothing, etc.....		23.1		25.4		\$0.50
Farming.....	202.5	11.8	222.2	12.5	.50½	.36½
Lumber.....	43.8		48.2		1.00	
Railroad building.....	121.9		134.1		1.00	
Roads and highways.....	850.6		1,028.4		.84½	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	67.1		73.8		1.00	
Wood, cut and sawed.....	6.4		7.0		.97½	
Total.....	1,311.2	34.9	1,534.6	37.9	.80	.45½
NORTH DAKOTA.						
Binding twine.....	52.0		30.0		1.50	
Boots and shoes.....	.9		.4		2.25	
Brick.....	9.5		5.0		2.00	
Building trades.....	15.8		6.0		2.50	
Clothing, etc.....	1.6		.8		2.00	
Farming.....	16.3		9.0		1.00	
Total.....	96.1		51.2		1.50½	
OHIO.						
Agricultural hand tools.....	130.0		65.0		2.00	
Boots and shoes.....	10.0		3.0		2.25	
Brick.....	45.0		22.0		1.75	
Brooms and brushes.....	996.0	38.0	554.5	21.0	1.33½	1.07½
Building trades.....	7.0		3.0		3.00	
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	40.0		20.0		3.00	
Clothing, etc.....	60.0		25.0		1.65	
Farming.....	11.0		9.0		1.00	
Hardware, saddlery.....	150.0		75.0		3.00	
Hosiery, etc.....		2.0		.7		.75
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, etc.....	300.0		150.0		1.50	
Printing.....	4.0		2.0		3.50	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	50.0		8.0		1.25	
Stove hollow ware.....	140.0		70.0		2.50	
Tobacco and cigars.....	170.0			85.0		1.00
Wire goods.....	110.0		56.0		1.45	
Total.....	2,223.0	40.0	1,062.5	106.7	1.65½	1.01½
OREGON.						
Boots and shoes.....	6.9		1.8		2.83½	
Brick.....	6.4		4.5		2.00	
Building trades.....	2.0		.5		3.00	
Clothing, etc.....	18.9		5.3		2.03½	
Farming.....	61.2		24.0		.97½	
Roads and highways.....	5.3		4.9		1.50	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	17.4		11.0		2.00	
Stoves.....	119.0		50.0		3.00	
Total.....	237.1		102.0		2.24½	
PENNSYLVANIA.						
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	19.0		7.0		2.53½	
Boots and shoes.....	100.5		34.3		2.07½	
Brooms and brushes.....	181.3		71.7		1.69½	
Building trades.....	103.0		34.5		3.01½	
Carpets, Ingrain.....	.5		.3		1.50	
Carpets, rag.....	156.8		46.9		1.30	
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	3.0		1.0		3.00	
Chairs, tables, etc.....	67.2		24.1		1.00	
Clothing, etc.....	127.0	142.0	7.0	120.9	2.00	.83½
Cotton and woolen goods.....	25.0		20.0		1.50	
Cotton goods.....	14.8		5.5		1.13	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

J.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.						
Farming.....	297.0		53.0		\$1.36½	
Flour and meal.....	2.0		1.9		2.50	
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	24.0		15.0		2.40	
Harness.....	5		1		1.75	
Hosiery, etc.....	127.9	11.0	74.3	4.1	1.37½	\$0.80
Laundry work.....		12.0		4.0		.81½
Mats and matting.....	146.5		37.4		1.99½	
Nets, fish.....	.1		.1		1.50	
Printing.....	40.0		14.2		2.16½	
Roads and highways.....	122.0		48.0		1.50	
Soap.....	2.0		1.0		1.50	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	104.0		13.0		1.75	
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	2.0		1.0		2.50	
Tobacco and cigars.....	6.0		4.3		1.50	
Total.....	1,672.1	165.0	515.6	129.0	1.70½	.83½
RHODE ISLAND.						
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	6.0		3.0		.75	
Boots and shoes.....	15.0		7.5		.75	
Building trades.....	19.0		9.5		.75	
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	8.0		4.0		.75	
Clothing, etc.....	246.0	10.0	8.0	120.0	.75	1.04½
Farming.....	125.0		62.5		1.35½	
Printing.....	9.0		4.5		.75	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	6.0		3.0		1.08½	
Wire goods.....	14.0		7.0		1.25	
Total.....	448.0	10.0	109.0	120.0	1.14	1.04½
SOUTH CAROLINA.						
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2.0		2.0		1.50	
Boots and shoes.....	1.0		1.0		1.00	
Building trades.....	20.0		22.0		.77½	
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	1.0		1.0		2.50	
Cleaning statehouse.....	5.0		5.0		.75	
Clothing, etc.....	6.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	1.00	.75
Farming.....	212.0		250.0		.47½	
Hosiery, etc.....	223.0	20.0	60.0	141.0	.60	.60
Roads and highways.....	651.5		676.9		.75½	
Total.....	1,121.5	31.0	1,023.9	143.0	.68	.60½
SOUTH DAKOTA.						
Building trades.....	10.0		5.0		3.00	
Cement blocks.....	12.0		4.8		2.00	
Clothing, etc.....	6.0		2.4		2.50	
Farming.....	61.0		25.0		1.43½	
Printing.....	3.0		.8		2.00	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	13.0		3.1		3.03½	
Total.....	105.0		41.1		1.88½	
TENNESSEE.						
Boots and shoes.....	195.0		109.0		1.50	
Boxes, paper.....	20.0		15.0		1.00	
Brick.....	27.0		15.0		1.20	
Clothing, etc.....	18.0		7.0		1.75	
Coke.....	83.0		40.0		1.10	
Farming.....	44.0		29.0		1.20	
Harness.....	70.0		35.0		1.75	
Hosiery, etc.....	154.0	56.0	124.5	36.0	1.01½	.60
Ice, manufactured.....	14.0		4.5		1.50	
Mining, coal.....	552.0		276.0		1.10	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

J.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Males.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
TENNESSEE—concluded.						
Stove hollow ware.....	40.0		25.0		\$1.60	
Stoves.....	95.0		60.0		1.75	
Total.....	1,312.0	56.0	740.0	36.0	1.25½	\$0.60
TEXAS.						
Boots and shoes.....	22.0		16.0		1.90½	
Carriages and wagons.....	72.0		44.0		2.00	
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	260.0		151.0		2.50	
Chairs, tables, etc.....	217.0		130.0		2.00	
Charcoal.....	24.0		16.0		2.00	
Clothing, etc.....	49.0		34.0		1.91½	
Cotton ginning.....	1.8		1.8		1.25	
Cotton goods.....	36.0		26.0		1.50	
Electric light and power.....	5.0		3.5		2.07½	
Farming.....	2,578.4	84.0	2,311.7	51.0	.99½	.75
Ice, manufactured.....	6.0		3.5		2.07½	
Railroad building.....	75.0		75.0		1.50	
Roads and highways.....	314.7	2.0	237.7	2.0	1.52½	1.00
Wood, cut and sawed.....	45.0		30.0		1.50	
Total.....	3,705.9	86.0	3,080.2	53.0	1.21	.76
UTAH.						
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	5.0		1.6		3.06½	
Boots and shoes.....	9.0		3.6		1.19½	
Brooms and brushes.....	7.0		1.6		2.00	
Building trades.....	5.0		1.8		1.75	
Clothing, etc.....	5.0	6.5	3.5	5.0	2.50	.75
Farming.....	23.2		8.7		1.26½	
Harness.....	5.0		1.0		2.00	
Hosiery, etc.....	30.0		9.7		2.00	
Total.....	89.2	6.5	31.5	5.0	1.80	.75
VERMONT.						
Boots and shoes.....	101.0		77.0		1.75	
Chairs, tables, etc.....	72.0		18.0		1.50	
Clothing, etc.....	2.0	24.0	1.5	11.0	1.25	.97½
Farming.....	13.0		3.4		1.43	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	94.0		24.0		1.75	
Total.....	282.0	24.0	123.9	11.0	1.70	.97½
VIRGINIA.						
Boots and shoes.....	990.0	47.0	742.0	35.0	1.50	1.00
Building trades.....	20.0		19.0		1.58	
Clothing, etc.....	9.0		6.0		2.25	
Cooperage.....	15.0		15.0		.75	
Farming.....	40.0		40.0		.65	
Flour and meal.....	2.0		2.0		1.00	
Roads and highways.....	40.0		40.0		.95	
Tomato sauce.....	2.0		2.0		.75	
Total.....	1,118.0	47.0	866.0	35.0	1.42½	1.00
WASHINGTON.						
Bags.....	125.6		30.0		2.00	
Boots and shoes.....	11.4		2.6		2.69½	
Brick.....	49.3		20.0		2.25	
Building trades.....	12.0		5.0		2.90	
Clothing, etc.....	13.9	4.8	4.0	1.8	2.37½	1.46
Farming.....	48.0		17.0		1.47½	
Roads and highways.....	16.1		8.2		2.25	
Soap.....	1.0		1.0		2.50	
Total.....	277.3	4.8	87.8	1.8	2.07½	1.46

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

J.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

State and industry.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
WEST VIRGINIA.						
Boots and shoes.....	12.0	.....	7.0	.....	\$0.92½	.....
Brass goods.....	37.7	.....	31.0	.....	1.20	.....
Brick.....	10.0	.....	6.0	.....	.35	.....
Brooms and brushes.....	53.9	.....	35.0	.....	1.25	.....
Building trades.....	6.0	.....	4.0	.....	.50	.....
Clothing, etc.....	464.2	25.0	288.0	15.0	1.29½	\$1.20
Enameled ware.....	89.4	.....	48.0	.....	1.20	.....
Farming.....	31.0	.....	19.0	.....	.86½	.....
Mining, coal.....	3.0	.....	2.0	.....	.50	.....
Whips.....	110.1	.....	62.0	.....	1.25	.....
Total.....	817.3	25.0	502.0	15.0	1.22½	1.20
WISCONSIN.						
Boots and shoes.....	284.6	.....	142.5	.....	1.75	.....
Brick.....	10.2	.....	10.2	.....	1.00	.....
Brooms and brushes.....	16.0	.....	16.0	.....	1.50	.....
Building trades.....	43.1	.....	40.0	.....	1.27½	.....
Clothing, etc.....	180.8	.....	173.2	.....	.93	.....
Farming.....	98.7	.....	92.4	.....	.55½	.....
Hosiery, etc.....	67.3	.....	67.3	.....	1.25	.....
Total.....	700.7	.....	541.6	.....	1.16½	.....
WYOMING.						
Boots and shoes.....	2.0	.....	.5	.....	2.50	.....
Brooms and brushes.....	114.3	.....	40.0	.....	1.50	.....
Clothing, etc.....	7.0	.....	3.0	.....	2.00	.....
Total.....	123.3	.....	43.5	.....	1.54½	.....
UNITED STATES PRISONS.						
Boots and shoes.....	18.0	.....	11.5	.....	1.58½	.....
Brooms and brushes.....	4.0	.....	2.0	.....	1.75	.....
Building trades.....	713.5	.....	388.8	.....	1.80½	.....
Clothing, etc.....	71.0	.....	42.3	.....	1.50	.....
Farming.....	80.0	.....	71.3	.....	.84½	.....
Printing.....	6.0	.....	2.0	.....	1.25	.....
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	5.0	.....	2.0	.....	1.25	.....
Total.....	897.5	.....	519.9	.....	1.64	.....
ALL STATES.						
Agricultural hand tools.....	427.4	.....	229.0	.....	2.00	.....
Bags.....	908.1	.....	235.1	.....	1.98	.....
Baskets, willow ware, etc.....	163.7	.....	82.0	.....	1.20	.....
Binding twine.....	335.5	.....	189.3	.....	1.92	.....
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	158.2	.....	49.9	.....	3.04	.....
Bookbinding.....	8.0	.....	1.8	.....	3.50	.....
Boots and shoes.....	5,748.5	47.0	3,312.9	119.3	1.56½	1.00
Boxes, paper.....	124.0	.....	25.5	14.0	1.16½	.83
Boxes, wooden.....	38.9	.....	30.0	.....	1.80	.....
Brass goods.....	37.7	.....	31.0	.....	1.20	.....
Bread.....	22.0	.....	22.0	.....	1.25	.....
Brick.....	905.0	.....	688.5	.....	1.24½	.....
Brooms and brushes.....	3,133.0	50.0	1,475.8	84.0	1.53½	.80½
Building trades.....	2,406.1	.....	1,276.6	.....	1.66½	.....
Burying paupers.....	24.0	.....	6.0	.....	2.00	.....
Buttons.....	86.9	15.0	40.0	14.0	1.28½	.75
Carpets, ingrain.....	.5	.....	.3	.....	1.50	.....
Carpets, rag.....	156.8	.....	46.9	.....	1.30	.....
Carrriages and wagons.....	150.0	.3	88.0	.3	2.16½	.90
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	486.0	.....	227.7	.....	2.48½	.....
Cement blocks.....	12.0	.....	4.8	.....	2.00	.....

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

J.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

State and industry.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
ALL STATES—concluded.						
Chairs, tables, etc.	4,246.3	52.1	1,680.7	284.1	\$1.55	\$0.77
Charcoal	24.0		16.0		2.00	
Cleaning statehouse	5.0		5.0		.75	
Clothing, etc.	4,175.9	1,048.8	1,992.1	855.5	1.32	.92
Coke	83.0		40.0		1.10	
Cooperage	235.6		149.2		1.50	
Cotton and woolen goods	525.9		230.4	15.0	1.41	.75
Cotton ginning	1.8		1.8		1.25	
Cotton goods	401.8		149.5		1.44	
Cotton waste	24.0			18.0		.70
Electrical construction and repairs	10.0		3.4		2.90	
Electric light and power	16.3		9.1		2.07	
Enameled ware	89.4		48.0		1.20	
Farming	8,044.4	296.8	6,143.2	198.5	.88	.53
Flour and meal	4.0		3.9		1.73	
Gas, illuminating and heating	24.0		15.0		2.40	
Gloves and mittens	21.8		18.0		1.56	
Hammocks	2.9			1.0		1.00
Hardware, saddlery	150.0		75.0		3.00	
Harness	315.3		140.2		1.66	
Hosiery, etc.	1,177.3	98.7	455.8	363.9	1.08	.65
House furnishing goods, miscellaneous	51.0	12.5	28.5	6.3	1.59	1.00
Ice, manufactured	21.0		9.0		1.89	
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, etc.	300.0		150.0		1.50	
Iron and steel, chains	164.4		95.0		1.50	
Laundry work	6.2	93.0	3.0	41.0	2.16	1.04
Levee building	320.3		320.3		1.24	
Lime	105.4		21.3		2.00	
Loading and unloading vessels	14.6		3.6		2.00	
Locksmithing	1.0		.2		4.00	
Lumber	1,272.1		1,363.5		1.02	
Mats and matting	659.5		324.9		1.54	
Mattresses	11.5		4.6		2.85	
Mining, coal	2,185.0		1,613.0		1.62	
Mining, phosphate	375.0		562.5		1.00	
Nets, fish	.1		.1		1.50	
Packing and moving	16.9		6.0		1.66	
Picture moldings	53.7		25.0		1.00	
Power and heat plant	2.0		2.0		1.50	
Printing	275.7		100.8		2.04	
Railroad building	455.9		468.1		1.21	
Roads and highways	3,505.7	2.0	3,460.3	2.0	1.01	1.00
Saddletrees	161.0		120.0		1.25	
Sash, doors, etc.	42.0		17.0		3.78	
Soap	6.0		3.8		1.58	
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	1,918.1		781.2		1.82	
Stove hollow ware	769.4		428.7		1.94	
Stoves	214.0		110.0		2.31	
Teaming	22.0		10.0		.75	
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working	104.6		33.8		2.19	
Tobacco and cigars	296.0		5.8	202.0	1.37	.88
Tomato sauce	2.0		2.0		.75	
Trunks and valises	11.0		4.5		2.12	
Turpentine and rosin	778.3		1,046.1		1.04	
Umbrellas	84.0			35.0		1.00
Whips	110.1		62.0		1.25	
Wire goods	124.0		63.0		1.42	
Wood, cut and sawed	63.5		44.2		1.37	
Wooden goods, miscellaneous	42.0		14.0		2.00	
Total	49,456.0	1,716.2	30,547.2	2,253.9	1.31	.82

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

K.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 182.]

Industry and State.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
AGRICULTURAL HAND TOOLS.						
Iowa.....	148.3		74.0		\$2.00	
Michigan.....	149.1		90.0		2.00	
Ohio.....	130.0		65.0		2.00	
Total.....	427.4		229.0		2.00	
BAGS.						
California.....	759.5		187.1		2.00	
New Jersey.....	23.0		18.0		1.75	
Washington.....	125.6		30.0		2.00	
Total.....	908.1		235.1		1.98	
BASKETS, WILLOW WARE, ETC.						
Illinois.....	30.7		12.0		1.66	
Maryland.....	133.0		70.0		1.12	
Total.....	163.7		82.0		1.20	
BINDING TWINE.						
Kansas.....	95.0		65.0		2.00	
Minnesota.....	188.5		94.3		2.00	
North Dakota.....	52.0		30.0		1.50	
Total.....	335.5		189.3		1.92	
BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING.						
Arizona.....	4.0		1.0		4.00	
California.....	48.4		14.7		3.13	
Colorado.....	13.5		7.2		4.00	
Massachusetts.....	4.0		1.5		3.00	
Nevada.....	1.3		.7		4.00	
New Mexico.....	4.0		1.0		4.00	
New York.....	51.0		10.2		3.30	
Pennsylvania.....	19.0		7.0		2.53	
Rhode Island.....	6.0		3.0		.75	
South Carolina.....	2.0		2.0		1.50	
Utah.....	5.0		1.6		3.06	
Total.....	158.2		49.9		3.04	
BOOKBINDING.						
New York.....	8.0		1.8		3.50	
BOOTS AND SHOES.						
Arizona.....	5.0		1.2		2.50	
California.....	34.1		15.0		1.71	
Colorado.....	25.5		4.4		3.00	
Connecticut.....	262.0		133.0		1.75	
District of Columbia.....	20.0		4.0		2.00	
Idaho.....	3.0		1.0		2.50	
Illinois.....	288.5		100.0	44.0	2.00	\$1.00
Indiana.....	16.5		8.2		1.33	
Iowa.....	2.0		2.0		1.00	
Kansas.....	9.0		6.5		1.25	
Kentucky.....	477.0		320.0		1.50	
Maine.....	193.7		74.7		1.50	
Maryland.....	212.0		153.5		1.50	
Massachusetts.....	656.0		186.0	38.8	1.86	1.00
Michigan.....	21.9		3.8	1.5	2.10	1.00
Minnesota.....	235.3		117.5		1.75	
Missouri.....	1,114.0		836.0		1.37	
Montana.....	9.0		1.2		2.50	
Nevada.....	1.0		.5		2.50	
New Jersey.....	125.5		88.8		1.72	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

K.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
BOOTS AND SHOES—concluded.						
New Mexico.....	6.2	.....	1.2	.....	\$2.50	.....
New York.....	252.0	.....	94.7	.....	1.56	.....
North Dakota.....	.9	.....	.4	.....	2.25	.....
Ohio.....	10.0	.....	3.0	.....	2.25	.....
Oregon.....	6.9	.....	1.8	.....	2.83	.....
Pennsylvania.....	100.5	.....	34.3	.....	2.07	.....
Rhode Island.....	15.0	.....	7.5	.....	.75	.....
South Carolina.....	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	1.00	.....
Tennessee.....	195.0	.....	109.0	.....	1.50	.....
Texas.....	22.0	.....	16.0	.....	1.90	.....
Utah.....	9.0	.....	3.6	.....	1.19	.....
Vermont.....	101.0	.....	77.0	.....	1.75	.....
Virginia.....	990.0	47.0	742.0	35.0	1.60	\$1.00
Washington.....	11.4	.....	2.6	.....	2.69	.....
West Virginia.....	12.0	.....	7.0	.....	.92	.....
Wisconsin.....	284.6	.....	142.5	.....	1.75	.....
Wyoming.....	2.0	.....	.5	.....	2.50	.....
United States prisons.....	18.0	.....	11.5	.....	1.58	.....
Total.....	5,748.5	47.0	3,312.9	119.3	1.56	1.00
BOXES, PAPER.						
District of Columbia.....	70.0	.....	2.0	14.0	2.00	.83
Massachusetts.....	34.0	.....	8.5	.....	1.25	.....
Tennessee.....	20.0	.....	15.0	.....	1.00	.....
Total.....	124.0	.....	25.5	14.0	1.16	.83
BOXES, WOODEN.						
Michigan.....	38.9	.....	30.0	.....	1.80	.....
BRASS GOODS.						
West Virginia.....	37.7	.....	31.0	.....	1.20	.....
BREAD.						
Missouri.....	22.0	.....	22.0	.....	1.25	.....
BRICK.						
Arizona.....	12.0	.....	2.0	.....	2.00	.....
Arkansas.....	173.0	.....	173.0	.....	1.10	.....
Georgia.....	238.0	.....	262.0	.....	.94	.....
Illinois.....	186.5	.....	82.5	.....	2.03	.....
Indiana.....	7.5	.....	3.2	.....	1.60	.....
Kansas.....	55.0	.....	27.5	.....	1.50	.....
Missouri.....	15.0	.....	15.0	.....	.75	.....
New Jersey.....	5.3	.....	2.1	.....	1.50	.....
New Mexico.....	36.7	.....	18.0	.....	2.00	.....
North Carolina.....	18.6	.....	20.5	.....	1.00	.....
North Dakota.....	9.5	.....	5.0	.....	2.00	.....
Ohio.....	45.0	.....	22.0	.....	1.75	.....
Oregon.....	6.4	.....	4.5	.....	2.00	.....
Tennessee.....	27.0	.....	15.0	.....	1.20	.....
Washington.....	49.3	.....	20.0	.....	2.25	.....
West Virginia.....	10.0	.....	6.0	.....	.35	.....
Wisconsin.....	10.2	.....	10.2	.....	1.00	.....
Total.....	905.0	.....	688.5	.....	1.24	.....
BROOMS AND BRUSHES.						
Arizona.....	1.0	.....	.1	.....	2.50	.....
Illinois.....	290.6	.....	101.0	.....	1.71	.....
Kentucky.....	127.0	.....	60.0	.....	2.25	.....
Maine.....	52.3	.....	32.0	.....	1.75	.....
Maryland.....	168.0	.....	62.0	.....	1.69	.....
Massachusetts.....	80.0	.....	40.3	.....	1.58	.....
Michigan.....	192.1	12.0	65.0	63.0	.96	.75

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

K.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
BROOMS AND BRUSHES—concluded.						
Minnesota.....	2.0	.....	1.0	.....	\$1.50	.....
Missouri.....	77.0	.....	57.0	.....	1.25	.....
Nebraska.....	156.5	.....	78.0	.....	1.75	.....
New Hampshire.....	31.0	.....	15.0	.....	1.25	.....
New Jersey.....	235.0	.....	119.0	.....	1.66½	.....
New York.....	348.0	.....	124.6	.....	1.99½	.....
Ohio.....	996.0	38.0	554.5	21.0	1.33½	\$1.07½
Pennsylvania.....	181.3	.....	71.7	.....	1.69	.....
Utah.....	7.0	.....	1.6	.....	2.00	.....
West Virginia.....	53.9	.....	35.0	.....	1.25	.....
Wisconsin.....	16.0	.....	16.0	.....	1.50	.....
Wyoming.....	114.3	.....	40.0	.....	1.50	.....
United States prisons.....	4.0	.....	2.0	.....	1.75	.....
Total.....	3,133.0	50.0	1,475.8	84.0	1.53½	.80½
BUILDING TRADES.						
Arizona.....	72.0	.....	18.9	.....	2.31½	.....
California.....	119.9	.....	38.1	.....	2.45	.....
Colorado.....	19.0	.....	6.0	.....	2.92	.....
District of Columbia.....	16.0	.....	8.0	.....	2.50	.....
Illinois.....	67.9	.....	36.7	.....	1.86½	.....
Indiana.....	17.0	.....	7.8	.....	2.78½	.....
Iowa.....	227.2	.....	150.0	.....	1.12½	.....
Kansas.....	121.7	.....	64.1	.....	1.45	.....
Kentucky.....	20.0	.....	10.0	.....	1.00	.....
Maryland.....	33.0	.....	22.0	.....	1.38½	.....
Massachusetts.....	4.0	.....	1.5	.....	3.00	.....
Michigan.....	31.2	.....	30.0	.....	1.50	.....
Minnesota.....	180.7	.....	65.0	.....	1.46	.....
Mississippi.....	22.0	.....	22.0	.....	1.25	.....
Missouri.....	130.0	.....	117.0	.....	1.06½	.....
Nebraska.....	32.0	.....	22.2	.....	.90½	.....
Nevada.....	6	.....	3	.....	3.00	.....
New Jersey.....	23.7	.....	11.0	.....	2.53½	.....
New Mexico.....	5.5	.....	1.7	.....	2.94	.....
New York.....	286.0	.....	105.8	.....	2.23	.....
North Carolina.....	3	.....	4	.....	1.10	.....
North Dakota.....	15.8	.....	6.0	.....	2.50	.....
Ohio.....	7.0	.....	3.0	.....	3.00	.....
Oregon.....	2.0	.....	.5	.....	3.00	.....
Pennsylvania.....	103.0	.....	34.5	.....	3.01½	.....
Rhode Island.....	19.0	.....	9.5	.....	.75	.....
South Carolina.....	20.0	.....	22.0	.....	.77½	.....
South Dakota.....	10.0	.....	5.0	.....	3.00	.....
Utah.....	5.0	.....	1.8	.....	1.75	.....
Virginia.....	20.0	.....	19.0	.....	1.58	.....
Washington.....	12.0	.....	5.0	.....	2.90	.....
West Virginia.....	6.0	.....	4.0	.....	.50	.....
Wisconsin.....	43.1	.....	40.0	.....	1.27½	.....
United States prisons.....	713.5	.....	388.8	.....	1.80½	.....
Total.....	2,406.1	.....	1,276.6	.....	1.66½	.....
BURYING PAUPERS.						
New York.....	24.0	.....	6.0	.....	2.00	.....
BUTTONS.						
Iowa.....	51.9	.....	34.0	.....	1.25	.....
Michigan.....	35.0	15.0	6.0	14.0	1.50	.75
Total.....	86.9	15.0	40.0	14.0	1.28½	.75
CARPETS, INGRAIN.						
Pennsylvania.....	.5	.....	0.3	.....	1.50	.....

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

K.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
CARPETS, RAG.						
Pennsylvania.....	156.8		46.9		\$1.30	
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.						
Indiana.....		.3		.3		\$0.90
Maine.....	46.0		24.0		2.62	
Michigan.....	28.0		20.0		1.98	
Texas.....	72.0		44.0		2.00	
Total.....	150.0	.3	88.0	.3	2.16½	.90
CASTINGS, MACHINERY, AND REPAIRS.						
California.....	33.0		8.2		3.00	
Colorado.....	5.0		.3		3.00	
New York.....	136.0		42.2		2.22	
Ohio.....	40.0		20.0		3.00	
Pennsylvania.....	3.0		1.0		3.00	
Rhode Island.....	8.0		4.0		.75	
South Carolina.....	1.0		1.0		2.50	
Texas.....	260.0		151.0		2.50	
Total.....	486.0		227.7		2.48½	
CEMENT BLOCKS.						
South Dakota.....	12.0		4.8		2.00	
CHAIRS, TABLES, ETC.						
California.....	3.0		.7		3.00	
Connecticut.....	369.0		202.0		1.06½	
Illinois.....	544.2	18.0	169.2	35.0	1.75½	1.15
Indiana.....	285.8	.1	163.8	.1	1.29	1.05
Iowa.....	124.5		62.0		1.50	
Kansas.....	155.0		52.0		1.75	
Kentucky.....	650.0	27.0	329.5	15.0	1.39½	.75
Maine.....	78.0		26.5		1.52	
Maryland.....	86.0		22.0		.67	
Massachusetts.....	468.0		26.0	194.0	1.80½	.71
Michigan.....	445.6	7.0	215.0	40.0	1.70½	.75
New Hampshire.....	120.0		60.0		1.40	
New York.....	551.0		179.9		2.09½	
Pennsylvania.....	67.2		24.1		1.00	
Texas.....	217.0		130.0		2.00	
Vermont.....	72.0		18.0		1.50	
Total.....	4,246.3	52.1	1,680.7	284.1	1.55½	.77½
CHARCOAL.						
Texas.....	24.0		16.0		2.00	
CLEANING STATEHOUSE.						
South Carolina.....	5.0		5.0		.75	
CLOTHING, ETC.						
Alabama.....		25.0		25.0		.50
Arizona.....	6.0		2.5		2.50	
California.....	57.2	6.8	23.5	4.6	1.85½	.50
Colorado.....	35.5		8.6		3.00	
Connecticut.....	61.0	12.0	30.5	6.0	1.36½	1.00
Delaware.....	98.6	2.0	30.0	1.0	1.35	1.00
District of Columbia.....	30.0	5.0	9.0	4.0	1.50	.75
Idaho.....	3.0		1.6		2.00	
Illinois.....	80.8	3.0	15.0	27.0	1.84½	1.12½
Indiana.....	161.4	19.2	118.5	8.6	.94½	.89
Iowa.....	73.1	12.6	68.0	12.6	.64	.50
Kansas.....	63.2	6.8	42.5	3.5	1.17½	.75½

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

K.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
CLOTHING, ETC.—concluded.						
Kentucky.....		13.0		5.5		\$1.22½
Louisiana.....	50.0	26.0	50.0	26.0	\$0.75	.50
Maine.....	14.0	65.0	2.0	23.0	1.00	.99
Maryland.....	804.2	111.0	418.0	65.5	1.51½	1.00
Massachusetts.....	224.0	75.0	26.0	93.0	1.67	1.25
Michigan.....	120.8		13.4	65.5	2.03½	1.00
Minnesota.....	68.9	20.0	21.7	3.6	1.44½	1.00
Mississippi.....		14.0		14.0		.60
Missouri.....	109.0	107.0	86.0	76.5	.75	.55
Montana.....		8.0		4.0		1.25
Nebraska.....	17.0	1.0	13.5	1.0	.69½	.75
Nevada.....	2.5		1.6		2.50	
New Hampshire.....	1.0	4.0	.5	2.0	1.50	.75
New Jersey.....	310.5	101.0	208.0	35.5	1.00	1.00
New Mexico.....	11.8		2.2		2.60	
New York.....	467.0	174.0	182.6	47.0	1.96½	1.22½
North Carolina.....		23.1		25.4		.50
North Dakota.....	1.6		.8		2.00	
Ohio.....	60.0		25.0		1.65	
Oregon.....	18.9		5.3		2.68½	
Pennsylvania.....	127.0	142.0	7.0	120.9	2.00	.83½
Rhode Island.....	246.0	10.0	8.0	120.0	.75	1.04½
South Carolina.....	6.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	1.00	.75
South Dakota.....	6.0		2.4		2.50	
Tennessee.....	18.0		7.0		1.75	
Texas.....	49.0		34.0		1.91½	
Utah.....	5.0	6.5	3.5	5.0	2.50	.75
Vermont.....	2.0	24.0	1.5	11.0	1.25	.97½
Virginia.....	9.0		6.0		2.25	
Washington.....	13.9	4.8	4.0	1.8	2.37½	1.46
West Virginia.....	464.2	25.0	288.0	15.0	1.29½	1.20
Wisconsin.....	180.8		173.2		.43	
Wyoming.....	7.0		3.0		2.00	
United States prisons.....	71.0		42.3		1.50	
Total.....	4,175.9	1,048.8	1,092.1	855.5	1.32	.92½
COKE.						
Tennessee.....	83.0		40.0		1.10	
COOPERAGE.						
California.....	1.0		.2		3.00	
Illinois.....	92.0		40.0		2.00	
Indiana.....	98.6		65.0		1.50	
Iowa.....	29.0		29.0		1.20	
Virginia.....	15.0		15.0		.75	
Total.....	235.6		149.2		1.50½	
COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.						
Indiana.....	44.9		40.0		.65	
Massachusetts.....	213.0		55.0	15.0	1.75	.75
New York.....	243.0		115.4		1.84	
Pennsylvania.....	25.0		20.0		1.50	
Total.....	525.9		230.4	15.0	1.41½	.75
COTTON GINNING.						
Texas.....	1.8		1.8		1.25	
COTTON GOODS.						
New York.....	351.0		118.0		1.44	
Pennsylvania.....	14.8		5.5		1.13	
Texas.....	36.0		26.0		1.50	
Total.....	401.8		149.5		1.44	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

K.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
COTTON WASTE.						
Massachusetts.....	24.0			18.0		\$0.70
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.						
New York.....	10.0		3.4		\$2.90	
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.						
Arizona.....	5.0		2.0		3.00	
California.....	3.1		2.6		1.00	
New Mexico.....	3.2		1.0		3.00	
Texas.....	5.0		3.5		2.07½	
Total.....	16.3		9.1		2.07½	
ENAMELED WARE.						
West Virginia.....	89.4		48.0		1.20	
FARMING.						
Alabama.....	343.3	21.5	343.3	21.5	.47	.32½
Arizona.....	2.0		.5		2.00	
Arkansas.....	150.0	26.0	150.0	26.0	.75	.40
California.....	99.1		30.9		1.20	
Colorado.....	116.9		35.7		2.00	
Connecticut.....	54.0		28.7		1.10	
Delaware.....	85.8	16.0	35.1	4.0	.71	1.00
District of Columbia.....	52.0		17.0		1.20	
Georgia.....	203.0	130.5	106.0	80.5	.63	.48
Idaho.....	16.0		12.0		1.50	
Illinois.....	51.0		23.0		1.32½	
Indiana.....	139.4	2.0	36.9	2.0	.94	1.25
Iowa.....	107.3		107.2		.54	
Kansas.....	63.0		35.5		.75	
Kentucky.....	80.0		20.0		.75	
Louisiana.....	581.7		581.7		.75	
Maine.....	10.0		4.7		1.11	
Maryland.....	60.0		34.5		1.03	
Massachusetts.....	364.0	5.0	151.0	1.0	1.12	1.00
Michigan.....	144.9		56.0		.75	
Minnesota.....	63.3		27.5		.93	
Mississippi.....	767.1		746.6		1.00	
Missouri.....	111.0		109.0		.37	
Montana.....	24.0		6.0		1.25	
Nebraska.....	22.0		22.0		.59	
Nevada.....	3.5		2.0		2.00	
New Hampshire.....	79.0		45.3		1.04	
New Jersey.....	84.9		46.0		1.00	
New Mexico.....	7.4		1.6		2.00	
New York.....	185.5		61.3		1.10	
North Carolina.....	202.5	11.8	222.2	12.5	.50	.36½
North Dakota.....	16.3		9.0		1.00	
Ohio.....	11.0		9.0		1.00	
Oregon.....	61.2		24.0		.97	
Pennsylvania.....	297.0		53.0		1.36	
Rhode Island.....	125.0		62.5		1.35	
South Carolina.....	212.0		260.0		.47	
South Dakota.....	61.0		25.0		1.43	
Tennessee.....	44.0		29.0		1.20	
Texas.....	2,578.4	84.0	2,311.7	51.0	.99	.75
Utah.....	23.2		8.7		1.26	
Vermont.....	13.0		3.4		1.43	
Virginia.....	40.0		40.0		.65	
Washington.....	48.0		17.0		1.47	
West Virginia.....	31.0		19.0		.86	
Wisconsin.....	98.7		92.4		.55	
United States prisons.....	80.0		71.3		.84	
Total.....	8,044.4	296.8	6,143.2	198.5	.88½	.53½

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

K.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
FLOUR AND MEAL.						
Pennsylvania.....	2.0	.....	1.9	.....	\$2.50	.....
Virginia.....	2.0	.....	2.0	.....	1.00	.....
Total.....	4.0	.....	3.9	.....	1.73	.....
GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING.						
Pennsylvania.....	24.0	.....	15.0	.....	2.40	.....
GLOVES AND MITTENS.						
Indiana.....	21.8	.....	18.0	.....	1.56	.....
HAMMOCKS.						
Illinois.....	2.9	.....	.....	1.0	.....	\$1.00
HARDWARE, SADDLERY.						
Ohio.....	150.0	.....	75.0	.....	3.00	.....
HARNESSES.						
California.....	1.0	.....	0.3	.....	2.50	.....
Iowa.....	2.0	.....	2.0	.....	.75	.....
Kansas.....	4.8	.....	4.8	.....	.75	.....
Kentucky.....	137.0	.....	60.0	.....	1.25	.....
Maine.....	44.0	.....	20.0	.....	2.50	.....
Massachusetts.....	50.0	.....	16.8	.....	2.33	.....
New Mexico.....	1.0	.....	.2	.....	2.50	.....
Pennsylvania.....	.5	.....	.1	.....	1.75	.....
Tennessee.....	70.0	.....	35.0	.....	1.75	.....
Utah.....	5.0	.....	1.0	.....	2.00	.....
Total.....	315.3	.....	140.2	.....	1.66½	.....
HOSIERY, ETC.						
Illinois.....	327.9	.....	20.0	182.0	1.50	.70
Indiana.....	32.2	.....	30.3	.....	.66	.....
Maryland.....	4.0	.....	1.0	.....	1.25	.....
Massachusetts.....	30.0	.....	7.0	.....	1.16½	.....
New Hampshire.....	40.0	.....	26.7	.....	.75	.....
New York.....	141.0	.7	35.0	.1	1.25	1.25
Ohio.....	.....	2.0	.....	.7	.....	.75
Pennsylvania.....	127.9	11.0	74.3	4.1	1.37½	.80
South Carolina.....	223.0	29.0	60.0	141.0	.60	.60
Tennessee.....	154.0	56.0	124.5	36.0	1.01½	.60
Utah.....	30.0	.....	9.7	.....	2.00	.....
Wisconsin.....	67.3	.....	67.3	.....	1.25	.....
Total.....	1,177.3	98.7	455.8	363.9	1.08	.65½
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, MISCELLANEOUS.						
Indiana.....	1.0	12.5	.5	6.3	1.00	1.00
New York.....	50.0	.....	28.0	.....	1.60	.....
Total.....	51.0	12.5	28.5	6.3	1.59	1.00
ICE, MANUFACTURED.						
California.....	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	3.00	.....
Tennessee.....	14.0	.....	4.5	.....	1.50	.....
Texas.....	6.0	.....	3.5	.....	2.07½	.....
Total.....	21.0	.....	9.0	.....	1.89	.....
IRON AND STEEL, BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.						
Ohio.....	300.0	.....	150.0	.....	1.50	.....

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

K.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
IRON AND STEEL, CHAINS.						
Indiana.....	164.4		95.0		\$1.50	
LAUNDRY WORK.						
Illinois.....	3.2	28.0	1.0	10.0	2.50	\$1.00
Indiana.....		11.0		7.0		1.00
Kentucky.....		11.0		3.0		.75
Massachusetts.....		26.0		13.0		1.25
New York.....	3.0	5.0	2.0	4.0	2.00	1.00
Pennsylvania.....		12.0		4.0		.81½
Total.....	6.2	93.0	3.0	41.0	2.16½	1.04½
LEVEE BUILDING.						
Louisiana.....	315.0		315.0		1.25	
Mississippi.....	5.3		5.3		1.00	
Total.....	320.3		320.3		1.24½	
LIME.						
Colorado.....	99.2		20.1		2.00	
New Mexico.....	6.2		1.2		2.00	
Total.....	105.4		21.3		2.00	
LOADING AND UNLOADING VESSELS.						
California.....	14.6		3.6		2.00	
LOCKSMITHING.						
California.....	1.0		.2		4.00	
LUMBER.						
Alabama.....	361.3		361.3		1.10	
Georgia.....	863.0		950.0		.99½	
Mississippi.....	4.0		4.0		1.00	
North Carolina.....	43.8		48.2		1.00	
Total.....	1,272.1		1,363.5		1.02½	
MATS AND MATTING.						
Maryland.....	166.0		83.0		1.50	
Massachusetts.....	15.0		7.5		1.75	
New Jersey.....	198.0		137.0		1.75	
New York.....	134.0		60.0		.83½	
Pennsylvania.....	146.5		37.4		1.99½	
Total.....	659.5		324.9		1.54½	
MATRESSES.						
Arizona.....	1.0		.1		2.50	
New York.....	10.5		4.5		2.86½	
Total.....	11.5		4.6		2.85½	
MINING, COAL.						
Alabama.....	575.0		403.0		2.75	
Georgia (a).....	675.0		742.0		1.16½	
Kansas.....	380.0		190.0		1.80	
Tennessee.....	552.0		276.0		1.10	
West Virginia.....	3.0		2.0		.50	
Total.....	2,185.0		1,613.0		1.62½	

* Including, in 1 institution, mining and smelting iron ore.

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

K.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MINING, PHOSPHATE.						
Florida.....	375.0		562.5		\$1.00	
NETS, FISH.						
Pennsylvania.....	.1		.1		1.50	
PACKING AND MOVING.						
Michigan.....	16.9		6.0		1.66	
PICTURE MOLDINGS.						
Illinois.....	53.7		25.0		1.00	
POWER AND HEAT PLANT.						
Michigan.....	2.0		2.0		1.50	
PRINTING.						
California.....	5.5		4.2		.75	
Colorado.....	4.0		.5		4.00	
Connecticut.....	4.0		2.0		.75	
Indiana.....	19.2		4.8		1.12	
Iowa.....	6.0		4.0		1.00	
Maryland.....	20.0		6.0		2.50	
Massachusetts.....	13.0		4.3		3.00	
Minnesota.....	11.0		7.0		.96	
Nebraska.....	8.0		8.0		.50	
New York.....	123.0		38.5		2.91	
Ohio.....	4.0		2.0		3.50	
Pennsylvania.....	40.0		14.2		2.16	
Rhode Island.....	9.0		4.5		.75	
South Dakota.....	3.0		.8		2.00	
United States prisons.....	6.0		2.0		1.25	
Total.....	275.7		100.8		2.04	
RAILROAD BUILDING.						
Arkansas.....	259.0		259.0		1.25	
North Carolina.....	121.9		134.1		1.00	
Texas.....	75.0		75.0		1.50	
Total.....	455.9		468.1		1.21	
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.						
California.....	81.3		36.8		1.65	
Connecticut.....	4.0		2.0		1.50	
District of Columbia.....	83.0		62.7		1.49	
Florida.....	83.5		67.6		1.13	
Georgia.....	1,082.0		1,145.8		.97	
Kansas.....	20.0		10.0		1.25	
Michigan.....	1.6		1.5		1.50	
Minnesota.....	32.8		10.0		1.50	
Missouri.....	60.0		41.0		1.50	
New Jersey.....	8.8		4.3		1.00	
New Mexico.....	26.5		26.5		2.00	
New York.....	22.0		8.0		2.00	
North Carolina.....	850.6		1,028.4		.94	
Oregon.....	5.3		4.9		1.50	
Pennsylvania.....	122.0		48.0		1.50	
South Carolina.....	651.5		676.9		.75	
Texas.....	314.7	2.0	237.7	2.0	1.52	\$1.00
Virginia.....	40.0		40.0		.95	
Washington.....	16.1		8.2		2.25	
Total.....	3,505.7	2.0	3,400.3	2.0	1.01	1.00
SADDLETREES.						
Missouri.....	161.0		120.0		1.25	
SASH, DOORS, ETC.						
New York.....	42.0		17.0		3.78	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

K.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SOAP.						
Iowa.....	2.0		1.0		\$1.00	
Maryland.....	1.0		.8		1.25	
Pennsylvania.....	2.0		1.0		1.50	
Washington.....	1.0		1.0		2.50	
Total.....	6.0		3.8		1.58	
STONE QUARRYING, CUTTING, AND CRUSHING.						
California.....	371.2		125.5		2.00	
Colorado.....	54.1		15.6		2.50	
Delaware.....	6.5		2.0		1.00	
Idaho.....	6.0		2.5		2.50	
Illinois.....	194.0		74.0		2.25	
Indiana.....	41.0		8.3		.75	
Iowa.....	3.0		1.5		3.00	
Kansas.....	25.0		12.5		1.50	
Maryland.....	91.0		68.0		1.60	
Massachusetts.....	114.0		23.0		2.00	
Michigan.....	25.8		20.0		3.00	
Missouri.....	67.0		53.0		1.50	
Nevada.....	6.5		3.9		2.50	
New Jersey.....	212.0		133.5		1.61	
New York.....	340.5		102.0		2.23	
North Carolina.....	67.1		73.8		1.09	
Ohio.....	50.0		8.0		1.25	
Oregon.....	17.4		11.0		2.00	
Pennsylvania.....	104.0		13.0		1.75	
Rhode Island.....	6.6		3.6		1.08	
South Dakota.....	13.0		3.1		3.03	
Vermont.....	94.0		24.0		1.75	
Total.....	1,918.1		781.2		1.82	
STONE HOLLOW WARE.						
Alabama.....	56.0		42.0		1.75	
Illinois.....	188.0		112.0		1.50	
Indiana.....	255.4		127.7		2.00	
Kentucky.....	47.0		20.0		1.60	
Maryland.....	43.0		32.0		2.75	
Ohio.....	140.0		70.0		2.50	
Tennessee.....	40.0		25.0		1.66	
Total.....	769.4		428.7		1.94	
STOVES.						
Oregon.....	119.0		50.0		3.00	
Tennessee.....	95.0		60.0		1.75	
Total.....	214.0		110.0		2.31	
TEAMING.						
Kentucky.....	22.0		10.0		.75	
TENSMITHING, COPPERSMITHING, AND SHEET-IRON WORKING.						
Arizona.....	1.0		.2		2.50	
California.....	10.5		2.4		2.91	
Iowa.....	1.0		.5		1.40	
Maryland.....	2.0		1.0		1.00	
New Jersey.....	8.1		4.0		2.50	
New Mexico.....	1.0		.2		2.50	
New York.....	74.0		22.5		2.20	
Pennsylvania.....	2.0		1.0		2.50	
United States prisons.....	5.0		2.0		1.25	
Total.....	104.6		33.8		2.19	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

K.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Industry and State.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.						
Indiana.....	3.0		1.5		\$1.00	
Michigan.....	117.0			117.0		\$0.80
Ohio.....	170.0			85.0		1.00
Pennsylvania.....	6.0		4.3		1.50	
Total.....	296.0		5.8	202.0	1.37	.88½
TOMATO SAUCE.						
Virginia.....	2.0		2.0		.75	
TRUNKS AND VALISES.						
Massachusetts.....	11.0		4.5		2.12	
TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.						
Alabama.....	168.1		168.1		1.25	
Florida.....	576.2		847.0		1.00	
Georgia.....	34.0		31.0		1.05½	
Total.....	778.3		1,046.1		1.04½	
UMBRELLAS.						
Massachusetts.....	84.0			35.0		1.00
WHIPS.						
West Virginia.....	110.1		62.0		1.25	
WIRE GOODS.						
Ohio.....	110.0		56.0		1.45	
Rhode Island.....	14.0		7.0		1.25	
Total.....	124.0		63.0		1.42½	
WOOD, CUT AND SAWED.						
Arizona.....	2.0		4		2.00	
Connecticut.....	2.0		1.0		1.25	
Maine.....	4.0		1.7		1.25½	
Mississippi.....	4.1		4.1		1.00	
North Carolina.....	6.4		7.0		.97½	
Texas.....	45.0		30.0		1.50	
Total.....	63.5		44.2		1.37½	
WOODEN GOODS, MISCELLANEOUS.						
New York.....	42.0		14.0		2.00	
ALL INDUSTRIES.						
Alabama.....	1,503.7	46.5	1,317.7	46.5	1.48	.42
Arizona.....	111.0		28.9		2.41½	
Arkansas.....	591.0	26.0	591.0	26.0	1.07½	.40
California.....	1,644.4	6.8	504.0	4.6	1.98	.50
Colorado.....	372.7		95.4		2.43	
Connecticut.....	756.0	12.0	400.2	6.0	1.32½	1.00
Delaware.....	198.9	18.0	67.1	5.0	1.00½	1.00
District of Columbia.....	271.0	5.0	102.7	18.0	1.56½	.81½
Florida.....	1,034.7		1,477.1		1.00½	
Georgia.....	3,095.0	130.5	3,238.8	80.5	1.01½	.48
Idaho.....	28.0		17.1		1.75½	
Illinois.....	2,401.9	49.0	811.4	299.0	1.79½	.84½
Indiana.....	1,319.1	45.1	729.5	24.3	1.33½	.98
Iowa.....	777.3	12.6	535.2	12.6	1.12½	.50
Kansas.....	996.7	6.8	510.4	3.5	1.60	.75½
Kentucky.....	1,500.0	51.0	829.5	23.5	1.49	.86½
Louisiana.....	946.7	26.0	946.7	26.0	.91½	.50
Maine.....	445.0	65.0	185.6	23.0	1.78½	.99

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

K.—SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND WAGES OF FREE LABORERS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK DONE BY CONVICTS, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Concluded.

Industry and State.	Number of convicts employed.		Free laborers necessary to perform work done by convicts.		Average wages per day of free laborers.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
ALL INDUSTRIES—concluded.						
Maryland.....	1,832.2	111.0	973.8	65.5	\$1.50½	\$1.00
Massachusetts.....	2,388.0	106.0	558.9	407.8	1.03½	.90½
Michigan.....	1,371.8	34.0	558.7	301.0	1.02½	.82½
Minnesota.....	782.5	20.0	344.0	3.6	1.05½	1.00
Mississippi.....	802.5	14.0	782.0	14.0	1.00½	.50
Missouri.....	1,866.0	107.0	1,456.0	76.5	1.22½	.55
Montana.....	33.0	8.0	7.2	4.0	1.45½	1.25
Nebraska.....	235.5	1.0	143.7	1.0	1.27½	.75
Nevada.....	15.4	.....	8.9	.....	2.52½	.....
New Hampshire.....	271.0	4.0	147.5	2.0	1.15½	.75
New Jersey.....	1,234.8	101.0	771.7	35.5	1.47½	1.00
New Mexico.....	109.5	.....	54.8	.....	2.11½	.....
New York.....	3,923.5	179.7	1,375.4	51.1	1.88½	1.20½
North Carolina.....	1,311.2	34.9	1,534.6	37.9	.89	.45½
North Dakota.....	96.1	.....	51.2	.....	1.59½	.....
Ohio.....	2,223.0	40.0	1,062.5	106.7	1.65½	1.01½
Oregon.....	237.1	.....	102.0	.....	2.24½	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1,672.1	165.0	515.6	129.0	1.70½	.83½
Rhode Island.....	448.0	10.0	109.0	120.0	1.14	1.04½
South Carolina.....	1,121.5	31.0	1,023.9	143.0	.68	.60½
South Dakota.....	105.0	.....	41.1	.....	1.88½	.....
Tennessee.....	1,312.0	56.0	740.0	36.0	1.25½	.60
Texas.....	3,705.9	86.0	3,080.2	53.0	1.21½	.76
Utah.....	89.2	6.5	31.5	5.0	1.80	.75
Vermont.....	282.0	24.0	123.9	11.0	1.70	.97½
Virginia.....	1,118.0	47.0	866.0	35.0	1.42½	1.00
Washington.....	277.3	4.8	87.8	1.8	2.07½	1.46
West Virginia.....	817.3	25.0	502.0	15.0	1.22½	1.20
Wisconsin.....	700.7	.....	541.6	.....	1.16½	.....
Wyoming.....	123.3	.....	43.5	.....	1.54½	.....
United States prisons.....	897.5	.....	519.9	.....	1.64	.....
Total.....	49,456.0	1,716.2	30,547.2	2,253.9	1.31½	.82½

L.—SUMMARY OF HOURS OF WORK AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 182.]

State.	Number of convicts employed at productive labor.		Hours of work per day at productive labor.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Alabama.....	1,503.7	46.5	10	10
Arizona.....	111.0	.....	8	.....
Arkansas.....	591.0	26.0	10	10
California.....	21.4	.....	6	.....
.....	980.4	.....	7½	.....
.....	561.1	.....	8	.....
Average.....	1,562.9	.....	7.7	.....
Colorado.....	275.4	.....	77½	.....
Connecticut.....	5.0	.....	4	.....
.....	8.0	.....	8	.....
.....	377.0	12.0	9	9
.....	152.0	.....	10	.....
Average.....	542.0	12.0	9.2	9.0

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

L.—SUMMARY OF HOURS OF WORK AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

State.	Number of convicts employed at productive labor.		Hours of work per day at productive labor.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Delaware.....	153.9	18.0	8	8
District of Columbia.....	115.0	5.0	8	8
Florida.....	1,034.7		10	
Georgia.....	3,065.0	130.5	10	10
Idaho.....	28.0		8	
Illinois.....	946.3	18.0	8	8
	465.8	31.0	8½	8½
	618.9		9	
	7.4		10	
Average.....	2,038.4	49.0	8.4	8.1
Indiana.....		2.0		4
		.4		6
	42.0	8.0	7	7
	641.2		8	
	15.9		8½	
	3.0	34.7	9	9
	424.3		9½	
Average.....	1,126.4	45.1	8.5	8.4
Iowa.....	583.8	12.6	10	10
Kansas.....	150.3		8	
	806.2	6.8	10	10
Average.....	956.5	6.8	9.7	10.0
Kentucky.....	1,470.0	51.0	10	10
Louisiana.....	946.7	26.0	10	10
Maine.....	162.0	3.0	9	9
	185.0	5.0	10	10
Average.....	347.0	8.0	9.5	9.6
Maryland.....	316.2	17.0	8	8
	894.0	67.0	8½	8½
	40.0		9	
Average.....	1,250.2	84.0	8.4	8.4
Massachusetts.....	523.0	94.0	7	7
	529.0		7½	
	999.0	12.0	8	8
	20.0		8½	
	317.0		9	
Average.....	2,388.0	106.0	7.8	7.1
Michigan.....	616.9		8	
	582.8	34.0	9	9
Average.....	1,199.7	34.0	8.5	9.0
Minnesota.....	684.5		10	
Mississippi.....	802.5	14.0	10	10
Missouri.....	1,511.0	57.0	8	8
	144.0	25.0	10	10
Average.....	1,655.0	82.0	8.2	8.6
Nebraska.....	190.3	1.0	10	10
Nevada.....	15.4		6	
New Hampshire.....	74.0		8	
	122.0		8½	
Average.....	196.0		8.3	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.

L.—SUMMARY OF HOURS OF WORK AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

State.	Number of convicts employed at productive labor.		Hours of work per day at productive labor.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
New Jersey.....	954.5 42.0 11.0	24.0 9 2.0	8 9 10	8 10
Average.....	1,007.5	26.0	8.1	8.2
New Mexico.....	109.5	.....	8	.....
New York.....	312.0 606.0 895.0 1,031.5 682.0	..... 26.0 91.0 30.0	5 6 6½ 7 8	..... 6 7 8
Average.....	3,616.5	179.7	6.7	6.5
North Carolina.....	61.5 1,122.0 91.7 36.0	..... 34.9	8 10 10½ 11	..... 10
Average.....	1,311.2	34.9	10.0	10.0
North Dakota.....	96.1	.....	10	.....
Ohio.....	633.0 123.0 1,467.0	2.0 8.0 30.0	8 9½ 10	8 9½ 10
Average.....	2,223.0	40.0	9.4	9.8
Oregon.....	5.3 17.4 158.0 6.4	..... ..... ..... .....	7½ 8 8½ 10	....................
Average.....	187.1	.....	8.5	.....
Pennsylvania.....	51.0 137.0 12.0 7.0 699.1 246.0 60.0 24.0 7.0	..... ..... ..... ..... 78.0 10.0	4 5 6 6½ 8 9 10 12 13	..... ..... ..... ..... 8 9
Average.....	1,243.1	88.0	7.9	8.1
Rhode Island.....	351.0	10.0	9	9
South Carolina.....	70.0 1,039.7 11.8	..... 31.0	9 10 11	..... 10
Average.....	1,121.5	31.0	9.9	10.0
South Dakota.....	72.0	.....	8	.....
Tennessee.....	1,312.0	56.0	10	10
Texas.....	75.9 3,494.1 15.0	..... 86.0	8 10 12	..... 10
Average.....	3,585.0	86.0	10.0	10.0
Utah.....	60.0	.....	6	.....
Vermont.....	200.0	4.0	10	10

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Continued.**L.—SUMMARY OF HOURS OF WORK AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS, BY STATES—Concluded.**

State.	Number of convicts employed at productive labor.		Hours of work per day at productive labor.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Virginia.....	1,030.0 88.0	47.0	9 10	9
Average.....	1,118.0	47.0	9.1	9.0
Washington.....	16.1 197.2	.8	7 10	10
Average.....	213.3	.8	9.8	10.0
West Virginia.....	760.3	25.0	9	9
Wisconsin.....	182.0 400.7		8 10	
Average.....	582.7		9.4	
Wyoming.....	9.0 114.3		8½ 8½	
Average.....	123.3		8.7	
United States prisons.....	220.0 677.5		7 10	
Average.....	897.5		9.3	
All States.....	56.0 449.0 804.8 895.0 7.0 1,832.6 1,790.1 9,718.8 1,684.7 114.3 4,600.0 547.3 22,368.5 91.7 47.8 39.0 7.0	34.7 26.4	4 5 6 6½ 6½ 7 7½ 8 8½ 8½ 9 9½ 10 10½ 11 12 13	4 6 6 7 8 8½ 9 9½ 10
Average.....	45,053.6	1,385.9	9.0	8.7

M.—SUMMARY OF HOURS OF WORK AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN JUVENILE REFORMATORIES, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 182.]

State.	Number of convicts employed at productive labor.		Hours of work per day at productive labor.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
California.....	33.0 48.5	6.8	6 8	8
Average.....	81.5	6.8	7.2	8.0
Colorado.....	49.4 47.9		5½ 8½	
Average.....	97.3		7.0	

TABLE III.—SYSTEMS OF WORK, INDUSTRIES, VALUE OF GOODS AND LABOR, CONVICTS EMPLOYED, ETC.—Concluded.

M.—SUMMARY OF HOURS OF WORK AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN JUVENILE REFORMATORIES, BY STATES—Concluded.

State.	Number of convicts employed at productive labor.		Hours of work per day at productive labor.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Connecticut.....	214.0	.....	4	.....
Delaware.....	45.0	.....	6½	.....
District of Columbia.....	156.0	.....	4	.....
Illinois.....	363.5	.....	8	.....
Indiana.....	192.7	.....	8½	.....
Iowa.....	193.5	.....	5	.....
Kansas.....	40.2	.....	4½	.....
Kentucky.....	90.0	.....	4½	.....
Maine.....	91.7	.....	4	.....
.....	6.3	57.0	10	5
Average.....	98.0	57.0	4.4	5.0
Maryland.....	431.0	.....	4½	.....
.....	111.0	.....	5½	.....
.....	40.0	27.0	7½	6½
Average.....	582.0	27.0	4.9	6.5
Michigan.....	172.1	.....	4½	.....
Minnesota.....	98.0	20.0	4½	4½
Missouri.....	211.0	25.0	5	5
Montana.....	.....	8.0	.....	3½
.....	33.0	.....	4	.....
Average.....	33.0	8.0	4.0	3.5
Nebraska.....	45.2	.....	5	.....
New Hampshire.....	75.0	4.0	5	5
New Jersey.....	227.3	75.0	6	6
New York.....	285.0	.....	5½	.....
.....	22.0	.....	5½	.....
Average.....	307.0	.....	5.5	.....
Oregon.....	50.0	.....	5	.....
Pennsylvania.....	429.0	77.0	4	4
Rhode Island.....	97.0	.....	6½	.....
South Dakota.....	33.0	.....	5	.....
Texas.....	120.9	.....	10	.....
Utah.....	29.2	6.5	8	8
Vermont.....	72.0	20.0	5	5
.....	10.0	.....	10	.....
Average.....	82.0	20.0	5.6	5.0
Washington.....	64.0	4.0	5	5
West Virginia.....	57.0	.....	8	.....
Wisconsin.....	118.0	.....	4	.....
All States.....	.....	8.0	.....	3½
.....	1,041.7	77.0	4	4
.....	831.3	20.0	4½	4½
.....	743.7	110.0	5	5
.....	111.0	.....	5½	.....
.....	285.0	.....	5½	.....
.....	22.0	.....	5½	.....
.....	49.4	.....	5½	.....
.....	260.3	75.0	6	6
.....	45.0	.....	6½	.....
.....	97.0	27.0	6½	6½
.....	40.0	.....	7½	.....
.....	498.2	13.3	8	8
.....	47.9	.....	8½	.....
.....	192.7	.....	8½	.....
.....	137.2	.....	10	.....
Average.....	4,402.4	330.3	5.5	5.2

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR.**A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS.**

[For explanation of this table, see p. 183.]

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
ALABAMA.				
1	State Prison System.....	State	Lease	Farming.....
	do.....	State	Lease	Lumber.....
	do.....	State	Lease	Stove hollow ware.....
	do.....	State	Lease	Turpentine and rosin.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. P.	Mining, coal.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
ARIZONA.				
1	Territorial Prison.....	Ter.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Electric light and power.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Mattresses.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Wood, cut and sawed.....
	do.....	Ter.	P. W.	Brick.....
	do.....	Ter.	P. W.	Building trades.....
ARKANSAS.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	State	Cont.	Brick.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Railroad building.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
CALIFORNIA.				
1	State Prison at Folsom.....	State	P. A.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Building trades.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Harness.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Ice, manufactured.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
2	State Prison at San Quentin.....	State	P. A.	Bags.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....

* Including articles in this industry produced under State-use system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR.**A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS.**

[For explanation of this table, see p. 183.]

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand.....	583 bales cotton; 6,570 bushels corn; 700 bushels oats, and garden truck.	Equal.....	1
Machine.....	31,685,000 feet yellow-pine lumber.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Stove hollow ware; dog irons; grate frames.....	Slightly inferior.....	
Machine.....	4,742 barrels turpentine; 13,125 barrels rosin.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	16,475 bushels corn; 358,716 pounds raw cotton.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	524,454 tons coal, soft.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	Stripes and underwear.....	Slightly inferior.....	
Hand.....	1,125 bushels corn, and garden truck.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	389 pairs brogans; 690 pairs shoes repaired.....	Slightly inferior.....	1
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	350 brooms.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	522 pairs pants, regulation stripes; 544 shirts, canton flannel; 974 undershirts; 850 pairs drawers; 540 sheets; 312 slips; 540 towels.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	3,000 electric lights.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	4,756 pounds pork products.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	50 moss mattresses.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	360 cords wood, split.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	125,000 adobes.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Removing rock bank; extending and repairing prison walls; and miscellaneous repairs—masonry, carpentering, and painting.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	35,885,000 hard burned brick.....	Equal.....	1
Hand.....	Building and repairing railroads.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	457,391 pounds raw cotton; 975,445 pounds cotton seed; cottonwood timber.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Garden truck, and clearing up land for cultivation.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	1
Hand and mach.	1,713 pairs brogans made; 2,160 pairs brogans repaired (a).	Slightly inferior.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs, carpentering.....	Equal.....	
(b)	2,385 pounds pork; 155 tons hay; 9,942½ gallons milk; and garden truck, etc. (a)	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	66,542 tons crushed rock; 4,051 cubic feet granite; 562 running feet curbing. (a)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	(c)	Slightly inferior.....	
Hand and mach.	1,953 undershirts, 1,871 pairs drawers, cotton flannel; 36 pairs drawers, 36 shirts, States' prison regulation stripe; 36 shirts, 36 pairs drawers, 21 overshirts, red flannel; 1,783 shirts regulation stripes; 804 chevot shirts; 2,526 pairs pants, regulation stripes; 249 cassimere coats; 34 outgoing citizens' suits; 140 outgoing citizens' suits renovated and repaired; 240 bedticks; 240 pillow slips; and miscellaneous repairs.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	(c)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	200 tons.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	(c)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	11 slop buckets, 7 water buckets, 3 dippers, galvanized iron; 56 cups, 150 plates, 1 sprinkling can, 1 cuspidor, 3 oil cans, 2 wash basins, tin; and miscellaneous repairs.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs, carpentering and painting; excavating and building walls.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	4,526,700 grain bags; 3,980 yards burlap, 45 inches; 920 yards burlap, 32 inches; 59,545 pounds sewing twine; 3,075 pounds 8-ply twine.	Equal.....	2
Hand and mach.	2,017 pairs brogans; 90 pairs slippers; 38 pairs boys' shoes; 7 pairs women's shoes; 9 pairs officers' shoes; 5,034 shoes repaired.	Slightly inferior.....	

a Not reported.

c Included under public-account system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and Institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	CALIFORNIA—concluded.			
2	State Prison at San Quentin.....	State.	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Cooperage.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Loading and unloading vessels.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Locksmithing.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.
	do.....	State.	P. W.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	State.	P. W.	Building trades.....
3	do.....	State.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
4	San Bernardino Co. Jail.....	Co.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	San Francisco Co. Jail No. 2.....	City and Co.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	City and Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	City and Co.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	City and Co.	P. W.	Building trades.....
	do.....	City and Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
5	Los Angeles City Jail.....	City.	S. U.	Roads and highways.....
6	Preston School of Industry.....	State.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Printing.....
7	Whittier State School.....	State.	P. W.	Building trades.....
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Electric light and power.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Printing.....
	do.....	State.	P. W.	Building trades.....

* Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	2
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	953 coats, 998 vests, 2,726 pairs pants, 2,639 shirts, State prison; 3,021 undershirts; 3,036 pairs drawers; 128 hickory shirts; 1,050 caps, State prison; 290 coats, 293 vests, 322 pairs pants, 201 shirts, discharge; 56 coats, 72 vests, officer's uniform; and miscellaneous repairs	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
(e)	1,080 dozen eggs; 5,356 gallons milk; 17,732 pounds pork, veal, and poultry; 74,220 pounds vegetables.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Loading and unloading vessels.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	168 large water buckets 216 slop buckets, 192 dippers, 36 spittoons, 24 water tanks, 60 water buckets, galvanized iron; 48 small water buckets, 324 wash basins, 816 cups, 528 plates, tin; 24 bread plates; 36 dish pans; 12 boilers.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs, carpentering, painting, and plumbing.	Equal.....	3
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1,890 tons crushed rock.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Slightly inferior..	4
Hand.....	600 pairs shoes repaired.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	350 pairs pants, 200 shirts, wool, prison stripes; and miscellaneous repairs.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs, carpentering, painting, and plumbing.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	4 miles road repaired.....	Equal.....	5
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	6
Hand.....	180 pairs brogans; 84 leather slippers; 900 pairs shoes repaired.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	260 coats, 260 pairs pants, uniform; 390 top shirts; 260 shirts, 260 pairs drawers, cotton flannel; 490 pairs overalls; 60 aprons; and miscellaneous repairs.	Equal.....	
(e)	5,000 pounds pork and veal; 200 tons hay; 159,950 pounds milk; and garden truck, etc.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	3,600 monthly school magazines; and miscellaneous blanks.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs, carpentering.....	Equal.....	7
(e)	12,350 pounds beef, pork, and veal; 1,025 boxes oranges and lemons.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	743 pairs brogans; 49 pairs lace shoes, ladies'; 1,600 pairs shoes repaired.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	100 boys' suits, dress; 250 boys' suits, fatigue; 600 pairs overalls, 50 baseball suits, 26 football suits, 36 parole and discharge suits, 4 parole and discharge overcoats, 1,000 overshirts, 1,000 undershirts, 1,000 pairs drawers, 500 nightshirts, boys'; 12 officers' uniforms, suits; 6 officers' citizen suits; 135 aprons; 145 waiters' coats; 50 waiters' aprons; 175 uniform dresses, 25 citizens' dresses, 150 nightdresses, 150 pairs drawers, 150 undershirts, girls'; and miscellaneous repairs.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	Electric light for institution, and miscellaneous repairs ..	Equal.....	(e)
(e)	21,350 pounds pork and veal; 1,000 chickens; 3,416 boxes oranges and lemons; 3,000 gallons milk; 310 tons fodder, and garden truck, etc.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	12,000 magazines; 12,000 letter heads; 2,400 note heads; 12,000 envelopes; 1,200 songs; 3,000 company roll checks, and miscellaneous blanks.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs, carpentering and painting.....	Slightly inferior..	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and Institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
COLORADO.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.	P. A.	Lime.....
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do.....	State.	P. W.	Building trades.
2	State Industrial School.....	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Printing.....
	do.....	State.	P. W.	Building trades.
3	State Reformatory.....	State.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.
	do.....	State.	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
CONNECTICUT.				
1	State Prison.....	State.	Cont.	Boots and shoes.
	do.....	State.	P. P.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....
2	Fairfield Co. Jail.....	Co.	Cont.	Boots and shoes.
3	Hartford Co. Jail.....	Co.	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.
4	Middlesex Co. Jail.....	Co.	Cont.	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
	do.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
5	New Haven Co. Jail.....	Co.	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.
6	Windham Co. Jail.....	Co.	Cont.	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.	P. A.	Wood, cut and sawed.
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Wood, cut and sawed.
7	School for boys.....	State.	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	S. U.	Printing.....

^a Not reported.^b Including articles in this industry produced under State-use system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand.....	765,000 pounds lime, finished product.....	Equal.....	1
Hand.....	Sandstone, cut to sizes.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	804 pairs brogans, mens'; 41 pairs cloth sneaks, mens'; 1,733 shoes, mens', repaired.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	1,006 pairs pants, 322 coats, wool, and 3 pairs pants, cotton, regulation stripes; 2 coats and 33 pairs pants, gray wool; 840 shirts, wool; 842 undershirts, cotton; 66 pairs drawers, drilling; 908 undershirts, drilling; 114 pairs overalls; 21 pairs jumpers; 229 hats, mens'; 464 towels; 31 aprons, drilling; 62 aprons, ticking; 56 pillow ticks; 32 pillow slips; 82 bedticks; 292 sheets.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	298 tons hay; 123 tons fodder; 172,250 pounds sugar beets, 32,715 pounds onions, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Sandstone, cut to sizes.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Carpentering and painting, miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	576 pairs shoes, boys'; 18 pairs shoes, mens'; 27 pairs slippers; repair work.	Equal.....	2
Hand and mach.	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	183 aprons; 232 coats, uniform; 128 coats, fatigue; 161 jackets, waiters'; 106 pairs mittens; 736 shirts; 504 undershirts; 724 pairs trousers, uniform; 200 pairs trousers, fatigue; 389 caps, uniform; 260 nightshirts; 511 pairs drawers; 13 bed sacks; 343 napkins; 411 pillowcases; 23 pillow ticks; 356 sheets; 136 towels, roller; 98 tablecloths; and miscellaneous repair work.	Equal.....	
(a)	1,184 pounds veal; 5,496 gallons milk; 377 pounds butter; 209 dozen eggs; 100 tons alfalfa, and garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	6,960 Industrial School magazines; 140,080 miscellaneous blanks.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Carpentering, miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	231 pairs shoes, leather; 54 pairs shoes, cloth; 363 half soles; 204 heels.(b)	Equal.....	3
Hand.....	2,034 bushels oats and wheat; 168 tons hay; 103 tons cabbage, and other garden truck; pork products.(b)	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	(c)	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	171 pairs pants, 75 coats, 4 vests, cloth; 29 pairs pants, 11 coats, 35 caps, tick; 251 shirts; 170 undershirts; 292 pairs drawers; 5,390 pairs socks; 35 jackets, 30 aprons, white; 300 pairs mittens; 112 sheets; 50 pillowcases; 80 towels; 106 bedticks; 126 pillow ticks; and 60 pairs suspenders repaired.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	(c)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Granite quarried and cut.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	100,000 pairs cowhide boots; 100,000 pairs heavy brogans; 40,000 pairs medium heavy calf shoes; 40,000 pairs lightweight calf and dress shoes.	Inferior.....	1
Machine.....	7,500 shirts, coarse denim and gingham; 5,500 jackets coarse denim and jean.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Fruit and vegetables.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	100,000 shoe heels; 125,000 cut soles (scrap leather).....	Slightly inferior..	2
Hand.....	20,000 chairs; 8,000 chair seats.....	Inferior.....	3
Hand.....	Farm produce.....	Equal.....	4
Hand.....	Farm produce.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Farm produce.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	4 miles graded dirt, sand, and graveled roads.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	6 wooden bridges repaired.....	Inferior.....	
Hand and mach.	105,000 chairs, cane seated.....	Inferior.....	5
Hand.....	Fruit, vegetables, hay, etc.....	Equal.....	6
Hand.....	Fruit, vegetables, beef, pork, hay, milk, etc.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Wood.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Clothing for prisoners.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Fruit, vegetables, milk, etc.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Wood.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Fruit and vegetables.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	150,000 chairs caned.....	Equal.....	7
Hand.....	Fruit; vegetables; hay, and fodder, etc.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	2,500 monthly papers.....	Inferior.....	

(c) Included under public-account system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
DELAWARE.				
1	New Castle Co. Workhouse.....	Co....	P. A..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	Co....	P. A..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	.....do.....	Co....	P. P..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....
2	Ferris Industrial School.....	(b)	P. A..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	(b)	S. U..	Farming.....
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.				
1	Washington Asylum Workhouse.....	City..	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	City..	S. U..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	City..	P. W..	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	City..	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
2	Reform School.....	City c.	P. A..	Boxes, paper.....
	.....do.....	City c.	P. A..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	City c.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	City c.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	City c.	S. U..	Farming.....
FLORIDA.				
1	State Prison System.....	Lessee	Lease.	Mining, phosphate.....
	.....do.....	Lessee	Lease.	Turpentine and rosin.....
2	Duval Co. Convict Camp.....	Lessee	Lease.	Turpentine and rosin.....
3	Escambia Co. Jail.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
4	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
5	Suwanee Co. Jail.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
GEORGIA.				
1	State Convict Camp at Albany.....	Lessee	Lease.	Brick.....
2	State Convict Camp at Chattahoochee.....	Lessee	Lease.	Brick.....
3	State Convict Camps at Cole City, Rising Fawn, and Sugar Hill.....	Lessee	Lease.	Mining, coal(d).....
4	State Convict Camp at Durham.....	Lessee	Lease.	Mining, coal.....
5	State Convict Camp at Egypt.....	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....
6	State Convict Camp at Fargo.....	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....
7	State Convict Camp at Heartscase.....	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....
8	State Convict Camps at Jakin and Blakely.....	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....
9	State Convict Camp at Lela.....	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....
10	State Convict Camp at Lookout Mountain.....	Lessee	Lease.	Mining, coal.....
11	State Convict Camp at Pitts and Worth.....	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....
12	State Convict Camp at Savannah.....	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....
13	State Convict Camp at Worth.....	Lessee	Lease.	Lumber.....

a Not reported.

b Private, with assistance by county.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.**A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.**

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
(a)	60 chickens; 6 calves; and garden truck, etc.	Equal	1
Hand	860 perches stone quarried	Equal	
Machine	29,592½ dozen short pants, 3 grades.	Slightly inferior	
Hand	19,000 heads cabbage; 1,100 baskets tomatoes and turnips; 490 bushels onions and potatoes; and other vegetables	Equal	
Hand	500 bushels wheat and corn; 20 tons hay; 250 bushels onions and potatoes; and other vegetables.	Equal	2
Hand	350 bushels wheat and corn; 270 bushels onions, potatoes, beets, and turnips; and other vegetables.	Equal	
Hand and mach.	215 aprons; 27 bedticks; 162 chemises; 95 coats; 103 pairs pants, 59 vests, workhouse; 63 coats, 87 pairs pants, 44 vests, jean; 41 coats, 93 pairs pants, 71 vests, melton; 12 curtains; 173 pairs drawers; 3 dresses; 1 dress skirt; 134 gowns, 7 coats, denim; 43 handkerchiefs; 90 nightgowns; 52 pairs overalls; 767 pillowcases; 146 pillow ticks; 502 sheets; 212 shirt waists; 923 shirts; 57 shirts, womens'; 165 skirts; 68 tablecloths; 721 towels; 6 underbodies; 1 petticoat; 9 bolster cases; 16 clothespin bags; 72 wrappers; 60 shrouds; 10 pan holders; 176 napkins; 4 wash rags; 9 hospital robes; 20 undershirts; 2 pairs suspenders; 1 bolster tick; 3 mats; 68 slips, 13 dresses, baby.	Equal	1
(a)	13,745 pounds pork; 1,086 pounds beef; 219 pounds veal; 10,250 gallons milk; 5 tons hay; 12,741 heads lettuce; 4,495 heads cabbage; 1,186 bushels beets; 371 bushels tomatoes, and other garden truck.	Equal	
Hand	Miscellaneous repairs—carpentering, painting, and plumbing.	Equal	
Hand	Excavating and grading streets; making and keeping in repair roads, bridges, drains, etc., and general work incident to the care of Rock Creek Park; cleaning streets and grounds about Eastern Market after it is closed on market days.		
Hand	Plain paper boxes, various sizes and shapes	Slightly inferior	2
Hand	Flowers, greenhouse	Equal	
Hand and mach.	750 boys' shoes, coarse, and repairing.	Inferior.	
Hand and mach.	550 suits, uniform, and repairing.	Inferior.	
Hand	Hay, grain, beef, pork, milk, butter, garden truck, and flowers.	Equal	
Hand	88,000 tons phosphate	Equal	1
Hand and mach.	10,000 barrels turpentine; 30,000 barrels rosin.	Equal	
Hand and mach.	300 barrels turpentine; 1,200 barrels rosin.	Equal	2
Hand	15 miles road, graded.	Equal	3
Hand	4 miles road.	Equal	4
Hand	15 miles road, graded.	Equal	5
Machine	10,000,000 bricks	Equal	1
Machine	30,000,000 bricks	Equal	2
Hand and mach.	62,308 tons coal, mixed grades, mined; 10,800 tons iron ore mined; 25,000 tons iron ore cast.	Equal	3
Hand and mach.	156,590 tons coal.	Equal	4
Hand and mach.	6,240,000 feet pine lumber, cut and sawed.	Equal	5
Hand and mach.	10,000,000 feet pine lumber, cut and sawed.	Equal	6
Hand and mach.	8,000,000 feet pine lumber, cut and sawed.	Equal	7
Hand and mach.	20,000,000 feet pine lumber, cut and sawed.	Equal	8
Hand and mach.	7,000,000 feet pine lumber, cut and sawed.	Equal	9
Hand and mach.	62,000 tons coal, mixed grades, mined.	Equal	10
Hand and mach.	24,000,000 feet pine lumber, cut and sawed.	Equal	11
Machine	12,000,000 feet pine lumber, sawed.	Equal	12
Hand and mach.	13,000,000 feet pine lumber, cut and sawed.	Equal	13

^c City institution, under the management of the United States Department of Justice.

^d Including mining and smelting iron

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	GEORGIA—concluded.			
14	State Convict Farm	State	P. A.	Farming
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Farming
15	Baldwin Co. Convict Camp	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways
16	Bibb Co. Convict Camp	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways
17	Burke Co. Convict Camps (3)	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways
18	Chatham Co. Convict Camps (3)	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways
19	Chatham Co. Convict Farm	Co.	S. U.	Farming
20	Decatur Co. Convict Camp	Lessee	Lease	Farming
	.....do.....	Lessee	Lease	Turpentine and rosin
21	Dekalb Co. Convict Camp	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways
22	Dougherty Co. Convict Camp	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways
23	Early Co. Convict Camp	Lessee	Lease	Turpentine and rosin
24	Floyd Co. Convict Camp	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways
25	Fulton Co. Convict Camp	Co.	S. U.	Farming
	.....do.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways
26	Glynn Co. Convict Camp	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways
27	Loundes Co. Convict Camp	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways
28	Muscogee Co. Convict Camp	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways
29	Richmond Co. Convict Camp	Co.	P. A.	Farming
	.....do.....	Co.	S. U.	Farming
	.....do.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways
30	Atlanta City Stockade	City	P. W.	Roads and highways
	.....do.....	City	S. U.	Farming
	IDAHO.			
1	State Penitentiary	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Farming
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	ILLINOIS.			
1	Southern Penitentiary	State	P. A.	Brick
	.....do.....	State	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.**A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.**

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Insti- tution No.
Hand and mach.	305 bales cotton; 277,200 pounds cotton seed.....	Equal.....	14
Hand and mach.	12,000 pounds pork; 15,600 pounds beef; 219,000 pounds hay; 7,900 bushels corn; 700 bushels wheat; 500 bushels oats; 700 gallons sirup; 500 bushels peas; 1,000 bushels sweet potatoes, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	9 miles macadam road constructed; 3 bridges built, and general repairs on roads and bridges.	Equal.....	15
Hand.....	15 miles road graded, and general repairs on roads and bridges.	Equal.....	16
Hand and mach.	40 miles clay road made; 700 miles clay roadway repaired, and general repairs on bridges.	Equal.....	17
Hand and mach.	55,445 linear feet gravel road made; 64,235 linear feet canals and ditches cut; 520,590 linear feet canals and ditches drained and cleaned.	Equal.....	18
Hand and mach.	2,901 pounds pork; 64,800 pounds hay; 30 tons straw; 3,732 bushels rice; 1,326 bushels potatoes; 865 bushels peas; 3,400 bushels corn; 967 gallons sirup.	Equal.....	19
Hand and mach.	600 bushels corn; 600 bushels oats; 300 bushels potatoes; 120 barrels sirup.	Equal.....	20
Hand.....	500 barrels spirits of turpentine; 1,500 barrels rosin.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	2 miles road macadamized; 1½ miles road built; general repairs on roads, bridges, and sewers.	Equal.....	21
Hand.....	7½ miles road graded; 320 miles road repaired; general repairs on bridges.	Equal.....	22
Hand.....	500 barrels spirits of turpentine; 150 barrels rosin.....	Equal.....	23
Hand.....	12 miles road macadamized; general repairs on old roads.	Equal.....	24
Hand and mach.	6,351 pounds pork; 150 bushels corn; 150 bushels beans; 125 bushels onions; 25 bushels okra; 600 bushels potatoes; 5,000 pounds cabbage; 25 bushels peas; 500 bushels turnips; 25 bushels tomatoes; 10 bushels peppers; 500 watermelons.	Equal.....	25
Hand and mach.	12 miles road, gravel, built; general repairs on roads and bridges.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	75 miles road repaired; general repairs on bridges, and canals drained.	Equal.....	26
Hand.....	2 bridges constructed; 52 bridges repaired, and general repairs on roads.	Equal.....	27
Hand.....	85 miles road repaired.....	Equal.....	28
Hand.....	75 bales cotton.....	Equal.....	29
Hand.....	200 tons hay; 9,000 bushels corn.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	281 miles road repaired; general repairs on bridges.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	106,985 cubic yards earth removed in grading new streets; 867,524 square feet street macadamized; 51,924 square feet Belgian block pavement; 263,650 square feet macadam pavement repaired; 338 perch masonry wall built; 8,600 cubic yards stone quarried; 226,000 square feet rock gutters laid; 254,732 square feet Belgian block pavement repaired; 5,392 linear feet fence rebuilt; 4,000 linear feet curbing reset; 160 manholes built.	Equal.....	30
Hand.....	3 700 bundles fodder; 400 bushels corn; 35 tons hay; 27,100 pounds turnips; 19,200 pounds cabbage; 960 pounds potatoes; 400 pounds collards; 86 bushels peas.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	250 pairs shoes, leather; 25 pairs shoes, canvas; 25 pairs shoes, cloth, mens'; 10 gross shoe laces, leather.	Equal.....	1
Hand and mach.	40 coats; 275 pairs pants, 25 vests, woolen; 550 shirts, 100 jackets, 180 aprons, waiters'.	Superior.....	
Hand.....	40,000 pounds pork; 1,500 pounds beef and veal; 58 tons alfalfa; 125 tons ice; 50,000 pounds potatoes; 40,000 pounds peaches; 8,000 pounds tomatoes, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Quarrying, breaking, and cutting stone for pavements, foundations, and curbing.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	6,480,000 brick, pressed.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	15,958 cubic yards macadam, 2,345 cubic yards rubble; 10,993 running feet cut stone (window and door sills, steps, capstones, etc.).	Equal.....	1

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OF WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	ILLINOIS—concluded.			
1	Southern Penitentiary	State	P. P.	Hosiery, etc.
	.....do.....	State	P. P.	Stove hollow ware.
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.
2	State Penitentiary	State	P. P.	Boots and shoes.
	.....do.....	State	P. P.	Brooms and brushes.
	.....do.....	State	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.
	.....do.....	State	P. P.	Cooperage.
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.
	.....do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.
3	Chicago House of Correction.	City	Cont.	Baskets, willow ware, etc.
	.....do.....	City	Cont.	Brooms and brushes.
	.....do.....	City	Cont.	Brooms and brushes.
	.....do.....	City	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.
	.....do.....	City	Cont.	Hosiery, etc.
	.....do.....	City	P. A.	Hammocks.
	.....do.....	City	S. U.	Brick.
	.....do.....	City	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	.....do.....	City	S. U.	Farming.
	.....do.....	City	S. U.	Laundry work.
	.....do.....	City	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	.....do.....	City	P. W.	Building trades.
4	Peoria House of Correction.	City	P. A.	Brick.
	.....do.....	City	P. A.	Brooms and brushes.
5	Quincy House of Correction.	City	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	.....do.....	City	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
6	State Reformatory	State	Cont.	Clothing, etc.
	.....do.....	State	Cont.	Picture moldings.
	.....do.....	State	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.
	.....do.....	State	P. P.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Chairs, tables, etc.
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.
	.....do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.
	INDIANA.			
1	Industrial School for Girls and Women's Prison.	State	P. P.	Carriages and wagons.
	.....do.....	State	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.
	.....do.....	State	P. P.	Clothing, etc.
	.....do.....	State	P. P.	Clothing, etc.
	.....do.....	State	P. P.	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.
	.....do.....	State	P. P.	Laundry work.

* In other tables boots and shoes are inseparably combined with clothing in this institution.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Machine.....	304,699½ dozen pairs cotton hose, 36,000½ dozen pairs half hose.	Equal.....	1
Machine.....	1,392,000 pieces hollow ware, plain and enameled.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	920 coats, 1,764 pairs pants, 1,858 shirts, 5,600 pairs stockings, prison.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Garden truck.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	18,566 pairs boots, calf and stogy; 334,854 pairs shoes, men's working, and 300,309 pairs shoes, men's, fine, solid leather bottoms.	Slightly inferior..	2
Hand.....	36,000 dozen house brooms, maple handles, broom straw, wire bound, assorted sizes.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	278,608 chairs, rocking, dining, etc., hard wood, cane seated, and rattan; 12,000 cane seats for chairs.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	146,899 barrels, lard and pork.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	360 whole suits, 26 extra coats, 374 pairs pants, 502 pairs overalls.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Beef cattle, fattened and killed; all kinds vegetables raised.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Equipment work and repairs, heating and cooking apparatus installed, floors concreted, etc.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	5,000 dozen baskets, splint, market; 3,200 hampers and order baskets.	Inferior.....	3
Hand.....	30,752 dozen brooms, house, maple handles; 6,791 brooms, whisk.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	2,456 gross brushes, scrubbing, rice root and tampico....	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	50 rocking chairs, willow.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	5,139½ dozen pairs hose, cotton.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	50 dozens hammocks, No. 16 seine cord, open mesh.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	6,046,000 brick, dry pressed, wire-end cut.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	2,300 suits, men's; 200 suits, women's, convict.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Farm products.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Laundry work.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	4,000 yards macadam.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Dog pound built; women's building remodeled; 500 feet of wall 17 inches thick, 18 feet high, 4-foot concrete foundation, etc.	Inferior.....	
Machine.....	1,000,000 brick, sand, common.....	Equal.....	4
Hand.....	2,225 dozen brooms, broom corn, maple handles, house and factory.	Inferior.....	
Machine.....	3,003 yards macadam.....	Equal.....	5
Hand.....	12 loads riprap, 197 loads gutter stone, 76 loads crossing stone.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	Muslin underwear.....	Inferior.....	6
Hand and mach.	Picture moldings.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	3,803 dozen cane seats, chair.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	1,570 pieces monumental and turned granite work.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Office furniture, bookcases, etc., for institution.....	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	2,867 coats, 3,678 pairs pants, 3,271 shirts, 2,468 suits underclothing, 2,806 pairs shoes. (a)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	14,795 pounds meat, 4,290 bushels potatoes, 300 bushels onions, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs, plastering, painting, concreting, etc.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	311 cart seats, cane.....	Equal.....	1
Hand and mach.	37 chairs, rockers and straight back.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	7 shirtwaists, white linen, women's; 1 underskirt, silk; 5 dresses, wash material; 1 dress, mobair; 5 corset covers; 11 night dresses, muslin, and 43 garments repaired.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	4 belts, white duck; 8 handkerchiefs, linen, hemstitched..	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	1104 dozen sheets, 1933 dozen pillowcases, 2 dozen napkins, linen; 50 roller towels, crash; 50 quilts, calico, batted.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	22,269 pieces laundered.....	Superior.....	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	INDIANA—continued.			
1	Industrial School for Girls and Women's Prison.	State.	S. U...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U...	Farming.....
2	Reformatory.....	State.	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Iron and steel, chains.....
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Stove hollow ware.....
	do.....	State.	S. U...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U...	Farming.....
3	State Prison.....	State.	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Cooperage.....
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Cotton and woolen goods.....
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Gloves and mittens.....
	do.....	State.	Cont.	Hosiery, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U...	Farming.....
4	Marion County Workhouse.....	State.	S. U...	Tobacco and cigars.....
	do.....	Co.....	P. A...	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do.....	Co.....	S. U...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Co.....	S. U...	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.....	S. U...	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.
	do.....	Co.....	S. U...	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.

* In other tables boots and shoes are inseparably combined with clothing in this institution.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.**A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.**

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand and mach.	472 dresses, 2 wrappers, 10 curtains, calico; 384 undershirts; 218 aprons, 84 dresses, 4 sunbonnets, gingham; 424 nightgowns, 409 pairs drawers, 56 corset covers, 130 chemises, unbleached muslin; 11 pairs drawers, 6 undershirts, bleached muslin; 11 dresses, graduating, 8 caps, India linen; 267 sheets, sheeting; 230 pillowcases, 1 pair curtains, 10 pairs oversleeves, muslin; 112 towels, crash; 36 bags, laundry; 71 bed pads, 22 mattresses, 2,060 iron holders, ticking; 46 tablecloths, 434 napkins, 25 stand covers, linen; 21 belts, black duck; 7 shirt waists, chevrot; 4 shrouds, cashmere, white; 13 skirts, cashmere; 14 suits, band, serge; 14 skirts, flannel; 4 dresses, worsted; 8 dress skirts, wool.	Equal.....	1
Hand.....	2 pairs mittens, wool, knit; 34 quilts.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	204 dozen eggs, 201 bushels tomatoes, 156 bushels cabbage, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	40,000 chairs, rockers and straight back, wood frame, reed.	Inferior.....	2
Hand and mach.	15,000 go-carts, baby's, reed.	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	1,131 tons chains, trace, etc.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	23,580 tons stove hollow ware, ground and unground.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	111 overcoats, 295 suits, chevrot, etc.; 292 coats, 650 pairs pants, 637 caps, grade, cadet gray; 1,914 shirts, hickory; 6,128 pairs socks, cotton; 140 coats, duck; 1,659 pairs overalls, 1,177 jackets, denim; 1,474 undershirts, 1,403 pairs drawers, cotton flannel; 995 sheets, sheeting, unbleached; 750 towels, linen, English; 89 aprons, ticking.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	3,008 gallons milk, 5,593 bushels potatoes, 584 bushels tomatoes, 8,650 pounds cabbage, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	915 chair seats, Manila fiber.	Equal.....	3
Machine.....	38,028 rocking chairs, large and small; 80,094 dining chairs, straight backed; 7,001 office chairs, revolving; 1,711 lawn chairs, 227 Roman chairs, wooden seats, oak and birch; 7,294 stools, wooden seats, elm; 3,315 folding chairs, maple and oak; 7,778 tops, 3,559 bases, 57,961 legs, office chair, oak and birch; 114 cradles, swinging basket, elm; 2,920 brace arms, oak and birch.	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	39,600 dozen shirts, drill, men's.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	135,115 barrels, lard and pork, white oak, tight, wooden hoops.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	305,000 pounds yarn, cotton and merino.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	22,500 dozen pairs gloves and mittens, leather, men's and boys'.	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	7,117 dozen pairs socks, 55,000 dozen pairs gloves, men's, wool.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	432 coats, 6 vests, 498 pairs pants, 426 caps, woolen; 1,078 shirts, cotton, hickory; 641 undershirts, 632 pairs drawers, cotton flannel; 394 night shirts, muslin; 439 aprons, 8 pairs jumpers, 53 suits, discharge, denim; 113 aprons, bleached muslin; 15 pairs suspenders, 47 coats, linen; 20 shrouds, sheeting; 281 suits, discharge, woolen suiting; 89 overcoats, discharge, overcoat suiting; 117 shirts, discharge, madras; 3,288 pairs socks, cotton; 275 sheets, 809 pillow slips, 12 bed pads, muslin; 909 towels, linen crash.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	515 pairs shoes, heavy, split leather; (a) 4 pairs sneaks.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1,803½ gallons milk, 492 dozen eggs, 124 chickens, 115 bales straw, 967½ bushels potatoes, 4,891 heads cabbage, 5,443½ bushels onions, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	10,088 pounds tobacco, smoking and chewing.	Slightly inferior..	4
Hand.....	62 cubic yards limestone crushed.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	232 undershirts, men's; 101 pairs drawers, men's; 10 undershirts, women's; 19 pairs drawers, women's; cotton flannel; 96 shirts, top, hickory; 17 aprons, ticking; 10 aprons, 10 caps, cooks'; 274 pillow slips, 5 jackets, 9 window curtains, muslin; 164 shirts, men's, cotton check; 39 dresses, calico; 146 towels, cotton crash; 36 pillow ticks, ticking.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	13,500 heads cabbage, 925 bushels potatoes, 75 barrels kale, 200 bushels onions, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	804 mops, scrubbing, common, wood handles.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	2,092 cubic yards limestone crushed.	Equal.....	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	INDIANA—concluded.			
5	Reform School for Boys.....	State	S. U...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U...	Brick.....
	do.....	State	S. U...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....			
	do.....	State	S. U...	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U...	Printing.....
	do.....	State	P. W..	Building trades.....
	IOWA.			
1	Penitentiary at Anamosa.....	State	Cont..	Cooperage.....
	do.....	State	P. A..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do.....	State	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Printing.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.
	do.....	State	S. U..	Soap.....
	do.....	State	P. W..	Building trades.....
	do.....	State	P. W..	Building trades.....
2	Penitentiary at Fort Madison.....	State	Cont..	Agricultural hand tools.....
	do.....	State	Cont..	Buttons.....
	do.....	State	Cont..	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....			
	do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. W..	Building trades.....
3	State Industrial School for Boys.....	State	P. A..	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....			
	do.....	State	S. U..	Harness.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Printing.....
	do.....	State	P. W..	Building trades.....

a Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand.....	1,298 pairs brogans, crown calf, brass nail.....	Slightly inferior..	5
Hand and mach.	400,000 brick, common.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	460 coats, 706 pairs pants, 350 vests, jean; 328 suits, chevot; 73 undershirts, 73 pairs drawers, 212 union suits, boys', canton flannel; 764 shirts, cotton stripe; 466 pairs overalls, 97 aprons, 117 pairs jumpers, denim; 87 night shirts, muslin, unbleached; 1,589 towels, crash; 470 sheets, unbleached sheeting; 842 pillowcases, muslin; 162 napkins, 15 tablecloths, linen; 2 aprons, duck; 64 pillow ticks, 22 bed ticks, ticking.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	2,847 pounds beef, 8,594 pounds pork, 7,610 gallons milk, 1,691 bushels wheat, oats, and corn; 35 tons hay, 4,441 bushels potatoes, 6,891 heads cabbage, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	23,950 pamphlets, 41,400 blanks, 6,500 envelopes, 700 circular letters, 2,100 programmes, 659 report books, 300 folders, 500 booklets, 400 receipts, 12,200 cards, 9 receipt books.	Slightly inferior..	1
Hand.....	2 buildings, brick, cement foundation; 1 building, frame, cement floor; 2,000 feet fence, 6 plank, cedar posts; 24 boiler tubes replaced; 1 building, brick, brick foundation.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	154,046 butter tubs, wooden.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	3,200 feet cut stone.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	650 pairs convict brogans.....	Inferior.....	2
Hand and mach.	89 coats, 81 vests, woolen, discharge; 329 pairs pants, woolen, discharge and convict.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1,804 pounds beef; 17,799 pounds pork; 5,157 pounds lard; 832 gallons milk; 1,366 bushels potatoes, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Books and blanks.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Tin buckets and cans.....	Slightly inferior..	2
Hand.....	Soft soap.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Prison building and walls.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	General repairs to buildings, etc.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	77,500 dozen hoes, pitchforks, spading forks, and rakes, steel.	Slightly inferior..	2
(a)	139,163 gross pearl button blanks.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	101,500 chairs, solid bottom and cane seat.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	708 pairs drawers, 367 undershirts, 1,047 pairs mittens, fleece lined; 770 pairs pants, half cotton, convict stripe; 162 vests, convict stripe; 592 shirts, woolen; 211 suits, woolen, discharge, 2,348 pairs socks, cotton; 486 pillow slips, 212 sheets, 358 aprons, cotton; 112 coats, stripes; 109 caps, wool, stripes; 1,140 towels, crash.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	7,299 pounds pork; 7,233 pounds lard; 6,176 pounds cabbage, 263 bushels potatoes, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	3
Hand.....	Brick and cement conduit; stone building.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	183 hogs; 30 calves; 1,874 bushels potatoes and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Uniform and underclothing.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	19,700 pounds pork; 3,090 pounds pork products; 52,727 gallons milk; 200 tons hay; 1,138 bushels corn; 8,048 pounds butter; 5,098 bushels potatoes and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Repairing harness.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Books and blanks.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1 dormitory, brick; and repairing buildings, fence, etc.....	Equal.....	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
KANSAS.				
1	State Industrial Reformatory	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
2	State Penitentiary	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Binding twine.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Brick.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Mining, coal.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
3	Boys' Industrial School.....	State	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Harness.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Harness.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
KENTUCKY.				
1	Branch Penitentiary.....	State	Cont.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Harness.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Stove hollow ware.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Teaming.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
2	Penitentiary.....	State	Cont.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Laundry work.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
3	House of Reform.....	State	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
LOUISIANA.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	State	P. A.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Levee building.....

a Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
(a) Hand and mach. Hand and mach.	110 bushels potatoes; 400 bushels cane seed; 1 horse; 1 bull. 698 pairs, calf skin. 399 coats, 127 vests, 451 pairs pants, half cotton; 957 top-shirts, 277 neckties, 842 collars, 9 nightshirts, 86 aprons, cotton; 690 pairs overalls, 97 jumper jackets, duck; 773 pairs mittens, cloth; 536 undershirts, 509 pairs drawers, cotton flannel; 31 caps, 499 finger stalls, woolen; 691 pairs socks, cotton; 120 bedticks, 247 pillow slips, 148 pillow ticks, 493 towels, 219 sheets, 12 napkins, cotton.	Equal. Slightly inferior. Slightly inferior.	1
Hand.....	40,354 pounds beef; 13,370 pounds pork; 18,498 gallons milk; 7,954 bushels corn and wheat; 100 tons hay; 365½ bushels potatoes; 13,945 pounds cabbage, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Stone cell house and walls and general repairs.....	Slightly inferior..	2
(a) Hand.....	Furniture, hard and soft wood.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a) Hand.....	2,532,545 pounds sisal binder twine.....	Equal.....	
(a) Hand and mach.	1,873,500 brick, building.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Clothing, prison.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	26,329 pounds pork; 7,068 gallons milk; 4,990 pounds hay; 2,394 bushels potatoes; 38,445 pounds cabbage; 29,047 pounds pumpkins, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	3
(a) Hand.....	75,721 tons coal, soft.....	Equal.....	
(a) Hand.....	Quarrying stone for macadam.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	General repairs.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Macadam.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a) Hand.....	37 hogs; 28 head of cattle.....	Equal.....	3
Hand.....	34 sets harness, leather; single, heavy, and light double; 42 breast straps; 125 hame straps; 60 halters; 8 sets breeching.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	628 pairs, calfskin; also 1,234 pairs repaired.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	169 coats, 255 pairs pants, half cotton, uniform; 135 suits cassimere, citizen; 669 pairs overalls, 580 jackets, duck; 450 undershirts, 450 pairs drawers, cotton flannel.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	350 bushels corn; 10 tons millet; and garden truck.	Equal.....	
(a) Hand.....	12 sets harness, single, light, and heavy double; 9 breast straps; 32 hame straps; 1 necktie; 15 halters; 2 sets lines; 3 sets breeching.	Slightly inferior..	1
Hand.....	General repairs.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	480,000 pairs brogans, heavy.....	Inferior.....	
(a) Hand and mach.	744,000 house brooms, second-grade broom corn, ash handles. (b)	Inferior.....	
(a) Machine.....	96,000 horse collars, cheap grade; 15,500 wagon whips; 2,500 saddletrees, hard wood.	Inferior.....	
(a) Machine.....	Hollow ware, pots, pans, kettles, skillets, etc.....	Equal.....	2
Hand.....	Hauling coal from railroad, etc.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	Repairs on buildings.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a) Machine.....	762,500 pairs shoes, light calf skin and cheap-grade kid, women's and misses'.	Inferior.....	
(a) Machine.....	180,000 brooms, broom corn, ash handles.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Chairs, solid bottom, ash and oak dining room; cane seat, ash and oak dining room.	Inferior.....	3
Hand and mach.	Chairs, rocking, wicker.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	1,800 walking skirts, mixed cotton and wool, women's.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Laundry work.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Women's clothing; bedding.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	43,720 chairs, cane.	Slightly inferior..	1
Hand.....	Farm products.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Pants and shirts.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1,803 barrels sugar (New Orleans); 664 bales cotton; 4,024 sacks cotton seed.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Stripes, underwear, shoes, etc.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	38 barrels sugar (New Orleans); 290 tons hay; 11,400 bushels corn, stock; 50 bushels peas, cow; 500 bushels potatoes.	Equal.....	1
Hand.....	Building levees.....	Equal.....	

b In other tables whips and saddletrees are inseparably combined with harness in this institution.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and Institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
MAINE.				
1	State Prison.....	State	P. A..	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State	P. A..	Carriages and wagons.....
	do.....	State	P. A..	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	P. A..	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. A..	Harness.....
	do.....	State	P. A..	Wood, cut and sawed.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....
2	Androscoggin Co. Jail.....	Co....	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....
3	Cumberland Co. Jail.....	Co....	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
4	Penobscot Co. Jail.....	Co....	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co....	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....
5	York Co. Jail.....	Co....	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....
6	Industrial School for Girls.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
7	State School for Boys.....	State	P. A..	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. P..	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....
MARYLAND.				
1	House of Correction.....	State	Cont..	Baskets, willow ware, etc.....
	do.....	State	Cont..	Building trades.....
	do.....	State	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	Cont..	Mats and matting.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....
2	Penitentiary.....	State	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	Cont..	Clothing.....
	do.....	State	Cont..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do.....	State	Cont..	Stove hollow ware.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
3	Baltimore City Jail.....	State City..	S. U.. Cont..	Soap.....
	do.....	City..	Cont..	Baskets, willow ware, etc.....
	do.....	City..	S. U..	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	City..	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	City..	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	City..	S. U..	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.
4	House of Reformation for Colored Boys.....	State and city.	P. A..	Farming.....
	do.....	State and city.	P. P..	Chairs, tables, etc.....

a Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand.....	42,700 dozen brooms, broom corn, long handles.....	Equal.....	1
Hand and mach.	10 stanhopps; 50 surreys; 45 express; 50 democrats; 80 piano box; 25 runabouts.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	22 dozen chairs, oak, cane seat.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	160 tons hay.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Single and double harness, light; express harness, heavy.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	255 cords wood, hard and pine.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	370 suits, black and white jean, cotton and wool underwear, made; also repairing and mending.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	20 tons hay.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	98,472 pancakes, sole leather.....	Slightly inferior..	2
Hand and mach.	2,520,000 pairs heels, leather, for boots and shoes.....	Slightly inferior..	3
Hand and mach.	300 suits, woolen cloth.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	958,000 pairs lifts, leather, for boots and shoes.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	14,640 dozen brooms, broom corn, long handles.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	1,137,500 pairs lifts, leather, for boots and shoes.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	150 dresses, gingham; 145 dresses, cotton and woolen goods; 125 suits underclothing, cotton and woolen goods.....	Slightly inferior..	5
(a)	2,300 pounds pork; 5 tons hay; 45 calves and pigs; and garden truck.....	Equal.....	6
Machine.....	11,000 dining chairs, maple and oak.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	275 pairs brogans and 75 pairs slippers, split leather.....	Inferior.....	
Hand and mach.	158 suits, gray flannel; 160 suits, blue and white, cotton and merino cloth; 350 shirts, cotton cloth, striped; 325 shirts, cotton and woolen cloth; 200 pairs stockings, woolen; 185 caps, cashmere.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1,211 pounds pork and veal; 3,201 pounds butter; 20,421 quarts milk; 189 tons hay; 490 bushels oats, and garden truck.....	Equal.....	
(a)	112,852 demijohn covers, 2,156 baskets, wicker.....	Equal.....	1
Hand.....	66,977 cubic feet earth excavated, 60 cars building material unloaded.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	30,900 dozen shirts, cone cotton, workmen's.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	8,778 mats, cocoa.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	450 pairs pants, 450 coats, woolen, prison; 450 shirts, cotton, prison.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	12,946 pounds pork, 30 tons hay, 555 bushels oats and rye, 1,200 bushels potatoes, 2,000 bushels turnips, and other garden truck.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	372,000 pairs shoes, medium grade, men's and women's.....	Slightly inferior..	2
Hand and mach.	170,500 dozen shirts, negligee, cotton, men's.....	Equal.....	
(a)	13,000 feet marble cut and dressed for table, bureau, and dresser tops; 42,000 feet marble cut and dressed for plumber's supplies.....	Equal.....	
(a)	214,500 pieces hollow ware.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	203 coats, 604 pairs pants, 162 vests, 321 caps, 1,192 shirts, woolen, prison stripe; 744 shirts, cotton; 348 shirts, woolen; 900 pairs drawers, cotton; 267 aprons, drilling; 74 aprons, cotton; 2,514 towels; 680 pillow slips, 202 sleeve protectors, cotton; 12 tablecloths; 12 pillow ticks, ticking; office towels.....	Equal.....	
(a)	1,000 gallons soft soap.....	Equal.....	
(a)	1,405,000 fruit baskets, 64,000 pea barrels, 27,500 crates, wood.....	Slightly inferior..	3
(a)	17,065 dozen brooms, broom corn, wooden handles.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	203 pairs shoes, coarse, men's.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	308 shirts, cotton; 298 pairs overalls, denim, prison; 3 pairs jumpers, denim; 44 dresses, gingham, women's; 236 sheets, cotton; 180 pillowcases, 67 pillow ticks, 31 bedticks, ticking; 22 table covers, linen; 149 towels.....	Equal.....	
(a)	12 ladies, soup, 419 cups, 150 dishes, 375 pans, tin.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	949 bushels wheat, 56 barrels corn, 2½ tons corn fodder, 4 bushels turnips.....	Equal.....	
(a)	14,549 chairs, wooden frames, cane seats.....	Inferior.....	4

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	MARYLAND—concluded.			
4	House of Reformation for Colored Boys.	State and city.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	S. U..	Farming.....
5	House of Refuge.....	State and city.	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	P. A..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
6	Industrial Home for Colored Girls...	State and city.	P. P..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
7	St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys.	State and city.	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	P. A..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	P. A..	Printing.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	S. U..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	S. U..	Hosiery, etc.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	S. U..	Printing.....
	.....do.....	State and city.	P. W..	Building trades.....

a Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
(a)	800 pairs brogans, coarse.....	Slightly inferior..	4
Hand and mach.	400 pairs pants, 400 coats, denim; 400 pairs pants, 400 coats, woolen; 400 shirts, cotton; 400 shirts, cotton flannel; 400 undershirts, 400 pairs drawers, cotton; 400 undershirts, 400 pairs drawers, woolen; 12 table covers, linen; 500 towels, 500 sheets, 200 pillow slips, 200 bedspreads, cotton; 100 bedticks, ticking.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	254 bushels barley and oats, 75 tons hay, 160 barrels corn, 500 bushels potatoes, 2,046 bushels turnips, 105 bushels beans, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	14,750 dozen shirts, cotton, workmen's.....	Slightly inferior..	5
Hand.....	18,775 roses.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	204 vests, 260 pairs pants, 295 caps, 60 slippers, 24 pairs mittens, woolen; 200 coats, 12 vests, 240 pairs pants, cotton; 40 coats, waiter's, duck; 26 coats, cotton and wool, citizen's; 20 pairs overalls, denim; 26 pairs pants, cotton, citizen's; 210 pairs suspenders, webbing; 170 aprons, 384 pairs drawers, 922 handkerchiefs, 160 pillow slips, 840 shirts, 264 sheets, cotton; 72 tablecloths, linen; 247 towels, crash; 312 undershirts, cotton flannel; 4 bedticks, ticking.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	6,765 1/2 dozen shirts, cotton, workmen's.....	Equal.....	6
Hand and mach.	225 dresses, 52 waists, 39 aprons, cotton cloth; 82 pairs drawers, 105 chemises, 90 nightgowns, 196 pillow slips, 196 sheets, cotton cloth, white; 65 towels; 100 napkins; 6 table covers.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	5,662 gross scrubbing brushes, wooden back, Florida grass	Equal.....	7
Hand and mach.	40,230 dozen shirts, cotton, workmen's.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	146,475 roses, carnations, etc., 2,685 smilax and bedding plants, 430 bushels wheat, 7 calves, 3 hides.	Equal.....	
(a)	329,838 circulars, 193,410 cards, 76,150 billheads, 68,800 letter heads, 135,050 envelopes, 65,500 labels, 16,200 programmes, 7,759 books, 46,900 statements, 11,580 pamphlets, 33 electrotpe prints, 25 posters.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	12 aprons, duck; 338 caps, 1,178 shirts, 564 pillowcases, cotton; 5 cloaks, woolen; 669 coats, 412 jackets, 1,276 pairs pants, 370 vests, woolen and cotton; 1,636 pairs drawers, 178 undershirts, cotton flannel; 14 Brothers' habits.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1,150 pounds pork, 13,025 gallons milk, 1,063 pounds butter, 90 tons hay, 225 tons ensilage, 800 bushels potatoes, 6,500 heads cabbage, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
(a)	1,386 pairs stockings, woolen and cotton, boys'.....	Equal.....	
(a)	12,000 copies official paper of Institution, 1,250 annual reports, 600 calendars, 1,500 pamphlets, 3,500 letter heads, 500 billheads, 1,800 cards, 2,500 envelopes, 33,000 laundry slips.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	25,600 surface feet of buildings painted, 11,550 feet hard, wood floor laid, general repairs, and glass replaced.	Equal.....	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	MASSACHUSETTS.			
1	Reformatory.....	State.	P. A..	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting....
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Building trades.....
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Printing.....
	do.....	State.	P. P..	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Cotton and woolen goods.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Printing.....
2	Reformatory Prison for Women.....	State.	P. A..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Laundry work.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....
3	State farm.....	State.	P. A..	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.	P. P..	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....
4	State Prison.....	State.	P. A..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Boxes, paper.....
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Harness.....
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Trunks and valises.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Boxes, paper.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Cotton and woolen goods.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Harness, etc.....

a Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand.....	Miscellaneous work.....	Slightly inferior...	1
Machine.....	145,886 pairs balmorals, men's, women's, and youths'; 52,938 pairs brogans.	Slightly inferior.	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous work.....	Slightly inferior.	2
(a)	50,776 chairs, wooden.....	Slightly inferior.	
(a)	Miscellaneous work.....	Slightly inferior.	
(a)	47,794 chairs caned, seats.....	Equal.	
Machine.....	12,682 yards cashmere, 35,151 yards chevots, 7,156 yards dress goods, 3,598 yards kersey, 29,676 yards satnets, 16,605 yards shirtings, 9,661 yards jean; and 12,201 blankets, wool.	Slightly inferior.	3
Hand.....	Beef, pork, and garden truck.....	Equal.	
(a)	62,400 copies of "Our Paper;" sundries.....	Slightly inferior.	
Machine.....	10,202 dozen shirts, white.....	Slightly inferior.	
Hand.....	6,891 pounds butter; milk, cream, and garden truck.....	Equal.	4
Hand and mach.	Laundry work.....	Slightly inferior.	
Hand and mach.	520½ dozen women's wrappers and miscellaneous pieces of clothing; 336 dozen shirts, colored, men's and boys'.	Slightly inferior.	
Hand.....	2,263 pounds butter; milk, cream, and garden truck.....	Equal.	
(a)	90,570 wooden frames for cane seats and backs.....	Equal.	5
(a)	97,570 cane seats and backs for chairs.....	Equal.	
Hand.....	38,541 pounds beef and pork; 307 pounds poultry; 231,137 quarts milk; 1,296 dozen eggs; 551½ tons hay; 8,425 bushels potatoes, 40,000 heads cabbage, and other garden truck.	Equal.	
Machine.....	274,144 pairs split bals., satin bals., kangaroo grain bals., box calf bals., men's, boys', and youths' and Harvard ties, men's.	Slightly inferior.	
(a)	33,963 cartons, shoe.....	Slightly inferior.	6
Hand.....	7,192½ dozen brushes, hog bristles, horsehair, and tampico, sold wooden backs.	Slightly inferior.	
(a)	790 sets harness, teaming and driving, single and double.....	Slightly inferior.	
Hand.....	734 trunks, canvas covered, metal cornered, painted; 240 extension cases, fiber; 337 sample cases, leather and canvas covered; 109 shoe cartons, fiber, canvas covered; 318 dress-suit cases, canvas, leather, and rubber; 140 bags, leather; 68 straps, leather; 654 sample trays, pebble cloth; 14 music cases and rolls, leather; 31 bottle cases, leather; 136 instrument cases, leather; 21 bags, ladies', alligator.	Slightly inferior.	
Hand.....	7,528 pairs brogans, men's and boys', medium grade; 4,068 pairs shoes, women's, medium grade; 5,288 pairs slippers, men's, and 399 pairs slippers, women's, cloth and leather, medium grade; 1,257 pairs buskins, men's, medium grade.	Slightly inferior.	7
(a)	492,855 cartons, shoe.....	Slightly inferior.	
Hand.....	907½ dozen brushes, hog bristles, horsehair, and tampico, medium grade.	Slightly inferior.	
Machine.....	414 overcoats, 215 reefers, Kersey and Irish frieze, medium grade; 927 coats and vests, men's, 663 suits, boys', 13 jackets, boys', cheviot and cassimere, medium grade; 1,073 coats, seersucker and jean, medium grade; 4,006 pairs pants, men's, 1,677 suits, men's, cheviot, medium grade; 1,200 pairs overalls, denim, medium grade; 834 pairs jumpers, denim and jean, medium grade; 663 vests, covert and cassimere, medium grade; 897 sheets, 878 pillow slips, 24 sheets, hospital, 108 bedticks, 3 pillow ticks, 1,293 towels, 53 towels, roller, 9 aprons, white, 2 meat and bread cloths, 92 aprons, shop, 3 aprons, canvas, 8 curtains, 12 aprons, carpenters', for prison use; 228 caps, prison; 361 coats, 1,148 pairs pants, 425 vests, 947 shirts, striped, prison uniform; 799 undershirts and 569 pairs drawers, prison; 54 pairs overalls and 28 jumpers, prison; 18 eye shades.	Slightly inferior.	
Hand and mach.	19,876 yards sheeting, 22,008½ yards shirting, 5,153½ yards ticking, 13,535½ yards denim, 818½ yards drilling, 2,280 yards toweling, 11,043½ yards flannel, 11,795½ yards blankets, prison.	Slightly inferior.	8
Hand.....	59 sets harness, teaming, single and double, medium grade.	Slightly inferior.	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.			
4	Reformatory Prison for Women	State	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.
	do	State	S. U.	Trunks and valises
5	Berkshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.
6	Bristol Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.
	do	Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.
7	Essex Co. House of Correction at Ipswich	Co.	S. U.	Farming.
8	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence.	Co.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.
9	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Salem.	Co.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.
10	Franklin Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. A.	Farming.
	do	Co.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do	Co.	S. U.	Farming.
11	Hampden Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. P.	Umbrellas.
12	Hampshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.
13	Middlesex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Cambridge.	Co.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes.
	do	Co.	P. A.	Mats and matting.
	do	Co.	S. U.	Brooms and brushes.
	do	Co.	S. U.	Mats and matting.
14	Middlesex Co. Jail at Lowell	Co.	P. A.	Cotton waste
15	Norfolk Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.
16	Plymouth Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.
17	Suffolk Co. House of Correction	Co.	P. A.	Clothing, etc.
	do	Co.	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do	Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.
	do	Co.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	do	Co.	S. U.	Farming.
18	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg.	Co.	P. A.	Farming.
	do	Co.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do	Co.	S. U.	Farming.
19	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Worcester.	Co.	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.
	MICHIGAN.			
1	Reformatory	State	Cont.	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do	State	Cont.	Packing and moving
	do	State	P. A.	Clothing, etc.
	do	State	P. A.	Farming.

a Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Machine.....	4,784 dozen pairs hose, men's, 1,423½ dozen pairs hose, women's, cotton, medium grade; 280½ dozen pairs hose, men's, 121 dozen pairs hose, women's, wool, medium grade.		4
Hand.....	4 trunks, fiber, canvas covered.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	282,223 pairs shoe heels, sole leather.....	Inferior.....	5
(a)	653,693 pairs insoles, men's, women's, and children's; 348,124 pounds pancake heeling.	Equal.....	6
(a)	13,000 pounds pancake heeling.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	3,000 pounds pork; 3,650 quarts milk; 24 tons hay; 300 bushels potatoes, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	7
(a)	25,376 cane seats for chairs.....	Equal.....	8
(a)	35,547 cane seats and backs for chairs.....	Equal.....	9
Hand.....	Garden truck.....	Equal.....	10
(a)	15,900 cane seats for chairs.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Garden truck.....	Equal.....	
(a)	22,872½ dozen cotton covers put on umbrellas.....	Equal.....	11
(a)	17,000 cane seats for chairs.....	Equal.....	12
Hand.....	17,527 dozen brushes, scrub, stove, and shoe, all sizes.....	Slightly inferior..	13
Hand.....	569 mats, coir and rope.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	700 dozen brushes, scrub, stove, and shoe, all sizes; 856 dozen brooms, corn, Nos. 6, 7, 8.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	70 dozen mats, coir and rope.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	1,371,723 pounds cotton waste, sorted.....	Equal.....	14
(a)	373,214 pairs shoe heels.....	Slightly inferior..	15
(a)	23,100 cane seats for chairs.....	Equal.....	16
Machine.....	15,472 dozen overalls, common; 847 overcoats, common....	Slightly inferior..	17
(a)	24,543 feet edge stone; 255 curbstones; 102 gutter mouths....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	1,282 pairs brogans, men's; 687 pairs shoes, women's, common; 864 pairs slippers, leather, common.	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	505 coats, 769 vests, 936 pairs pants, 192 overcoats, 7 dozen shirts, men's, liberty; 1,160 pairs pants, 890 vests, 28 overcoats, men's, institution; 598 dozen overalls; 166 dozen shirts, woolen; 180 dozen shirts, cotton; 150 dozen pairs drawers, cotton; 750 dresses, cotton, women's; 150 tires; 196 handkerchiefs, head; 610 pairs drawers, cotton; 60 nightdresses; 108 shrouds; 1,874 pillow slips; 495 roller towels; 90 tablecloths; 350 clothes bags; 300 pillow ticks; 933 aprons, cotton; 722 shirts, cotton; 132 shirt waists, cotton; 450 napkins; 1,590 sheets; 1,832 towels; 220 stand covers; 12 curtains, cotton; 295 bed-ticks; 285 bedspreads; 531 chemises, cotton.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	154 chickens and ducks; 123,650 quarts milk; 25 tons fodder; 900 dozen eggs; 18,250 heads cabbage, 2,592 bushels turnips, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Garden truck.....	Equal.....	18
(a)	67,331 cane seats and backs for chairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Garden truck.....	Equal.....	
(a)	109,465 cane seats, chairs.....	Slightly inferior..	19
Hand and mach.	123,505 chairs, all kinds; 2,206 settees, rattan, hard-wood frames.	Equal.....	1
Hand and mach.	Packing and removing from prison.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	23 suits, 40 odd pieces clothing, 25 hats, officers'.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	260 hogs; 23,380 pounds milk; 65 tons hay; 4,300 bunches celery, 3,500 heads cabbage, 1,000 bushels carrots, 800 bushels potatoes, and other garden truck.(b)	Equal.....	

^b Including articles in this industry produced under State-use system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
MICHIGAN—continued.				
1	Reformatory.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....
2	State House of Correction and Branch Prison.....	State	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	P. P..	Tobacco and cigars.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
3	State Prison.....	State	Cont..	Agricultural hand tools.....
	do.....	State	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State	Cont..	Carriages and wagons.....
	do.....	State	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	Cont..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
	do.....	State	P. A..	Boxes, wooden.....
	do.....	State	P. A..	Power and heat plant.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
4	Detroit House of Correction.....	City	P. A..	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	City	P. A..	Buttons.....
	do.....	City	P. A..	Chairs, tables, etc.....
5	Industrial School for Boys.....	State	P. A..	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....

^a In other tables boots and shoes are inseparably combined with clothing in this institution.

^b Included in public-account system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Machine.....	224 coats, 118 vests, 650 pairs pants, woolen material; 509 shirts, cotton; 328 pairs overalls, 39 blouses, jean; 139 dozen pairs socks, cotton; 599 aprons, factory, ticking; 15 pairs sleeve protectors, 354 sheets, 134 pillow slips, cotton; 2,599 towels; 162 pairs slippers.	Slightly inferior..	1
Hand and mach. Hand.....	729 pairs shoes (?)	Slightly inferior..	2
Machine.....	(b) 20,000 dozen pairs overalls, common	Equal	
Machine.....	Inferior	Inferior	
Hand and mach. Hand.....	9,248,575 cigars	Slightly inferior..	3
Machine.....	544 pairs shoes, prison	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	617 suits, prison	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	58 tons hay; 12 tons fodder; 81 bushels oats; 3,706 heads cabbage; 2,744 bushels potatoes; 31 bushels cucumbers; 474 dozen ears corn; and pork.	Equal	4
Hand.....	Convicts employed to do rough work and as laborers on new factory building.	Equal	
Hand.....	3,000 square feet cement walks in prison grounds.	Equal	
Machine.....	30,098 dozen forks, 29,347 dozen hoes, 9,847 dozen rakes, steel; 4,971 dozen snaths, scythes, 5,119 dozen grain cradles, hard wood.	Equal	5
Machine.....	30,600 dozen brooms, house and barn, broom corn, hard-wood handles; 116,000 dozen brushes, shoe and scrubbing, bristles, rice root, tampico, hard-wood backs.	Inferior	
Machine.....	172 gears and bodies, 555 pairs shafts, spring wagons; 3,316 sets axles, reaches, hounds, bolsters, and sandboards, 2,766 sets poles, whiffetrees, and yokes, 2,366 boxes and seats, 1,285 brake woods, farm wagons.	Equal	
Machine.....	6,375 dozen shirts, men's	Inferior	6
Machine.....	363 monuments, granite	Equal	
Machine.....	56,936 box shooks, 43,855 boxes, 820 beehives, 6,653 crates, all kinds, pine wood; 2,000 trays for handling butter in creamery; 2,000 braces, brooms; 5,265 pieces woodwork, miscellaneous.	Equal	
Machine.....	Power and heat supplied to contractors from prison plant.	Equal	7
Machine.....	853 caps, 827 coats, 255 vests, 1,232 pairs pants, 843 shirts, 802 nightshirts, 359 undershirts, 354 pairs drawers, 322 pairs overalls, 118 aprons, convict; 68 overcoats, 46 coats, 46 vests, 89 pairs pants, discharge clothing; 2,370 pairs hose, cotton; 40 suits, 9 overcoats, 7 coats, 4 coats and vests, 8 single vests, 26 pairs pants, officers' custom clothing; 267 pillow cases, 198 sheets, 674 bedspreads; 1,328 towels.	Slightly inferior..	
(c)	545 bushels corn, 92 dozen eggs, 37,800 pounds cabbage, 2,400 bunches celery, 361 bushels tomatoes, 787 bushels potatoes, and other garden truck.	Equal	
Hand.....	Convicts employed as laborers on new cell block	Equal	8
Hand.....	319 gross horse brushes, 838 gross scrubbing brushes, rice root, hard-wood backs; 730 gross stove brushes, 264 gross scrubbing brushes, tampico, hard-wood backs; 121 gross clothes brushes, bristles and tampico, hard-wood backs; 43 gross shoe brushes, bristles, hard-wood backs.	Equal	
Machine.....	36,187 gross buttons, fresh-water pearl	Equal	
Machine.....	103,827 chairs, dining and rocking, hard wood, cane and wood seats; 3,472 chairs, office, hard wood, wood and leather seats; 56,067 chairs, kitchen and folding, hard wood, wooden seats; 7,106 chairs, children's, hard wood; 925 cradles, children's, hard wood; 5,523 stools, counter or desk, hard wood.	Equal	9
Hand.....	48 cows and calves; 111 pigs; 3,950 pounds pork; 28,183 gallons milk; 20 tons hay; 1,212 bushels oats; 1,673 bushels beets, 4,820 heads cabbage, 550 bushels potatoes, and other garden truck. (d)	Equal	
Hand and mach. Hand.....	865 pairs shoes; 182 dozen leather shoe laces; 28 cap visors, leather; 39 cap straps; 10 pairs slippers, leather; 174 pairs suspenders, leather.	Slightly inferior..	

c Not reported.

d Including articles in this industry produced under State-use system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	MICHIGAN—concluded.			
5	Industrial School for Boys.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	MINNESOTA.			
1	State Prison.....	State	Cont.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Binding twine.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Printing.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
2	State Reformatory.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
3	St. Paul Workhouse.....	City	P. A.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	City	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	City	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
4	State Training School.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Printing.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
	MISSISSIPPI.			
1	State Prison System.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Lumber.....
	do.....	State	P. P.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Wood, cut and sawed.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Levee building.....
	MISSOURI.			
1	State Penitentiary.....	State	Cont.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Saddletrees.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
2	St. Louis City Workhouse.....	City	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....

a Not reported.

b Included in public-account system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.**A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.**

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Machine.....	814 jackets, 1,332 pairs pants, inmates'; 346 pairs overalls; 544 caps; 812 coats, 305 vests, 361 pairs pants, parole; 528 pairs drawers; 30 jackets; 73 baseball suits; 4 pairs pants, 8 caps, 6 coats, band; 14 coats, lieutenants'; 131 dozen shirts; 1,566 pairs socks, cotton; 74 aprons; 29 caps, bakers'; 35 bed mattresses; 64 pillows.	Slightly inferior..	5
(e)	(b)	Equal.....	
Machine.....	371,220 pairs shoes, brogan, patent leather, russet, vici kid and calfskin, men's.	Slightly inferior..	1
Machine.....	10,118,140 pounds sisal binding twine.....	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	324 bedticks, 771 pillowcases, 170 pillow ticks, 1,056 sheets, 809 mattresses, 835 aprons, 891 shirts, 250 pairs sleeves, 2,848 towels, 13 tablecloths, cotton; 223 caps, 151 pairs mittens, 384 pairs socks, woolen; 70 coats, 18 pairs pants, 304 jackets, 306 pairs overalls, hickory; 200 coats, 284 pairs pants, 153 vests, part wool; 813 undershirts, cotton and flannel; 1,024 pairs drawers, cotton flannel.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	Newspaper, blanks, etc.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	645 pairs shoes, grain (c).....	Slightly inferior..	2
Machine.....	299 aprons, 470 pillowcases, 1,088 towels, 558 sheets, cotton; 101 coats, 399 pairs pants, 138 vests, 879 caps, jean; 712 shirts, hickory; 423 undershirts, cotton and wool; 303 coats, 272 pairs pants, wool; 1,666 pairs socks, cotton; 1,206 pairs socks, 441 pairs mittens, wool; 50 jackets, 112 pairs overalls, denim.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	Farm products.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Cell house.....	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	300 dozen house brooms.....	Slightly inferior..	3
Machine.....	Clothing, prison.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	Improving parks.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	Flowers and plants.....	Equal.....	4
Machine.....	Clothing.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	12,285 pounds pork; 1,011 pounds veal; 240 pounds beef; 13,614 gallons milk; 983 dozen eggs; 507 bushels potatoes, and other garden truck and flowers.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Letter heads, blanks, etc.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	2,388,315 pounds raw cotton; 3,871,402 pounds cotton seed; 5,750 bushels corn; 6 bushels potatoes; 65 bushels peas; 73 head of cattle; 57 hogs; 626 gallons molasses.	Equal.....	1
(a)	402,317 feet oak, cut; 381½ cords oak headings for barrels.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Picking cotton.....	Equal.....	
(a)	Stripes, dresses, and underwear.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	50,340 bushels corn; 51,802 gallons milk; 6,000 gallons molasses; 4,059 bushels potatoes, 3,530 bushels peas, and other garden truck; clearing land for cultivation.	Equal.....	
(a)	5,145 cords hard wood.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Grading ground for new statehouse.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Work on levees.....	Equal.....	
(a)	251,250 pairs shoes, kid and grain, women's and children's, 195,000 pairs shoes, vici kid and box calf, men's; 263,400 pairs brogans, vici kid, box calf, split grain, men's; 316,000 pairs shoes, standard screw, heavy, men's and boys'; 285,000 pairs shoes, vici kid, kid, calf, and box calf, ladies' and misses'.	Slightly inferior..	1
(a)	60,000 dozen brooms, whisk to heavy house brooms.....	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	Overalls, shirts, and coats.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	64,000 saddletrees, hard wood.....	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	Clothing and underwear.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Cell house for women convicts.....	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	Uniforms, underclothing, etc.....	Slightly inferior..	2

* In other tables boots and shoes are inseparably combined with clothing in this institution.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
MISSOURI—concluded.				
2	St. Louis City Workhouse.....	City...	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....	City...	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
	do.....	City...	P. W..	Building trades.....
	do.....	City...	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
3	St. Louis House of Refuge.....	City...	P. A..	Bread.....
	do.....	City...	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	City...	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....	City...	P. W..	Building trades.....
4	Training School for Boys.....	State..	P. A..	Brick.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Brick.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	P. W..	Building trades.....
MONTANA.				
1	State Reform School.....	State..	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Farming.....
NEBRASKA.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	State..	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	P. W..	Building trades.....
2	State Industrial School for Boys.....	State..	P. A..	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Building trades.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	P. W..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	P. W..	Printing.....
NEVADA.				
1	State Prison.....	State..	P. A..	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	P. A..	Stone quarrying, cutting, crushing.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
	do.....	State..	P. W..	Building trades.....

a Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand.....	Garden truck.....	Equal.....	2
(a).....	Quarrying stone for street.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Building, etc.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Grading streets.....	Equal.....	
(a).....	288,110 pounds bread, wheat.....	Equal.....	3
Machine.....	Clothing and underwear.....	Slightly inferior.....	
Hand.....	Garden truck.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs on buildings.....	Equal.....	
(a).....	100,000 brick, building, hard burned.....	Equal.....	4
(a).....	900,000 brick, building, hard burned.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	Uniforms and underclothing.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Corn, oats, hay, and garden truck.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1 brick cottage, built; general repairs on buildings.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	200 pairs shoes, boys' and girls'.....	Inferior.....	1
Hand and mach.	81 pairs trousers, 24 coats, woolen jean; 219 shirts, 20 undershirts, 96 aprons, 33 nightgowns, girls', 27 corset covers, 61 nightshirts, boys', 60 pairs overalls, cotton; 14 skirts, woolen jean; 18 shirt waists, woolen; 140 sheets; 190 pillowcases; 10 tablecloths; 60 towels.....	Inferior.....	
(a).....	6,400 pounds pork; 4,380 gallons milk; 25 tons alfalfa; 18 tons oats hay; 12,000 pounds cabbage, 6,400 pounds onions, 2,650 pounds potatoes, and other garden truck.....	Inferior.....	
(a).....	150,920 dozen house and whisk brooms.....	Equal.....	1
Machine.....	210 pairs pants, 107 coats, 94 vests, 245 suits cotton flannel underwear, 174 cotton flannel caps, 345 pairs woolen socks, 198 pairs brogan shoes.(b).....	Slightly inferior.....	
(a).....	1,728 bushels Irish potatoes, 166 bushels onions, 25 bushels radishes, 325 bushels green corn, 50 bushels beans, 50 bushels sweet potatoes, 170 bushels parsnips, 2,000 heads cabbage, 45 bushels tomatoes, 100 bushels cucumbers, 275 bushels turnips, 75 bushels beets, 35 bushels carrots, 156 pounds poultry, 4,950 pounds pork, 9,501 pounds beef, 242 pounds veal, 9 tons hay, 2,100 bushels field corn, 125 bushels rye, 81 tons straw, 8 tons fodder.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	General repairing.....	Slightly inferior.....	
Hand.....	420 tons sugar beets, 473 bushels Irish potatoes, 732 bushels field corn, 30 tons alfalfa.....	Equal.....	2
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
(a).....	14½ bushels asparagus, 50½ bushels beets, 1,206 heads cabbage, 40 bushels carrots, 83 bushels celery, 154 dozen corn, 10 bushels cucumbers, 2 bushels horseradish, 6 barrels kraut, 8 bushels lettuce, 90½ bushels onions, 22 bushels parsnips, 904 bushels potatoes, 22 bushels radishes, 72½ bushels rhubarb, 654 dozen squash, 39 bushels sweet potatoes, 52½ bushels turnips, 17 tons alfalfa hay, 7 tons wild hay, 800 bushels corn, 515 bushels oats, 9 bushels cauliflower, 57 bushels lettuce, 64 bushels peas, 12 bushels spinach, 227 quarts strawberries, 12 bushels beans, 30 bushels tomatoes.....	Equal.....	
(a).....	Clothing.....	Equal.....	
(a).....	Printing.....	Equal.....	
(a).....	117 pounds veal, 1,448½ pounds pork.....	Equal.....	1
(a).....	116 feet curbing stone, 258 loads rough rock.....	Equal.....	
(a).....	Miscellaneous repairs, tools sharpened, etc.....	Inferior.....	
(a).....	290 pairs shoes repaired.....	Inferior.....	
Hand and mach.	161 pairs convicts' wool pants; 81 coats, wool, convict; 84 undershirts; 214 overshirts; 97 pairs drawers; 137 hand towels.....	Inferior.....	
(a).....	14,000 pounds cabbage, 300 pounds onions, 100 pounds parsnips, 1,000 pounds carrots, 1,200 pounds beets, 500 pounds turnips, 500 bunches celery, 421 dozen eggs, 3,294 gallons milk, 1,744½ pounds pork, 17 pounds veal, 90 pounds lard; 70 chickens, 15 ducks.....	Equal.....	
(a).....	Limestone.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Inferior.....	

b In other tables boots and shoes are inseparably combined with clothing in this institution.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
1	State Prison.....	State.	Cont..	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U ..	Clothing, etc.....
2	Hillsboro Co. Almshouse and House of Correction.....	State.	S. U ..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	Co....	S. U ..	Farming.....
3	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Co....	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	Co....	Cont..	Farming.....
4	Manchester City Farm and House of Correction.....	City..	P. A. .	Farming.....
	.....do.....	City..	S. U ..	Farming.....
5	Industrial School.....	State.	P. A. .	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State.	P. P. .	Hosiery, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U ..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U ..	Farming.....
NEW JERSEY.				
1	Reformatory.....	State.	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	P. A. .	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State.	P. A. .	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U ..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U ..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U ..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U ..	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.
	.....do.....	State.	P. W. .	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	State.	P. W. .	Roads and highways.....
2	State Prison.....	State.	Cont..	Bags.....
	.....do.....	State.	Cont..	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	State.	Cont..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	Cont..	Mats and matting.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U ..	Boots and shoes.....

* Including articles in this industry produced under State-use system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand and mach.	90,000 chairs, spring rockers, cane, reed, and wooden frames and seats.	Slightly inferior ..	1
Hand and mach.	250 suits, convict.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Garden truck.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	44,532½ pounds beef, pork, poultry, and veal; 62½ tons hay; 3,863 pounds butter; 1,757 dozen eggs; 11 tons fodder; and garden truck.	Equal.....	2
Hand.....	87,300 brooms, mill and kitchen	Slightly inferior ..	3
Hand.....	Garden truck	Equal.....	
Hand.....	8,000 pounds pork; 10,000 gallons milk; 200 tons hay; and garden truck. (a)	Equal.....	4
Hand.....	(b)		
Hand.....	1,560 bushels corn; 51 tons hay; 1,220 bushels potatoes; 5,000 heads lettuce; 10,000 pounds cabbage, rhubarb, and squash, and other garden truck; veal and hogs; milk and butter. (a)	Equal.....	5
Hand and mach.	72,900 pairs men's merino half hose	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand.....	35 dresses, girls; 800 pairs overalls, boys; 725 shirts, boys. (b)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	(b)		
Hand and mach.	27,017 dozen overalls.....	Slightly inferior ..	1
Hand.....	80 pairs shoes, split leather, made; 114 pairs shoes repaired.	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand and mach.	1 overcoat, 71 pairs pants, 34 vests, blue woolen cloth; 57 coats, blue serge; 491 coats, 641 pairs pants, 170 vests, and 8 overcoats repaired.	Slightly inferior ..	
.....	588 pairs shoes made; 24 pairs slippers made; 896 pairs shoes repaired.	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand and mach.	341 coats, 122 vests, 428 pairs pants, 526 caps, 4 capes, uniform, blue woolen cloth; 688 outside shirts; 131 check aprons; 140 napkins; 20 bedticks; 37 pillow ticks; 76 coats, 73 vests, 81 pairs pants, parole, blue frieze; 173 jumpers, 602 overalls, blue denim; 712 undershirts, 648 pairs drawers, 34 tablecloths, 241 inmates' sheets, cotton cloth; 1,090 crash and salt bag towels; 343 coats, 445 pairs pants, 127 vests, and 40 shirts repaired.	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand.....	16,018 quarts milk; 4 tons hay and fodder, and garden truck; 411 bushels potatoes.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	12 dippers, 6 boxes, 4 pans, 11 measures, 6 torches, 6 pails, 60 pot covers, tin; 6 steamers, 17 pails, sheet iron; 8 dish pans, 36 pails, 3 oil pans, 1 pan, galvanized iron; 6 milk cans; 44 water cans; 1 gasoline tank; 18 cake pans; 6 apple corers; 8 copper strainers; 1 slrup can; 1 bread box; 1 funnel; 20 card holders; 10 ash pans; 24 iron bread pans; 4 meat pans; 12 coffee cans; 1 cruller kettle; 8 pudding pans; 1 turpentine box; 16 feet stovepipe; 1 varnish box.	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand.....	Masonry, carpentering, and painting, work on buildings. .	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand.....	Concrete walks and floors; macadamizing walks and roads in grounds.	Slightly inferior ..	
Machine.....	125,000 mail bags, duck and leather.....	Slightly inferior ..	2
Machine.....	6,000 gross scrubbing and shoe brushes, bristle, horse hair, and tampoico; 22,632 gross blocks, ash wood, backs of brushes; 1,653 dozen brooms, long handles, broom corn.	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand and mach.	30,185 pairs pants, cotton, corduroy, and wool.....	Slightly inferior ..	
Machine.....	7,200 mats, 300,000 square yards matting, coarse fiber....	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand and mach.	465 pairs shoes made; 2,329 shoes repaired.....	Slightly inferior ..	

(b) Included under public-account system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and Institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	NEW JERSEY—continued.			
2	State Prison.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
3	Essex Co. Penitentiary.....	Co....	P. A..	Farming.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....
4	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	Hudson Co. Penitentiary.....	Co....	P. A..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
5	Mercer Co. Workhouse.....	Co....	P. A..	Farming.....
	do.....	Co....	P. A..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....
6	do.....	Co....	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	State Home for Boys.....	State.	P. A..	Brick.....
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State.	P. A..	Farming.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Brick.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand and mach.	1,960 top shirts, 6-ounce; 630 undershirts, 7-ounce; 157 top shirt sleeves, 6-ounce, pairs; 24 undershirt sleeves, 7-ounce, pairs; 122 jumpers, 6-ounce; 775 pairs men's drill drawers; 621 cell sheets, 105 hospital sheets, 439 pillow slips, 68 bakers' aprons, 6 barbers' cloths, sheeting; 379 bedticks, 177 pillow ticks, 261 shop aprons, ticking; 9 shrouds, bleached muslin; 1,102 cell towels, 48 roller towels, crash; 133 sack towels; 40 dresses, 4 waists, gingham; 62 aprons, muslin; 10 curtains for screens; 10 pillow cases; 2 white muslin waists; 46 chemises, 391 pairs drawers, unbleached muslin; 50 pairs drawers; 27 nightgowns; 12 shelf covers; 14 table covers; 29 petticoats, 8 shawls, blue flannel; 42 napkins; 1 petticoat, white; 21 pairs drawers, white muslin; 19 dresses; 731 coats; 526 vests; 2,044 pairs pants; 580 caps; 50 oil-drill aprons; 288 coats, 24 vests, 1,476 pairs pants, 232 caps, 546 blankets, 625 bedticks, 362 pillow ticks, 252 pairs drawers, unbleached muslin, repaired.	Slightly inferior ..	2
Hand	1,000 pounds straw; 12 pigs; 350 quarts strawberries; 87 barrels potatoes; 150 bushels carrots, onions, parsnips, and tomatoes.	Equal	3
Hand	525 pairs shoes, soled and heeled	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand and mach.	250 coats, 250 pairs pants, cotton and wool mixture; 290 sheets, 150 pillow cases, 50 dozen napkins, 20 dozen towels, 200 undershirts, 150 pairs drawers, cotton cloth; 30 dresses, gingham.	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand	1,335 pounds pork and poultry; 9,125 quarts milk; 940 dozen eggs; 22 tons hay and straw; 600 tons ice, and garden truck; 1,025 bushels potatoes; 146 bushels rye; 87 bushels onions; 100 bushels tomatoes.	Equal	
Machine	1,954 tons crushed stone	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand	1,150 yards crushed stone	Equal	4
Hand	1,019 pairs shoes, soled and heeled	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand and mach.	38 dozen shirts; 33 dozen pairs trousers; 3 dozen coats; 4 dozen vests; 34 dozen pairs drawers; 23 dozen pillow cases; 15 dozen aprons; 14 dozen roller towels; 2 dozen dresses; 4 dozen chemises; 18 dozen sheets; 5 dozen napkins; 2 dozen petticoats; 20 dozen pillow ticks; 2 awnings; 12 saddle pads; 3 carriage covers; 23 tier bags; 300 dozen pairs trousers, 30 dozen pairs drawers, 30 dozen undershirts, 90 dozen socks, 150 dozen shirts, 25 dozen coats, 15 dozen vests, and 12 dozen bags, repaired.	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand	5,000 heads cabbage; 3,000 heads lettuce; 3,500 bunches of celery; 600 bushels tomatoes, and other garden truck.	Equal	
Machine	16,094 yards stone, crushed and quarried	Equal	
Hand	500 heads cabbage; 200 bushels potatoes and turnips	Equal	5
Machine	846 tons crushed stone	Equal	
Hand and mach.	150 suits, blue jean; 50 suits underclothing, cotton and wool; 75 pairs overalls, cotton denim.	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand	1,200 bushels corn, oats, rye, and wheat; 85 tons hay; 1,000 bushels potatoes; 2,000 heads cabbage, and other garden truck.	Equal	
Machine	21,750 tons crushed stone	Equal	
Machine	41,000 brick, common clay	Slightly inferior ..	6
Machine	2,021 gross scrubbing brushes, tampico	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand	3,020 bushels potatoes, 200 tons hay, 35 tons rye and straw.	Equal	
Hand and mach.	1,145 pairs shoes and slippers, grain and kip leather; 2,825 pairs shoes repaired.	Slightly inferior ..	
Machine	109,000 brick, common clay	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand and mach.	664 coats, jean and cloth; 1,364 shirts, cotton cloth; 610 pairs overalls, denim; 834 pairs pants, jean cloth; 3,564 sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc., cotton cloth; 68,878 articles repaired.	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand	56,447 quarts milk; 5,090 bushels corn, oats, rye, and wheat; 3,802 pounds butter; 15 calves; 13 pigs; 34 lambs; 137 tons hay, and garden truck.	Equal	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	NEW JERSEY—concluded.			
7	State Home for Girls.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	NEW MEXICO.			
1	Penitentiary.....	Ter.	P. A.	Brick.....
	do.....	Ter.	P. A.	Lime.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Electric light and power.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Harness.....
	do.....	Ter.	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....
	do.....	Ter.	P. W.	Building trades.....
	do.....	Ter.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
	NEW YORK.			
1	Auburn Prison.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Cotton and woolen goods.....
2	Clinton Prison.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Cotton goods.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Wooden goods, miscellaneous.....
3	Eastern New York Reformatory.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....

a Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand and mach.	605 dresses, gingham and woolen; 150 nightgowns, 427 undergarments, 37 head cloths, 3 mattress covers, 176 wash rags, 24 pillowcases, 48 sheets, cotton cloth; 261 skirts, cotton cloth and flannel; 264 aprons, gingham and muslin; 33 pairs curtains, muslin; 12 tablecloths, 598 napkins, 281 towels, linen cloth; 35 laundry bags; 113 ironing pads, cotton flannel; 65 blankets, cotton and wool; 64 dishcloths, crash; 39 dust caps, gingham; 12 bedticks, ticking; 28 capes, woolen cloth; 13,325 garments and 4,471 pairs stockings, repaired.	Slightly inferior..	7
Machine.....	2,000,000 brick.....	Equal.....	1
Hand.....	150 tons lime.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	353 pairs brogan shoes, 372 pairs shoes repaired.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	89 coats, 90 vests, 92 pairs pants, 100 shirts for discharged prisoners; 94 coats, 20 vests, 456 pairs pants, 272 shirts, 35 caps for prison wear; 480 undershirts, 460 pairs drawers, 177 towels, and miscellaneous repairs.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	Electric light for prison.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Vegetables and pork.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	4 miles road built.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1,194 pairs brogan shoes, 108 pairs cloth shoes, 3,910 pairs shoes repaired.	Slightly inferior..	1
Hand and mach.	2,392 dozen ordinary house brooms, 373 dozen whisk brooms, etc.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	1,570 iron bedsteads, brass trimmings, 1,089 desks for house or office use, 19,947 chairs, 2,546 tables, 400 settees for office or hall use, 48 hard-wood chiffoniers, 235 bureaux, 68 index cases, 124 office stands, 225 wardrobes, 94 frames, 14 stepladders, 32,718 school desks, 93 iron tables, 114 iron pieces, 338 sash lifts, 3,536 pounds iron for fitting chairs, 1,702 brass knobs, 32,586 brass ink wells, 78 settees, 693,842 pounds iron castings for stock and frames.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	142 coats, 162 vests, 1,035 pairs pants, 708 caps, all of gray cloth with prison stripe, 50 overcoats, 266 coats, 270 vests, 273 pairs pants, all of plain suiting, 319 white shirts, cotton.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	86,127 yards of suiting for prison clothing, 16,444 pairs woolen blankets, 15,200 yards toweling.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	4,229 dozen men's shirts, overalls, pajamas, etc.	Inferior.....	2
Hand.....	400,346 yards ticking, blue denim, hickory shirtings, brown sheetings, 143,143 pounds cotton yarn.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	3,182 dozen buckets, boilers, basins, kettles, bread boxes, coffee pots.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	Wheelbarrows, rolling-pins, potato mashers, baskets, etc.	Inferior.....	
(a)	47 suits check cloth, 418 pairs pants, 135 coats, 126 vests, 224 shirts, 224 caps, 34 aprons, 14 bedticks, 29 cotton pillows, 9 cotton sheets, 22 woolen mittens.	Inferior.....	3
Hand.....	1,750 bushels potatoes, 360 bushels onions, 2,335 bunches green onions, 60 bushels carrots, 340 bushels turnips, 250 bushels tomatoes, 100 bushels parsnips, 10 bushels green beans, 46 barrels apples, 10,560 ears sweet corn, 5,490 heads cabbage, 1,570 cucumbers, 1,200 heads celery, 950 heads lettuce, 76 bushels beets, 1,300 bunches radish, 19 bushels green peas, 150 gallons cider, 475 gallons tomato sauce, 13,129 pounds pork.	Equal.....	
(a)	4,000 cubic yards stone, crushed.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1 shed 200 feet long, 20 feet wide, and grounds graded....	Equal.....	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
NEW YORK—continued.				
1	House of Refuge for Women.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
5	Sing Sing Prison.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Mats and matting.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Printing.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Sash, doors, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
6	State Reformatory.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.
	do.....	State	S. U.	Printing.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
7	State Reformatory for Women.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.....
8	Erie Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Laundry work.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Mattresses.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.

* Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand and mach.	911 cotton and gingham aprons, 94 cotton bands and bed pads, 165 muslin dresses, 71 woolen dresses, 138 calico dresses, 204 Otis check cloth dresses, 306 muslin night-gowns, 139 muslin sheets, handkerchiefs, napkins, etc.	Slightly inferior..	4
(a)	14,309 pairs men's and women's medium-grade shoes, 6,109 pairs slippers, 84 pairs boots, 48 heavy sheep-skin mittens.	Inferior.....	5
(a)	5,992 rattan street brooms, 2,997 floor brooms, 20,116 brushes, scrub and horse.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	45,484 gray iron castings of all kinds.	Equal.....	
(a)	11 oak desks, 206 oak bureaus, 221 wardrobes, 119 oak lockers, 240 pairs crutches, 203 hard-wood tables, 25 benches for shop and prison use, 26 plain and quartered oak chiffoniers, and brush blocks, stretching poles, and washstands.	Inferior.....	
(a)	3,246 woolen hospital suits, 1,980 cotton and woolen coats, 3,342 pairs pants, 1,569 cotton and woolen vests, 1,282 overcoats, 4,794 cotton and woolen caps, 2,000 white-fleece shirts.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	4,301 dozen white cotton fleeced drawers, 4,996 dozen cotton undershirts, 362 dozen brown and white cotton women's skirts, 170 dozen flannel pajama suits, 35 dozen towels, 2,053 dozen cotton hose, 838 dozen cotton sheets, 382 dozen pillowcases, 32 dozen night-gowns, 68 dozen cotton diapers, 20 cotton petticoats, 339 dozen mittens, 300 dozen bedspreads, 19 dozen bath robes, 6 strait-jackets.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	5,146 coil and chain mats, 1,970 yards domestic cocoa matting.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	214,767 labels of various sizes, 13,000 tags, 35,280 cards, 80,850 envelopes, 16,405 letter heads and billheads, 131,372 copies "Star of Hope," the prison paper.	Equal.....	
(a)	3,875 soft and hard-wood window frames, 1,400 window and door sashes, 328 doors, 10 cases.	Equal.....	
(a)	450 pieces cut granite blocks.	Equal.....	
(a)	3,040 pairs of shoes, brogans, and other better grades, 982 pairs slippers, 4 pairs boots.	Inferior.....	6
(a)	Miscellaneous shop supplies, castings, patterns, etc.		
(a)	442 aprons, 1,709 caps, 1,538 coats, 535 overalls, 2,864 shirts, 1,950 suspenders, 2,746 pairs pants, 643 vests, 269 overcoats, 18,066 pairs socks.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	107 bushels potatoes, 10 tons field corn, 10,989 pounds cabbage, 700 bushels oats, 46,177 quarts milk, 183 dozen eggs, 1,928 pounds beef, 10,908 pounds pork, 60 tons hay, and a quantity of vegetables.	Equal.....	
(a)	A large quantity of miscellaneous household articles, such as ladies, dish pans, dustpans, pillow slips, mattresses, towels, etc.	Inferior.....	
(a)	50 annual reports and a large quantity of miscellaneous printing, such as daily reports, demeanor reports, meal tickets, property return sheets, labels, letter heads, etc.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	Conduits and power house and trades school building constructed, plumbing and sewerage repairs.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	159 pairs drawers, 49 handkerchiefs, 80 cuffs, 10 linen tablecloths, 77 crash dish towels, 464 aprons, cotton and gingham; 502 dresses; 95 skirts, cheviot; 119 shirt waists, gingham; 220 sheets, cotton.	Inferior.....	7
(a)	538 pairs women's cheap-grade cotton stockings.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	445 pairs shoes for convicts, 263 pairs slippers, 370 pairs shoes repaired.	Inferior.....	8
Hand and mach.	399 quilts, 2,141 towels, 69 curtains, 32 rugs, 53 chemises, 54 table covers, 148 mattress covers, 144 aprons, 131 pillow slips, 318 dresses, 311 sheets, 343 cloth bags, 277 coats, 84 vests, 333 overalls, 603 shirts, 308 caps, 674 pairs pants, 222 pairs mittens, 33 jumpers, 24 suits, 248 dozen pairs socks, 54 dozen women's stockings.	Inferior.....	
Hand and mach.	Laundered 11,840 sheets, 11,960 pillow slips, 68,380 towels, 15,600 shirts, 15,600 pairs pants, 2,600 quilts, 2,080 dresses, 2,080 chemises, 2,080 pairs stockings.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	132 new mattresses and 148 pillows for mattresses.	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	811 cubic yards stone crushed.	Equal.....	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
NEW YORK—continued.				
8	Erie Co. Penitentiary.....	Co....	S. U...	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.
9	Monroe Co. Penitentiary.....	Co....	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U...	Farming.....
10	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.....	Co....	S. U...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U...	Farming.....
	do.....	Co....	S. U...	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
11	King's Co. Penitentiary.....	City..	S. U...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Hosiery, etc.....
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Mattresses.....
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Printing.....
	do.....	City..	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
12	New York Co. Penitentiary.....	City..	S. U...	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting....
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Farming.....
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.
	do.....	City..	P. W.	Building trades.....
13	Workhouse, Blackwells Island, and Branch Workhouses, Harts and Rikers islands.	City..	S. U...	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting....
	do.....	City..	S. U...	Burying paupers.....

* Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand and mach.	80 cooking utensils of various kinds, 48 dozen large ration cans, 12 dozen small ration cans, 5 galvanized oails, 60 water cans, 3 dustpans.	Slightly inferior..	8
Hand.....	8,833 pounds pork and a quantity of tomatoes, onions, cabbages, beets, turnips, apples, and carrots.	Equal.....	9
Hand.....	334 pairs brogan shoes, 600 pairs brogan shoes repaired...	Equal.....	
Hand.....	100 bushels onions, 2,500 bushels potatoes, 10 tons hay, 8,760 quarts milk, fodder, and garden produce.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1,060 pairs brogan shoes made, 900 pairs shoes repaired ..	Inferior.....	10
Machine.....	408 pairs pants, 200 vests, 391 coats, 6 overcoats, and re-pairing.	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand.....	15 tons hay, 7 tons straw, 5 tons cabbage, 2,700 bushels potatoes, 120 bushels rye, 150 bushels beans, 100 bushels turnips, 100 bushels carrots, 100 bushels beets, 125 bushels onions, 35 bushels green peas, 25 bushels oyster plant, 5 bushels tomatoes, 5 bushels parsnips, 3 bushels string beans, 75 barrels apples, 250 barrels summer squashes, 1,000 pounds winter squashes, 200 dozen green corn, 150 heads cauliflower, 15,000 quarts milk.	Equal.....	
Hand and Mach.	19,600 tons stone quarried, 16,277 tons stone fed to steam crusher.	Equal.....	
(e)	15,136 pairs men's, women's, and children's shoes, 590 pairs canvas and carpet slippers, 380 pairs sandals.	Slightly inferior..	11
(e)	38,553 horsehair and bristle brushes, 23,728 common house brooms, 66,848 street brooms.	Slightly inferior..	
(e)	1,897 iron beds with woven-wire springs, 18 desks and cabinets.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	166 citizen's worsted suits, 75 melton overcoats, 1,194 cotton and woolen prison pants, 328 prison coats, 328 prison vests, 1,010 cotton shirts, 950 towels, 568 cotton pillow slips.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	800 pairs white cotton and woolen undershirts, 800 pairs drawers, 71,516 pairs hose.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	(a)	Slightly inferior..	
	694,705 printed forms of various kinds, letter heads, bill-heads, tags, labels, etc.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	Bluestone and granite broken into small pieces and distributed over 5,000 square yards on 2 streets.	Equal.....	
(a)	3 ox carts, 1 garden wagon, 1 ox cart body, 8 wagon wheels, 488 bolts and nuts, 2,516 rivets, 944 washers, 1 quay chain, 4 coal buckets, 12 dozen pole hooks, 36 ringbolts, 12 wheelbarrows, and a quantity of tub handles, stone drills, chisels, hammers, sheet iron.	Inferior.....	12
(a)	4,500 pairs coarse-grade workngmen's shoes, 1,500 pairs coarse-grade women's shoes.	Inferior.....	
(a)	300 dozen common house brooms.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	9,536 pairs cotton and woolen pants, 261 cotton flannel women's dresses, 1,722 ticking dresses, 1,133 brown muslin chemises, 2,071 cotton petticoats, 3,700 blue and white duck mitts, 2,506 muslin sheets, 2,326 pillowcases, 1,942 towels, 150 duck suits, 4,484 shirts, 30 linen bath cloths, 1,208 bedspreads, 1,000 pillow ticks, 806 cottonade and woolen coats, 2,612 cotton and wool caps, 220 brown muslin aprons, 40 bedticks, 536 vests, 500 jackets.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	Beets, turnips, cabbages, tomatoes, and other vegetables.	Equal.....	
(a)	3,600 feet rough granite curbing, 18,000 feet granite quarried.	Slightly inferior..	
(e)	200 dustpans, 3,000 four-quart mess pans, 168 one-quart tin cans, 1,000 one-quart tin cups, 100 wash basins, 50 boilers, 12 one-gallon pails, 506 one-gallon tin cans, 1,000 miscellaneous pieces.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	A one-story wooden storehouse 35 by 80 feet, 5,000 linear feet hard-wood flooring, 746 pigeonhole boxes, 10 wheelbarrows, 2 gang planks, etc.	Inferior.....	
(a)	107 horses shod, 62 steel drills, 108 iron table legs, 3 feet high, 900 iron hooks, 2,200 iron nails 4 inches long, 331 stone wedges 5 inches long, 672 window bars made and 1,458 stone drills sharpened.	Slightly inferior..	13
(a)	4,371 bodies buried.....	Equal.....	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and Institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	NEW YORK—continued.			
13	Workhouse, Blackwells Island, and Branch Workhouses, Harts and Rikers islands.	City ..	S. U ..	Clothing.....
	.....do.....	City ..	S. U ..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	City ..	S. U ..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing
	.....do.....	City ..	S. U ..	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.
	.....do.....	City ..	P. W ..	Building trades.....
14	State Industrial School.....	State ..	S. U ..	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting
	.....do.....	State ..	S. U ..	Bookbinding.....
	.....do.....	State ..	S. U ..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State ..	S. U ..	Castings, machinery, and repairs
	.....do.....	State ..	S. U ..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State ..	S. U ..	Electrical construction and repairs

a Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.**A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.**

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
(*)	1,199 coats, 1,028 vests, 1,636 pairs pants, 2,300 men's caps, 225 women's dresses, all woolen; 1,515 pairs blue and white ticking pants, 1,096 women's blue and white ticking dresses, 1,965 men's blue and white ticking shirts, 1,000 unbleached muslin chemises, 1,645 cotton petticoats, 88 women's cotton nightshirts, 92 cotton and woolen shrouds, 5,178 crash towels, 525 muslin sheets, 30 napkins, 4 cotton aprons, 6 linen tablecloths, 2,465 cotton pillowcases.	Inferior.....	13
Hand.....	4 tons hay, 12,663 ears corn, 205 bunches asparagus, 84 bushels string beans, 10 bushels 16 quarts Lima beans, 270 bushels beets, 8,843 heads cabbage, 259 bushels carrots, 336 heads cauliflower, 1,457 bunches celery, 163 heads eggplant, 626 bunches horseradish, 129 bushels kale, 171 bushels kohlrabi, 162 bunches leeks, 4,309 heads lettuce, 77 muskmelons, 16 watermelons, 358 bushels onions, 4,113 bunches parsley, 317 bushels parsnips, 21 bushels peas, 279 bushels potatoes, 16 pumpkins, 1,930 bunches radishes, 1,816 bunches rhubarb, 86 barrels spinach, 227 squashes, 72 bushels tomatoes, 290 bushels turnips.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	12,160 square yards stone broken.....	Equal.....	
(*)	1,000 one-quart watercups, 600 one-gallon mess pans, 18 one-gallon milk cans, 24 twelve-gallon soup boilers, 24 two-quart coffeepots, 24 tin lamps, 6 tin trays, some one-gallon water cans, five-quart water pails, twelve-gallon swill cans, ten-gallon boilers, 300 feet 5-inch tin pipe, 500 feet 6-inch tin pipe, and 4,550 square feet tin roofing.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	400 feet stone wall 10 feet high 8 feet thick, 1,500 tons stone gathered from beach and grounds, 5,010 cubic yards earth banked back of wall, 8,678 square feet partition, 17,178 square feet flooring, 760 square feet wooden ceiling, 1 one-story wagon shed 148 by 22 feet, 1 blacksmith shed 18 by 18 by 10 feet, 1 bath house 16 by 34 by 18 feet, 10 boathouses 3 by 3 by 7 feet, 1 platform 14 by 14 feet, 1 platform 16 by 8 feet, 1 bridge 6 by 3 feet, 1 bridge 12 by 2 feet, 2 coats paint over 141,471 square feet surface, 3 coats paint over 67,000 square feet surface, 610 square feet flagging laid, 73 square feet stone wall, 180 cubic feet brick wall, 56 square feet sea wall, 324 square feet sewer wall, 870 cubic feet stone wall, brick vault 16 by 6 by 12 feet, 964 square yards surface plastered, 221 square yards concrete laid, 10,000 bricks laid, and a quantity of sundry articles made, such as lamp-posts, crutches, storm doors, blinds, tables, snow shovels.	Slightly inferior..	
(*)	A number of small articles made in the course of learning the trade.	Inferior.....	14
(*)	500 State reports bound, plain cloth, and 500 institution reports bound, paper covers.	Inferior.....	
Hand and mach.	2,443 pairs shoes, low cut $\frac{1}{2}$ with tip, balmoral shoe $\frac{1}{2}$ with tip, 2,700 pairs shoes repaired.	Slightly inferior..	
(*)	1 milling machine for cutting gears, 1 power machine for electric current, 305 pounds brass castings, 22 pounds copper castings, 51,622 pounds iron castings, 2 sewer trap covers, some lathe and bench work, and general repairs.	Equal.....	
(*)	231 military suits, 1,347 military pants, 771 khaki military suits, 212 graduating military suits, 116 aprons, 1 military cape, 550 military caps, 1,533 khaki military caps, 865 nightshirts, 2 flags, 78 pairs chevrons, 34 pairs straps, repairing.	Slightly inferior..	
(*)	1 direct 40 k. w. dynamo complete, 2 dynamos 24 h. p. wound and commutator, 1 dynamo 20 h. p., 2,665 16 c. p. electric lights kept in repair.	Equal.....	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	NEW YORK—concluded.			
14	State Industrial School.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U..	Printing.....
	.....do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
	NORTH CAROLINA.			
1	State Prison.....	State	Cont..	Lumber.....
	.....do.....	State	Cont..	Railroad building.....
	.....do.....	State	Cont..	Roads and highways.....
	.....do.....	State	Cont..	Stone quarrying, cutting and crushing.....
	.....do.....	State	Cont..	Wood, cut and sawed.....
	.....do.....	State	P. A..	Brick.....
	.....do.....	State	P. A..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State	P. A..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
2	Alamance Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
3	Anson Co. (Wadesboro Township) Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
4	Buncombe Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
5	Cabarrus Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
6	Columbus Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
7	Durham Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
8	Edgecombe Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
9	Forsyth Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
10	Franklin Co. and Louisburg Township Jail.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
11	Gaston Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
12	Granville Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	Cont..	Wood, cut and sawed.....
	.....do.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
13	Greene Co. Jail.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
14	Guilford Co. Convict Camps (2).....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
15	Haywood Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
16	Henderson Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
17	Iredell Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....

a Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.**A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.**

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand	66 bushels string beans, 318 bushels beets, 548 quarts blackberries, 7,492 heads cabbage, 173 bushels carrots, 18,651 ears sweet corn, 34 dozen cucumbers, 436½ pounds grapes, 323 dozen heads lettuce, 243 bushels parsnips, 242 bushels onions, 87 dozen bunches green onions, 46 bushels oyster plants, 158 bushels peas, 181 dozen bunches pieplant, 135 pumpkins, 71 dozen bunches radishes, 740 pints raspberries, 27 bushels spinach, 33 dozen summer squashes, 1,165 quarts strawberries, 282 bushels tomatoes, 22 bushels turnips.	Equal	14
Hand	41,600 copies of "Progress," newspaper, 31,200 copies of lessons for Sunday school, 41,600 copies chapel service, 73,800 copies day lessons for school work, 500 copies institution reports, 10,000 letter heads, 25,000 regulation blanks, 10,000 legal blanks.	Equal	
Hand	Miscellaneous repairs, masonry, carpentering, steam and gas fitting.	Equal	
(a)	36,804,000 feet yellow pine saw logs	Slightly inferior ..	1
(a)	346,270 cubic yards cutting, filling, leveling, etc.	Slightly inferior ..	
(a)	10 miles road grading, leveling, ditching, filling, etc.	Equal	
(a)	37,882 cubic yards crushed stone, used to ballast railroad beds.	Slightly inferior ..	
(a)	2,178 cords, cut short lengths for use in locomotives	Slightly inferior ..	
Machine	2,010,000 good, smooth, clay bricks	Equal	
(a)	336 garments, wool and cotton, convict stripes	Slightly inferior ..	
(a)	821 bales short-staple cotton, 7,896 bushels peanuts, 6,429 bushels corn, 4,573 pounds hams.	Equal	
(a)	8,000 garments, wool and cotton, convict stripes, coats and pants, etc.	Slightly inferior ..	
(a)	14,560 bushels Indian corn, 4,800 bushels corn meal, 7,500 bushels sweet potatoes, and other garden truck.	Equal	
(a)	32 miles of road building and repairing	Equal	
(a)	1,400 cubic yards rock quarried in small pieces for feeding to steam crushers, ½ mile macadam road and 2 miles new dirt road constructed, 150 miles of old road gone over and repaired.	Equal	2
(a)	24 miles new road, 25 feet wide, surfaced with clay or gravel.	Slightly inferior ..	3
(a)	57,226 cubic yards of rock quarried and fed to steam crusher; 6 miles of road 25 feet wide, 12 feet of which is macadam, constructed.	Equal	4
(a)	2½ miles macadam road; ½ mile sand and gravel road	Equal	5
(a)	1 mile 260 yards of road through marsh and swamp, 5 miles of road through stump land built; 3 miles road graded and repaired.	Slightly inferior ..	6
(a)	7 miles of macadam road, 24 feet wide, well drained by sloping sides, 10 feet of macadam in middle of roadbed, 12 inches deep, put down in 3 layers.	Superior	7
(a)	25 miles of new dirt road constructed; 300 miles of old road repaired; 75 bridges constructed, wooden.	Superior	8
Machine	19 miles of macadam road constructed; 1,100 miles of dirt road repaired.	Slightly inferior ..	9
(a)	75 miles of dirt road repaired	Superior	10
(a)	54 miles new road and 2 bridges constructed, 5 miles old road repaired.	Slightly inferior ..	11
(a)	300 cords pine wood	Slightly inferior ..	12
(a)	184 miles of road graded, ditched, and otherwise improved.	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand	50 miles road repaired	Equal	13
Hand and mach.	98 miles dirt road, 22 feet wide, constructed	Slightly inferior ..	14
Hand and mach.	18,080 cubic yards rock quarried and crushed; 6½ miles road graded, 34 miles road macadamized.	Slightly inferior ..	15
(a)	5 miles of road, 20 feet wide, and 16 bridges constructed and 15 miles of old road repaired.	Slightly inferior ..	16
(a)	3,520 cubic yards of rock quarried and crushed; 6 miles of dirt road, 24 feet wide, and 2 miles of macadam road, 30 feet wide.	Slightly inferior ..	17

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and Institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	NORTH CAROLINA—concluded.			
18	Lenoir Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
19	Mecklenburg Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
20	New Hanover Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
21	Person Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
22	Randolph Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
23	Robeson Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
24	Rockingham Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
25	Rowan Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
26	Swain Co. Jail.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
27	Wake Co. Workhouse Camp	Co....	P. A..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	Co....	S. U..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
28	Wayne Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
29	Wilson Co. Convict Camp	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
30	Monroe Township (Union Co.) Convict Camp.	Tp...	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
	NORTH DAKOTA.			
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.	P. A..	Binding twine.....
	.....do.....	State.	P. A..	Brick.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Brick.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State.	P. W..	Building trades.....
	OHIO.			
1	Penitentiary.....	State.	Cont.	Agricultural hand tools
	.....do.....	State.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	State.	Cont.	Castings, machinery, and repairs
	.....do.....	State.	Cont.	Hardware, saddlery.....
	.....do.....	State.	Cont.	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	Cont.	Stove hollow ware.....
	.....do.....	State.	Cont.	Tobacco and cigars.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
2	State Reformatory	State.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	State.	Cont.	Wire goods.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....

* Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
(e)	500 miles gravel road, 18 feet wide, improved, and 1,000 bridges and culverts.	Slightly inferior..	18
Hand and mach.	13½ miles of road, 35 feet wide, dressed with crushed stone for a width of 12 feet.	Superior.....	19
Hand and mach.	6,330 tons rock quarried and crushed, and 7 miles of road constructed, 20 feet wide.	Slightly inferior..	20
(a)	43 miles of dirt road repaired.....	Slightly inferior..	21
(a)	47½ miles of dirt road, 19 feet wide, constructed.....	Slightly inferior..	22
(a)	1,200 yards of embankment made to a swamp, 9 miles of road improved and repaired; 320 feet bridges, "rough country bridges," built.	Slightly inferior..	23
Hand.....	1 building suitable for a barn.....	Slightly inferior..	24
(a)	36 miles dirt road.....	Slightly inferior..	25
(a)	17 miles of dirt road improved and repaired, 8,000 feet of city streets graded and drained, 3½ miles of macadam road constructed, 30 feet wide.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	1 mile of road, 12 feet wide, constructed, 4 miles of road repaired, 750 yards of rock abutments constructed.	Slightly inferior..	26
(a)	38 bales short-staple cotton.....	Slightly inferior..	27
(a)	1,875 bushels corn, 450 bushels peas, 1,125 bushels sweet potatoes, 263 bushels oats, 37,500 pounds fodder, 10,500 pounds pork, and garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	35 miles macadam road, 25 feet wide, 50 miles graveled road, 8 bridges, 40 feet long, 12 feet wide, wooden, constructed.	Slightly inferior..	28
(e)	22½ miles dirt road, 30 feet wide, and 4 bridges, 12 feet wide, 40, 38, 32, and 27 feet long, respectively, constructed, and 5 miles of road repaired.	Slightly inferior..	
(e)	16 miles of road, 35 feet wide, constructed, and 35 miles road repaired.	Superior.....	29
Hand and mach.	12 miles graveled road, 24 feet wide, and 1 bridge, 100 feet long, 12 feet wide, constructed; and grading, shaping, and draining streets.	Slightly inferior..	30
Machine.....	2,750,000 pounds sisal and manila binding twine.....	Equal.....	1
Machine.....	580,000 hard-burned bricks.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	250 pairs heavy calfskin shoes.....	Inferior.....	
Machine.....	300,000 hard-burned bricks.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Complete suits, caps, and underclothing.....	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	3,000 bushels corn, 1,500 bushels oats, 200 tons hay, 3,000 bushels potatoes, 60 head beef cattle, 75 hogs, and a quantity of carrots, beets, onions, cabbages, cucumbers, lettuce, celery, turnips, tomatoes, and peas.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Building wall and miscellaneous repairs.....	Inferior.....	1
Machine.....	50,000 dozen forks, rakes, and hoes, open-hearth steel....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	17,500 dozen house brooms, broom corn.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	1,200 tons miscellaneous castings for machinery.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	500 tons rings, buckles, and bits, open-hearth steel.....	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	2,000 tons bolts, nuts and washers, open-hearth steel.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	1,200 tons iron hollow ware pots, kettles, pans, etc.....	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	12,000,000 stogies.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	999 pairs brogans, 200 pairs slippers, 1,200 pieces hand leather ("or handling iron), 156 belts, 394 finger stalls, leather, prisoners'.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	2,101 pairs pants, 1,029 coats, 487 vests, 1,042 caps, prison uniforms; 2,394 shirts, hickory, prison; 836 undershirts 1,317 pairs drawers, cotton; 1,040 pairs overalls.	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	Brushes, scrub; brushes, shoe; brushes, horse.....	Slightly inferior..	2
Machine.....	6,572 dozen rat-traps.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	633 coats, 361 vests, 1,104 pairs pants, 407 caps, 1,306 shirts, prison; 17 coats, 17 pairs pants, band; 36 overcoats, 78 coats, 95 vests, 96 pairs pants, civilian.	Slightly inferior..	2
Hand and mach.	1,108 pairs drawers; 42 pairs overalls; 172 aprons; 1,034 finger stalls; 12 caps; 692 sheets; 1,103 pillowcases; 619 towels; 9 hair cloths; 200 mattress casings; 43 tablecloths; 58 awnings; 24 copying cloths; 6,089 articles repaired.	Equal.....	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	OHIO—concluded.			
2	State Reformatory	State	S. U.	Farming
	do.	State	S. U.	Printing
	do.	State	P. W.	Building trades
3	Stark Co. Workhouse	Co.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes
4	Xenia City Workhouse	Co. and city.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes
5	Zanesville City and Co. Workhouse ..	Co. and city.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes
6	Cincinnati City Workhouse	City.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes
	do.	City.	Cont.	Wire goods
	do.	City.	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
7	Cleveland House of Correction	City.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes
	do.	City.	P. P.	Hosiery, etc.
8	Columbus Workhouse	City.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes
9	Dayton City Workhouse	City.	Cont.	Brooms and brushes
10	Toledo Workhouse	City.	P. A.	Brick
	OREGON.			
1	State Penitentiary	State	Cont.	Stoves
	do.	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes
	do.	State	S. U.	Brick
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	S. U.	Farming
	do.	State	P. W.	Roads and highways
2	Multnomah Co. Jail	Co.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
3	State Reform School	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	S. U.	Farming
	do.	State	P. W.	Building trades

aNot reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand.....	132 hogs; 1,357 pounds pork; 80 tons hay; 1,682 bushels corn, oats, and rye; 2,992 bushels potatoes, 934 bushels turnips, 4,289 heads of cabbage, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	2
Hand.....	12,000 copies Reformatory Paper; 20,000 envelopes; 20,000 letter heads; 5,000 billheads; 5,000 note heads; 12,000 checks; 25 pads, parole cards; 150,000 miscellaneous blanks.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs, farm building, implements, and furniture.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	52,000 dozen brushes, scrub, clothes, horse, and whitewash, bristles, tampico and horsetail.	Inferior.....	3
Hand.....	7,700 dozen brooms, house, broom corn.....	Inferior.....	4
Hand.....	6,867 dozen brooms, carpet, broom corn.....	Slightly inferior..	5
Hand and mach.	126,000 dozen brushes, scrub, shoe, clothes, and whitewash, tampico and rice root, bristles, and horse, hard wood and oak backs.	Inferior.....	6
Hand and mach.	Sieves, mouse traps, bird cages, egg beaters, and woven-wire cloth.	Inferior.....	5
Hand.....	800 tons broken stone.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	107 gross horse brushes; 663 gross shoe brushes; 316 gross whitewash brushes; 1,784 scrub brushes; 76 window brushes; 263 stove brushes.	Equal.....	7
Hand.....	164 dozen fasciators.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	6,500 dozen house brooms, broom corn; 72,000 dozen scrub brushes, tampico bristles, oak wood backs.	Inferior.....	8
Hand.....	28,000 dozen scrub brushes, tampico bristles.....	Inferior.....	9
Hand and Mach.	1,800,000 bricks, building.....	Superior.....	10
Hand.....	11,051 stoves and ranges.....	Inferior.....	1
Hand.....	183 pairs brogans.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	961,000 bricks, unpressed.....	Superior.....	
(a)	26 coats, 245 pairs pants, 99 shirts, wool, striped; 131 suits underwear, cotton flannel; 149 suits (3 pieces), 9 pairs pants, serge, discharge.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	8,501 pounds pork; 720 dozen eggs; 90 tons hay; 125 bushels wheat; grain to the value of \$2,000; 150,000 pounds potatoes, 23,645 pounds carrots, 11,806 pounds cabbage, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
(a)	4 miles roadway graded and graveled, and 880 feet sewers laid.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	4,814 cubic yards rock, crushed.....	Slightly inferior..	2
Hand.....	12 pairs low shoes; 155 pairs brogans; 137 pairs dress shoes; 26 pairs shoes, discharge.	Slightly inferior..	3
(a)	41 suits (3 pieces) discharge; 102 coats, 106 pairs pants, cloth, uniform; 106 pairs pants 19 coats, denim; 90 caps, cloth; 206 shirts, 36 undershirts, 26 pairs drawers, cotton.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	34 sheets, 22 nightshirts, 2 aprons, 47 pillow slips, 27 tablecloths, cotton; 345 tea towels; 101 iron holders; 100 towels.	Superior.....	
(a)	19 laundry bags, 7 caps, cook's, 30 waiter's coats, cotton; 2 curtains; 61 bedticks; 12 hot-bed covers; 49 roller shades.	Equal.....	
(a)	49 pairs pants, flannel.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	24,871 pounds beef and veal; 1,894 pounds mutton; 3,415 pounds pork; 577 pounds poultry; 5,000 bushels grain; 200 tons hay; 1,082 bushels potatoes, 2,546 bushels apples; 3,896 pounds peas, and other garden truck.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Carpenter work on pump house.....	Slightly inferior..	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and Institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	PENNSYLVANIA.			
1	Eastern State Penitentiary.....	State	P. A.	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State	P. A.	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	State	P. A.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	.....do.....	State	P. A.	Flour and meal.....
	.....do.....	State	P. A.	Hosiery, etc.....
	.....do.....	State	P. A.	Mats and matting.....
	.....do.....	State	P. A.	Tobacco and cigars.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Cotton and woolen goods.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Flour and meal.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Printing.....
	.....do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
2	Western Penitentiary.....	State	P. A.	Hosiery, etc.....
	.....do.....	State	P. A.	Mats and matting.....
	.....do.....	State	P. P.	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Cotton goods.....
	.....do.....	State	S. U.	Printing.....
3	Allegheny Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....	Cont.	Farming.....
	.....do.....	Co.....	P. A.	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	Co.....	P. A.	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	Co.....	P. A.	Carpets, rag.....
	.....do.....	Co.....	P. A.	Farming.....
	.....do.....	Co.....	P. A.	Harness.....
	.....do.....	Co.....	P. A.	Laundry work.....
	.....do.....	Co.....	P. A.	Printing.....
	.....do.....	Co.....	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	Co.....	S. U.	Cotton goods.....

^a Not reported.^b Including articles in this industry produced under State-use system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
(a)	1,233 pairs men's prison-cell shoes, cut brogans, pegged; 17 pairs men's patent-leather shoes, stitched; 122 pairs men's custom shoes, stitched; 33 pairs men's calf, plain sewed, hooks; 4 pairs boys' calf stitched shoes, 4 pairs men's double sole pegged boots, 54 pairs men's split, nailed, tipped balmorals; 110 pairs boys' tipped calf, nailed; 2 pairs men's sewed brogans, 4,328 pairs men's pegged split brogans, 91 pairs men's custom shoes, 477 pairs women's custom shoes, 2 pairs children's custom shoes. (b)	Slightly inferior ..	1
(a)	1,473 gross scrubbing brushes, wooden back, wire drawn, made of tampico fiber, pig hair, and rice root; backs bought already holed. (b)	Superior.....	
(a)	54,779 chair seats caned, frames furnished (b)	Superior.....	
(a)	132,780 pounds middlings, 126,270 pounds bran.....	Equal.....	
(a)	43,430 dozen pairs men's cotton half hose, 84 and 100 needles, 2 to 24 pounds per dozen. (b)	Slightly inferior ..	
Hand.....	340 door mats, made from coco yarn (cocoanut fiber) looped into warp and clipped.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	70,005 hand-made cigars, 162,895 mold-made cigars.....	Slightly inferior ..	
(a)	(c)	Slightly inferior ..	
(a)	(c)	Superior.....	
(a)	(c)	Superior.....	
(a)	335 lined coats, 125 feeding aprons, 578 jackets, 3,166 pairs pants, 360 pairs suspenders, 2,336 towels, 827 vests, 2,312 cotton shirts, 1,691 woolen shirts, 1,720 caps, 380 masks, 48 car covers, 1,309 sheets, 1,041 bedticks, 1,538 pairs drawers, 50 clothes bags, 55 quilts, 12 pairs feeding sleeves, all for the use of convicts.	Inferior.....	
(a)	24,962 yards unbleached muslin, 14 warps 40 picks to inch, 11,111 yards flannel cotton and woolen filling, 16,802 yards jean, No. 10 cotton warp, 6,874 yards bedticking, 7,831 yards gingham.		
(a)	468,520 pounds wheat flour.....	Equal	
(a)	(c)	Slightly inferior ..	
(a)	Printing job work for prison use.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	Some carpenter, sanitary, and tinsmithing work, all for prison use.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	53,796 dozen men's cotton half hose, plain and mixed yarn.	Equal.....	2
Hand.....	291,762 square feet cocoa floor mats and 123,924 square yards cocoa floor matting.	Superior.....	
Hand.....	20,776 dozen brooms, about 50 varieties, 1,207 cotton mops, 19 wire brushes.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1,000 pairs men's stock shoes, 32 pairs women's shoes, 100 pairs men's brogans, 97 pairs boys' shoes made, and 2,989 pairs shoes repaired.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	3,398 yards black cotton cloth, 1,194 yards striped cotton cloth, 7,096 yards common colored shirting, 951 yards gingham, 8,275 yards cotton flannel, 112 yards cotton ducking, 48 yards cotton jean, 132 yards cotton cap cloth, 1,328 yards lining cloth, 2,314 yards sheeting, 742 yards bedticking, 684 yards muslin, 783 pairs cotton and wool blankets, 1,215 yards cotton toweling.	Equal.....	
(a)	300 C. B. Q. matting cards, 32,300 hosiery bands, 1,000 yarn checking slips.	Equal.....	
(a)	Farm products.....	Equal.....	3
(a)	Shoes, made and repaired.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	19,829 dozen brooms, 20 varieties, and 7,236 dozen shoe brushes.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	34,907 yards cotton and wool mixed carpet.....	Equal.....	
(a)	Farm products.....	Equal.....	
(a)	23 Irish horse collars, faced with ticking and filled with hair.	Equal.....	
(a)	Laundry work.....	Equal.....	
(a)	Bookbinding.....	Equal.....	
(a)	Shoes made and repaired.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	5,835 yards common cotton shirting, 4,493 yards striped bedticking, 217 yards cotton jean.	Equal.....	

• Included under public-account system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
PENNSYLVANIA—continued.				
3	Allegheny Co. Workhouse.....	Co.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.	P. W.	Building trades.....
4	Berks Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Cotton goods.....
5	Chester Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag.....
6	Delaware Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag.....
	do.....	Co.	P. A.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
7	Lancaster Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag.....
	do.....	Co.	P. A.	Nets, fish.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Cotton goods.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.....
8	Lehigh Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag.....
9	Northampton Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag.....
10	Northumberland Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag.....
	do.....	Co.	P. A.	Hosiery, etc.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Carpets, rag.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Cotton goods.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.....
11	Philadelphia Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co.	P. A.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	Co.	P. A.	Hosiery, etc.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Cotton and woolen goods.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.....
	do.....	Co.	P. W.	Building trades.....
12	Schuylkill Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, ingrain.....
	do.....	Co.	P. A.	Carpets, rag.....
	do.....	Co.	P. A.	Hosiery, etc.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Cotton goods.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.....
13	Philadelphia Co. House of Correction.....	City	P. A.	Gas, illuminating and heating.....
	do.....	City	P. A.	Laundry work.....
	do.....	City	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
	do.....	City	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	City	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	City	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.....
	do.....	City	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	City	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	City	S. U.	Gas, illuminating and heating.....
	do.....	City	S. U.	Soap.....
	do.....	City	S. U.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....

^a Not reported.^b Including articles in this industry produced under State-use system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
(a)	Farm products.....	Equal.....	3
(a)	Carpentering.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	19,923 yards cotton warp, wool-stripe carpet.....	Equal.....	4
Hand.....	370 yards cotton cloth for prison use only.....	Equal.....	
(a)	18,846 yards rag carpet.....	Slightly inferior..	5
(a)	77 dozen sweeping brooms.....	Equal.....	6
(a)	18,517 yards rag carpet.....	Equal.....	
(a)	82 cane seats.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	29 pairs shoes and slippers made, 209 pairs repaired.....	Equal.....	7
Hand.....	10,684 yards cotton, wool, and cotton and wool warp, all wool stripe.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	31 fish nets, various kinds.....	Superior.....	
Hand.....	Repair work on convicts boots and shoes.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	450 yards regular stripe cotton ticking.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	68 dozen cotton half hose.....	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	25,615 yards rag carpet, cotton warp and wool stripe.....	Equal.....	8
Hand.....	21,869 yards rag carpet, cotton and wool stripe.....	Equal.....	9
Hand.....	10,949 yards common rag carpet, cotton and woolen warp.....	Slightly inferior..	10
Hand.....	123 dozen cotton half hose.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	400 yards common rag carpet, cotton and woolen warp.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	720 yards cotton cloth.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	27 dozen cotton half hose.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	1,675 pairs men's pegged shoes (b).....	Inferior.....	11
(a)	54,879 scrubbing brushes, white tampico, wired, backs tacked on.....	Superior.....	
(a)	71,605 pairs men's stockings, 23 ounce to the dozen (b)....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	(c)	Inferior.....	
(a)	797 pairs striped trousers, 152 vests, 758 pairs drawers, 1,382 muslin shirts, 753 sheets, 725 pillow slips, 369 mattresses, 150 pillows, 1,576 cell towels, 88 roller towels, all for prisoners.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	7,817 yards unbleached muslin, 1,456 yards ticking, No. 14 cotton warp, 777 yards gingham, 1,687 yards woolen stripe, 1,028 yards doeskin, 402 yards blue cottonade.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	(c)		
(a)	Some repair work in the line of blacksmithing, carpentering, painting, plumbing.....	Equal.....	
(a)	765 yards Ingrain carpet, cotton warp, wool filling.....	Equal.....	12
Hand.....	9,048 yards rag carpet, cotton warp, cross strips woolen.....	Equal.....	
(a)	9,841 dozen cotton half hose.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	1,515 yards cotton cloth.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	190 dozen cotton half hose.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	33,480,460 cubic feet of gas, 2,063 barrels of coke, 1,461 barrels coal tar.....	Equal.....	13
Hand and mach.	Laundry work.....	Equal.....	
(a)	9,616 perches of sandstone, 258 loads of gravel.....	Equal.....	
(a)	Horseshoeing and repairs, using \$458 worth of materials.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	2,522 pairs of men's shoes, 547 pairs women's shoes.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	Lathe, press, drill, and vise work.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	944 winter coats, 140 vests, 450 capes, 1,773 pair mitts, 1 summer coat, 23 summer pants, 597 pairs men's drawers, 26 nightgowns, 299 underwaists, 126 baker's aprons, 315 check shirts, 787 pillowcases, 30 waiter's coats, 391 chemises, 20 tablecloths, 765 sheets, 304 women's drawers, 174 skirts, 453 sacques, 333 petticoats, 1,357 gray twill shirts, 162 roller towels, 71 dish towels, 121 clothing bags, 233 check aprons, 87 bedticks, 36 mattress ticks, 227 bedspreads.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	61 bushels string beans, 3,030 ears corn, 238 cucumbers, 25 bushels lima beans, 88 bushels tomatoes, 2 bushels okra, 13,671 quarts milk, 35 bushels onions, 81 bushels carrots, 15 bushels beets, 2,280 stalks of celery, 1,775 bushels rye, 220 bushels rutabagas, 556 bushels turnips, 1,259 bushels potatoes, 300 barrels cabbage, 20,505 pounds hay, 1,440 heads lettuce, 858 bunches asparagus, 15 barrels spinach, 42,725 pounds straw.....	Equal.....	
(a)	12,676,100 cubic feet gas.....	Equal.....	
(a)	190,800 pounds soft soap.....	Equal.....	
(a)	Two 1-gallon milk cans, 263 quart cups, 382 spittoons, 453 tin plates, 42 water cans, and a number of other utensils made of tin.....	Inferior.....	

(c) Included under public-account system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.			
13	Philadelphia Co. House of Correction.	City...	P. W..	Building trades.....
14	.....do.....	City...	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
	House of Refuge, Boys' Department.	State.	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Printing.....
	.....do.....	State.	P. W..	Building trades.....
15	House of Refuge, Girls' Department.	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	RHODE ISLAND.			
1	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	State.	Cont.	Wire goods.....
	.....do.....	State.	F. P..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....
2	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	State Workhouse and House of Correction.	State.	F. A..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State.	S. U..	Farming.....

^a Not reported.^b Including articles produced in this industry under State-use system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
(e)	Carpentering, jobbing and repairing, using \$1,455 worth of materials; bricklaying, repairs, using \$1,659 worth of materials; some painting.	Inferior.....	13
(e)	Repairs.....	Equal.....	14
(e)	1,047 pairs brogans, 772 pairs Sunday shoes, 700 pairs slippers, 433 girls' shoes, 2,365 pairs boys' and girls' shoes repaired, 1,440 suspender straps and some small articles of harness.	Inferior.....	
(e)	376 citizens' coats, 351 citizens' vests, 322 citizens' trousers, 203 uniform coats, 832 uniform trousers, 215 working pants, 58 jumpers, 491 overalls, 130 undershirts, 1,473 moccasins, 924 suspenders made; 8,249 coats, vests, and trousers repaired; 2,251 blue shirts, 1,004 sheets, 2,514 towels, 359 tablecloths, 1,554 nightshirts, 1,426 pillowcases, 1,487 napkins, 588 aprons, 335 bedticks, 1,973 mops made; and 23,549 blue shirts, 737 sheets, 2,958 overalls, 1,739 aprons, 2,397 jackets, 4,426 flannel shirts, 7,620 nightshirts, 11,314 pairs socks, 7,771 drawers repaired.	Inferior.....	15
(e)	151,557 quarts milk, 6,961 pounds beef, 405 pounds veal, 8,502 pounds pork, 11,880 pounds mutton, 290 pounds chicken, 157 pounds turkey, 53 pounds duck, 573 dozen eggs, 32,000 ears sugar corn, 20,555 heads cabbage, 3,114 pounds asparagus, 646 bushels onions, 2,577 pounds grapes, 3,800 pounds squashes, 8,720 pounds pumpkins, 3,000 bushels potatoes, 744 bushels wheat, 3,100 bushels field corn, 96 tons hay, 40 tons wheat straw, 40 tons cow beets.	Equal.....	
(e)	2,500 copies annual report, 92 pages; 20,250 letter and packet heads; 28,500 requisition, attendance, dairy, school report, and laundry blanks; 15,500 officers' work, and family reports; 100 copies third annual report, 700 copies per day "Glen Mills Daily," 17,050 envelopes, 5,000 menu blanks, and a quantity of other slips and blanks.	Slightly inferior...	15
(e)	34 brush handles, 26 fork handles, 12 gates, 10 tables, 135 hammer handles, 15 stepladders, 40 stone boxes, 10 chicken coops, 6 doors for chapel made, and a number of like articles repaired; laying brick in repairs to ovens and boilers, 59 days' work; repairs to cottages and other buildings, including plastering, etc., 1,107 days' work; drainage and catch basins, laying pipe and building in stone and brick, 598 days' work; cement work in repairs, 89 days' work; laying stone in walls, 655 days' work; 1,293 linear feet agricultural drain, 14,750 square feet granolithic walk, administration building kitchen given 3 coats of paint and woodwork varnished, 6 chapel doors and balustrade for belfry given 4 coats lead and oil, water-closets in gymnasium swimming pool 3 coats cork paint, 17 rooms and halls in administration building painted and decorated.	Inferior.....	
(e)	748 dresses, 120 skirts, 13 silk waists, 3 shirt waists, 263 boys' red flannel shirts, 468 boys' omega stripe shirts, 220 aprons, 2,015 underclothing, 779 nightdresses, 260 shirts, 148 pillowcases, 24 bolster cases, 42 pillow shams, 40 tablecloths, 11 tray covers, 192 napkins, 4 sideboard scarfs, 191 towels, 10 dollies, 18 dish towels, 7 curtains, 16 bedticks, 4 spreads, 12 awnings.	Inferior.....	15
Hand.....	Window and tree guards; screens; sieves.....	Slightly inferior...	1
Machine.....	28,000 dozen men's cotton negligee shirts.....	Slightly inferior...	
Hand.....	9,645 pounds beef, chickens, pork, and veal; 23,001 quarts milk; 56 tons of hay; 909 dozen eggs, and garden truck, etc.	Equal.....	2
Hand.....	Broken stone.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	21,464 pounds beef, pork, and poultry; 21,753 gallons milk; 2,436 bushels fodder; 317 tons hay; and garden truck, etc. (b)	Equal.....	2
Machine.....	1,500 convicts' suits.....	Slightly inferior...	

(c)

c Included under public-account system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
	RHODE ISLAND—concluded.			
2	State Workhouse and House of Correction.	State.	S. U.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
3	Sockanosset School for Boys.	State.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting . . .
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.
	do.	State.	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.
	do.	State.	S. U.	Printing.
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1	Penitentiary.	State.	Cont.	Hosiery, etc.
	do.	State.	P. A.	Farming.
	do.	State.	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting . . .
	do.	State.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.
	do.	State.	S. U.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.
	do.	State.	S. U.	Cleaning statehouse.
	do.	State.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State.	S. U.	Farming.
2	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.
	State Convict Camp at Clemson College Farm.	State.	S. U.	Farming.
	do.	State.	P. W.	Building trades.
3	Abbeville Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
4	Aiken Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
5	Anderson Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
6	Bamberg Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
7	Barnwell Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
8	Beaufort Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
9	Berkeley Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
10	Charleston Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
11	Cherokee Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
12	Chester Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
13	Chesterfield Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
14	Clarendon Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
15	Colleton Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
16	Darlington Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
17	Edgefield Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
18	Fairfield Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
19	Florence Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
20	Georgetown Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
21	Greenville Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
22	Greenwood Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
23	Hampton Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
24	Horry Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.
25	Kershaw Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand.....	Broken stone.....	Equal.....	2
Hand.....	Blacksmith work for school.....	Slightly inferior...	3
Hand.....	Repair work.....	Slightly inferior...	
Hand.....	Repair work.....	Slightly inferior...	
Machine.....	900 suits.....	Slightly inferior...	
Hand.....	6,918 pounds beef, pork, and poultry; 40,296 quarts milk; 19 tons hay and straw; and garden truck, etc.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	1,500 reports State Board of Charities; job work.....	Slightly inferior...	Slightly inferior...
Hand.....	Masonry, carpentering, and plumbing.....	Slightly inferior...	
Machine.....	432,000 dozen pairs men's common cotton half hose, knit and looped only.	Inferior.....	1
Hand and mach.	710 bales of raw cotton.....	Equal.....	Inferior.....
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Cleaning and sweeping statehouse.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	2,173 suits, men's; 105 suits, women's; convicts' striped clothing; 666 pairs men's cotton drawers; 110 pairs jeans pants; 72 men's plain cotton shirts; 400 bedticks, common ticking.	Equal.....	Equal.....
Hand and mach.	19,325 bushels corn, 15,525 bushels oats, 2,850 bushels peas, 2,380 bushels sweet potatoes, 925 bushels wheat, 270 bushels rice, 2,250 bushels potatoes, 22,700 bushels cotton seed, 24,250 pounds pork, etc.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs, carpentering.....	Inferior.....	Equal.....
Hand and mach.	3,800 bushels corn, 83 tons hay, 420 tons ensilage, 218 hogs, 50 pigs, 28 calves, 33,750 gallons milk.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	1,000,000 brick, 1,700 cubic yards sand, 25 carloads lumber, 5 carloads lime, 3 carloads cement, 10 carloads rock and stone, 4 carloads iron and copper, 1 carload gravel hauled one mile; 5,000 cubic yards earth and rock removed for foundation.	Equal.....	Equal.....
Hand.....	3 miles road improved; 1,000 miles road gone over and repaired.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	100 miles sand and clay road repaired.....	Equal.....	4
Hand and mach.	150 miles sand and clay road improved.....	Equal.....	5
Hand and mach.	15 miles new sand and clay road built; 50 miles road repaired.	Equal.....	6
Hand and mach.	300 miles sand and clay road repaired.....	Equal.....	7
Hand.....	37 miles sand and clay road repaired.....	Equal.....	8
Hand.....	225 miles sand and clay road improved and repaired.....	Equal.....	9
Hand.....	3 miles of ditches, 4 feet at top, 1 foot at bottom, 4 feet deep; 17 miles of canal, 11 feet at top, 2 feet at bottom, 10 to 12 feet deep; 3½ miles sand road built; 800 feet drain pipe laid and brick heads built, using 35,000 brick.	Equal.....	10
Hand and mach.	3 miles roadway macadamized; 142,500 cubic feet stone quarried, crushed, and hauled; 250 miles dirt road repaired.	Equal.....	11
Hand and mach.	3 miles roadway macadamized; 200 miles dirt road repaired.	Equal.....	12
Hand.....	11 miles road improved.....	Equal.....	13
Hand and mach.	100 miles sand and clay road improved.....	Equal.....	14
Hand and mach.	5 miles causeway built and repaired; 1 mile sand road clayed; 1½ miles sand road sawdusted.	Equal.....	15
Hand and mach.	100 miles sand and clay road repaired.....	Equal.....	16
Hand and mach.	1,450 miles road repaired.....	Superior.....	17
Hand and mach.	50 miles road repaired.....	Superior.....	18
Hand and mach.	50 miles sand and clay road repaired.....	Equal.....	19
Hand.....	9 miles sand and clay road built; 110 miles sand and clay road repaired.	Equal.....	20
Hand and mach.	5 miles roadway graded and macadamized; 29,333 cubic yards stone quarried, crushed, and hauled; 250 miles dirt road repaired.	Equal.....	21
Hand and mach.	3½ miles of gravel road improved; 800 miles road repaired in spots.	Equal.....	22
Hand and mach.	200 miles of sand and clay road repaired.....	Equal.....	23
Hand.....	15 miles of sand and clay road repaired.....	Equal.....	24
Hand and mach.	100 miles of roads repaired.....	Superior.....	25

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
SOUTH CAROLINA—concluded.				
26	Laurens Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
27	Lee Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
28	Lexington Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
29	Marion Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
30	Newberry Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
31	Orangeburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
32	Pickens Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
33	Richland Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
34	Saluda Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
35	Spartanburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
36	Sumter Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
37	Union Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
38	Williamsburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
39	York Co. Convict Camp.....	Co....	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
40	Charleston City Jail.....	City..	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
41	Columbia City Jail.....	City..	P. W..	Roads and highways.....
SOUTH DAKOTA.				
1	Penitentiary.....	State..	S. U..	Cement blocks.....
	.....do.....	State..	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	S. U..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	.....do.....	State..	S. U..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	.....do.....	State..	P. W..	Building trades.....
2	Reform School.....	State..	S. U..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	S. U..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	S. U..	Printing.....
TENNESSEE.				
1	Branch Prison.....	State..	P. A..	Coke.....
	.....do.....	State..	P. A..	Mining, coal.....
	.....do.....	State..	S. U..	Mining, coal.....
2	State Prison.....	State..	Cont..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	Cont..	Boxes, paper.....
	.....do.....	State..	Cont..	Harness.....
	.....do.....	State..	Cont..	Hosiery, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	Cont..	Stove hollow ware.....
	.....do.....	State..	Cont..	Stoves.....
	.....do.....	State..	P. A..	Brick.....
	.....do.....	State..	P. A..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	P. A..	Hosiery, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	P. A..	Ice, manufactured.....
	.....do.....	State..	S. U..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	S. U..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	S. U..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	S. U..	Hosiery, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	S. U..	Ice, manufactured.....

* Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand and mach.	8 miles of sand and clay roads improved; 700 miles of road repaired.	Equal.....	26
Hand and mach.	40 miles of sand and clay roads repaired.....	Equal.....	27
Hand and mach.	60 miles of roads repaired.....	Superior.....	28
Hand and mach.	2 miles of sand and clay road built.....	Equal.....	29
Hand and mach.	50 miles of road repaired.....	Superior.....	30
Hand and mach.	50 miles of sand and clay road built.....	Equal.....	31
Hand and mach.	4 miles dirt road built; 300 miles dirt road repaired.....	Equal.....	32
Hand and mach.	50 miles sand and clay road built; 650 miles sand and clay road repaired.	Equal.....	33
Hand and mach.	150 miles road repaired.....	Superior.....	34
Hand and mach.	3 miles of macadamized road; 100 miles of sand and clay road improved; and 1,400 miles of sand and clay road repaired.	Equal.....	35
Hand and mach.	7 miles road built; 104 miles road repaired.....	Superior.....	36
Hand and mach.	500 miles sand and clay road repaired.....	Equal.....	37
Hand and mach.	100 miles sand and clay road repaired.....	Equal.....	38
Hand and mach.	2 miles macadamized road, 1 mile gravel road, and 17 miles dirt road repaired.....	Equal.....	39
Hand.....	100 miles roads and streets repaired.....	Equal.....	40
Hand.....	Streets repaired.....	Inferior.....	41
(a)	500 barrels cement made; no record of blocks.....	Equal.....	1
Hand and mach.	79 coats, 67 vests, 188 pairs pants, jean, wool; 137 pairs overalls, cotton; 80 jackets, cotton or linen; 200 shirts, hickory; 76 undershirts, 75 pairs drawers, cotton flannel.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	150 pigs; 21 calves; 4,487 bushels oats and wheat; 3,620 bushels corn; 70 tons millet; 45 tons timothy; 40 tons sugar cane; 2,177 bushels potatoes, 6,268 heads cabbage, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
(a)	11,000 feet cut stone for building.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	200 cords rubble stone, 133 yards flat stone, for building and foundations, quarried.	Equal.....	
(a)	88 cells, wall 16 inches, partition 8 inches, floors, cell hall 70 feet, built.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	5,000 pounds pork; 7,900 pounds pork; 1,825 gallons milk..	Equal.....	2
Hand.....	2,729 bushels oats and rye; 1,800 bushels corn; 25 tons hay; 40 tons millet; 1,200 bushels onions, 500 bushels potatoes, and other garden truck.	Inferior.....	
(a)	School paper printed and printing done for State institutions.	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	58,538 tons coke.....	Equal.....	1
(a)	237,593 tons coal, soft.....	Equal.....	
(a)	6,000 tons coal, soft.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	373,200 pairs shoes, calf and cheap-grade kid, mens'.....	Inferior.....	2
(a)	1,200,000 boxes, shoe and hosiery.....	Inferior.....	
Machine.....	Harness, buggy and wagon.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	247,700 dozen hose, cotton, children's and misses'.....	Slightly inferior..	
(a)	Hollow ware of all kinds.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	6,000 cook stoves, 8,000 heating stoves.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	1,830,000 bricks, building.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Farm products.....	Equal.....	
(a)	8,796 dozen pairs hose, cotton.....	Inferior.....	
Machine.....	1,283,340 pounds ice.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	6,528 pairs brogans.....	Inferior.....	
(a)	512 suits, cassimere, discharge; 4,617 suits, cotton and wool mixed, convict stripes.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	Farm products.....	Equal.....	
(a)	2,910 dozen pairs hose, cotton.....	Inferior.....	
Machine.....	154,460 pounds ice.....	Equal.....	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
TEXAS.				
1	State Penitentiaries.....	State	Cont.	Building railroads.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Carriages and wagons.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Charcoal.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Cotton goods.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Electric light and power.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Ice, manufactured.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Wood, cut and sawed.....
2	Bexar Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
3	Dallas Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
4	Fannin Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
5	Harris Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
6	Hunt Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Farming.....
7	Jefferson Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
8	Johnson Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
9	Lamar Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
10	McLennan Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
11	Tarrant Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
12	Walker Co. Jail.....	Co.	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
13	House of Correction and Reformatory.....	State	P. A.	Cotton ginning.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Electric light and power.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Ice, manufactured.....
UTAH.				
1	State Prison.....	State	P. A.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Harness.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Hosiery, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....

* Including articles produced in this industry under State-use system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.**A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.**

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand.....	Railroad construction, estimated value, \$100,000.....	Equal.....	1
Hand and mach.	50 tons alfalfa hay, 72 head calves, 304,525 bushels corn, 7,761 bales cotton, 4,331 tons cotton seed, 942 hogs, 40 tons millet hay, 300 barrels molasses, 5,500 bushels oats, 640 tons sorghum and Kafir corn, 4,000 tons sugar cane and \$53,000 worth additional, 15,012,956 pounds sugar, \$12,000 worth of sirup, \$30,000 worth of vegetables and fruit, and 8,900 cords of wood.	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Wagons and repairs, value, \$40,791.....	Inferior.....	
Hand and mach.	Engines, boilers to the value of \$65,139, iron piping to the value of \$25,990, pig iron to the value of \$46,636.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	Miscellaneous furniture to the value of \$104,988.....	Inferior.....	
Hand and mach.	Sugar to the value of \$80,000; corn to the value of \$23,500.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Brogans and repairs to the value of \$20,412.....	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	Charcoal to the value of \$29,952.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	Convict suits and repairs to the value of \$41,742.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	Cloth for convict suits to the value of \$26,057.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	Electric lights to the value of \$3,166.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Vegetables to the value of \$23,000.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	Ice to the value of \$2,200.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Wood to value of \$42,120.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	4 miles of macadam road.....	Equal.....	2
Hand.....	Gravel roads built and repairs to the value of \$35,000.....	Equal.....	3
Hand.....	Roads and bridges repaired.....	Equal.....	4
Hand.....	Dirt roads and bridges repaired and ditches made.....	Equal.....	5
Hand.....	30 bales cotton; cotton seed.....	Equal.....	6
Hand.....	2,000 bushels corn, 500 bushels oats, 150 gallons molasses, 12,000 pounds of pork products; and garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs of roads.....	Equal.....	7
Hand.....	64 bales cotton and seed, 716 bushels corn, 412 bushels oats, 2,785 pounds pork, 923 pounds beef.	Equal.....	8
Hand.....	2,784 bushels corn, 8,558 bushels oats, 18,215 pounds pork, 2,077 pounds beef; and garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Roads repaired.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Roads repaired.....	Equal.....	9
Hand.....	Roads repaired.....	Equal.....	10
Hand.....	Gravel and dirt roads built and repaired.....	Equal.....	11
Hand.....	Roads repaired.....	Equal.....	12
Machine.....	420 bales of cotton ginned.....	Equal.....	13
Hand.....	420 bales cotton.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	900 pairs brogans, rough and plain, and miscellaneous repairs.	Inferior.....	
Hand and mach.	450 pants, 500 top shirts, 300 undershirts, 300 pairs drawers, and miscellaneous repairs.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	Electric lights to the value of \$900.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	8,000 bushels corn, 14,000 bushels oats, 400 bushels sweet potatoes, 300 bushels Irish potatoes, 40 bushels peas, 1,200 bushels wheat, 100 tons top fodder, 125 tons sorghum fodder, 10 tons millet hay, 4,500 pounds butter, 7,200 gallons milk, 2,655 pounds beef, 20,921 pounds pork.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	Ice to the value of \$900.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	148½ gross bushels (shoe, nail, stove, horse, clothes, hair, and brewers) fiber and bristle, wooden back. (a)	Slightly inferior..	1
Hand.....	175 tons of hay; 80 tons of sugar beets; 892 dozen eggs; 611 pounds of poultry, garden truck, etc. (a)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	199 dozen saddle girths made of horse and cow switches (a)	Equal.....	
Machine.....	10,891 dozen common cotton stockings (a)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	278 pairs cheap brogans; 207 pairs canvas slippers.....	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	(b)	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	50 dozen undershirts, 57 dozen pairs of drawers, and 30 dozen shirts of cotton flannel; 40 coats, 22 vests, 357 pairs pants, 17 caps and 4 overcoats, regulation prison stripes; 127 dozen pairs overalls; 15 dozen jumpers; 2 dozen mittens; 44 aprons; 17 pairs sleevelets; and 8 awnings.	Inferior.....	

(a) Included under public-account system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
UTAH—concluded.				
1	State Prison.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Harness.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Hosiery, etc.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
2	State Industrial School.....	State	P. A.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
VERMONT.				
1	House of Correction.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
2	State Prison.....	State	Cont.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
3	Industrial School.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. P.	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
VIRGINIA.				
1	Penitentiary.....	State	Cont.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	Lease.	Cooperage.....
	do.....	State	Lease.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	Lease.	Roads and highways.....
	do.....	State	Lease.	Roads and highways.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Tomato sauce.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Flour and meal.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Roads and highways.....

^a Included under public-account system.^b Including articles produced in this industry under State-use system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand.....	(a)	Equal.....	1
Hand.....	(a)	Equal.....	
Machine.....	(a)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs, carpentering.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	108 pairs common brogans; 140 pairs repaired.(b)	Interior.....	2
Hand.....	1,830 pounds pork and veal; 450 pounds butter; 374 dozen eggs; 25 tons hay; 1,000 pounds cabbage; 909 quarts canned fruit; and garden truck.(b)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Interior.....	
Hand.....	(a)	Interior.....	
Hand and mach.	58 Sunday shirts, 117 pairs drawers, 117 undershirts, 204 top shirts for boys; 65 school skirts, 95 school waists, 30 undershirts, 37 summer underwear suits, 22 corset covers, 93 aprons, 25 uniform skirts, 25 uniform winter waists, 21 summer waists, 49 pairs hose for girls; 9 uniform coats; 15 pairs uniform pants; 9 base-ball suits; 138 pairs socks; 12 shoemakers' aprons; 41 sheets; 111 pillowcases; 265 towels; 12 tablecloths; 60 table napkins, and 92 fancy articles.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	(a)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs, carpentering.....	Interior.....	
Hand.....	8,000 heads cabbage, 75 bushels tomatoes, 800 bushels beets, 6 bushels peas, 250 heads lettuce.	Equal.....	1
Machine.....	80,000 feet of 1-inch marble interior work, such as wainscoting, tiling, etc.	Superior.....	
Hand and mach.	300 blue denim overshirts, 250 jean suits, 350 cotton flannel drawers and undershirts, 200 caps (blue denim), 600 cotton sheets.	Interior.....	
Hand.....	1,000 heads cabbage, 15 bushels tomatoes, 25 bushels beans, 100 bushels beets, 200 bushels potatoes, 100 heads lettuce, 10 bushels peas.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	62,987 pairs women's, misses', and children's polish and balmoral, low-cut, lace shoes.	Slightly inferior..	2
Hand and mach.	75 suits cotton flannel underwear, 130 suits satinet outside clothing.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	100 tons hay, 857 quarts milk, and flowers and plants....	Equal.....	3
Hand.....	952 dozen common cane-seat Grecian chairs.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand and mach.	306 blue jean, gray woolen, and cotton suits.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	65 tons hay, 300 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels carrots, 50 bushels onions, 300 bushels oats, 25 barrels apples, 40 bushels beans, 200 quarts strawberries, 50 bunches asparagus, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
(c)	1,694,000 pairs shoes, medium grade, coarse working, women's and children's.	Interior.....	1
(c)	141,850 kegs, nail, wooden.....	Equal.....	
(c)	60 tons hay; 30 tons fodder, corn; 1,250 bushels corn....	Equal.....	
(c)	4 miles road made, 48 miles road repaired.	Superior.....	
(c)	10 miles road made, 50 miles road repaired.	Equal.....	
(c)	8,540 pounds beef; 3 cows; 1 calf; 4 hides, cow; 50 tons hay; 60 tons corn, shocks; 50,670 pounds tobacco; 521 bushels oats and wheat; 85 bushels potatoes; 71½ bushels onions.	Equal.....	
(c)	8,199 gallons tomato sauce.....	Equal.....	
(c)	1,550 coats, 1,550 pairs pants, 1,550 shirts, woolen, convict stripe; 1,550 shirts, 1,550 pairs pants, cotton, convict stripe; 6,200 pairs socks, cotton.	Equal.....	
(c)	800 pounds pork, 850 pounds poultry, 7,300 gallons milk, 1,500 dozen eggs, 3,650 pounds butter, 100 tons hay, 100 tons corn fodder, 1,488 bushels oats and wheat, 95 bushels beans, 800 bushels potatoes, 2,000 bushels turnips.	Equal.....	
(c)	4,690,000 pounds corn meal.....	Equal.....	
(c)	186,000 feet earth excavated for new building.....	Equal.....	
(c)	Care statehouse grounds and ditches, roads, etc., in prison grounds, miscellaneous repairs.	Equal.....	

c Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
WASHINGTON.				
1	State Prison.....	State	P. A.	Bags.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Brick.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Brick.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Soap.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
2	Seattle City Jail.....	City	P. W.	Roads and highways.....
3	State Reform School.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
WEST VIRGINIA.				
1	Penitentiary.....	State	Cont.	Brass goods.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Enameled ware.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Whips.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
2	Reform School.....	State	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Brick.....

* Including articles in this industry produced under State-use system.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Machine.....	853,050 jute grain bags, 3,933 jute bags for wool, 1,200 bags for beet seed, 318 bags for oats, 36,600 yards burlap, 584 yards matting, 1,476 pounds of hop warp, 1,405 pounds fleece twine.	Inferior.....	1
Hand.....	2,341,200 bricks.....	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	200 tons hay, 1,056 bushels wheat, 7 sacks green corn, 6,256 gallons milk, 225 pounds tomatoes, 300 pounds green onions, 2,200 pounds pumpkins, 15,227 pounds pork, 1,329 pounds lettuce, 985 pounds peas, 1,215 pounds beets, 2,797 pounds turnips, 8,992 pounds onions, 65 pounds rhubarb, 6,312 pounds cabbage, 100 pounds string beans, 35,899 pounds potatoes, 620 pounds radishes, 155 pounds peaches, 70 pounds cherries, 3,258 pounds spinach, 637 pounds veal, 204 pounds asparagus, 1,552 pounds apples, 11,805 pounds carrots, 2,300 pounds pears, 215 watermelons, 1,065 dozen eggs, 226 chickens, 13 ducks, 61 turkeys, 550 muskmelons, 1,904 cucumbers, 1,940 squashes. (a)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	239 pairs shoes, nailed, for prisoners, and 150 pairs shoes, nailed, for discharged prisoners.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	292,000 bricks.....	Inferior.....	
Hand and mach.	604 pairs pants, striped woolen, for prisoners; 149 coats, striped woolen, for prisoners; 200 pairs pants, 190 coats, and 175 vests, mixed goods, for discharged prisoners; 516 shirts, 157 caps, and 3 hats, cotton; 93 pairs mittens. Women also did sewing on table and house linen, and on their own clothes, of which no record was kept.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	(b)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	42,000 gallons soft soap.....	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	Repairs of all kinds and many articles made, including 13 coffins.	Inferior.....	
(c)	Street cleaning, clearing land for new roads, etc.....	Equal.....	2
Hand.....	379 pairs shoes.....	Inferior.....	3
(c)	150 suits (3 pieces), 444 shirts, 413 pairs overalls, 326 pairs trousers, 244 coats, 215 vests, 100 undershirts, 96 caps, 25 girls' suits (dresses and blouses).	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	35 tons hay, 730 bushels oats, 1,500 bushels potatoes, 60 bushels green peas, 60 bushels beans, 600 bushels onions, 500 bushels turnips, 500 bushels carrots, 300 bushels beets, 4,000 heads cabbage, 4,000 heads lettuce, 1,000 pounds spinach, 2,000 pounds strawberries, 2,000 pounds raspberries, 200 bushels apples, 150 bushels plums, 60,000 pounds milk.	Inferior.....	
Hand.....	Small greenhouse, value \$200; large refrigerator, value \$200; bookcases, cupboards, kitchen and work tables, and miscellaneous repairing.	Inferior.....	
Machine.....	6,000 gross top mounts, middle mounts, bottom mounts, hooks, tea balls, vases, rod ends, spindlers, rail balls, caps, brass.	Superior.....	1
Hand and mach.	29,500 dozen brooms.....	Equal.....	
(c)	25,000 dozen petticoats, cotton.....	Equal.....	
(c)	40,000 dozen pairs pants, cotton.....	Inferior.....	
Hand and mach.	30,286 dozen enameled-ware utensils (kettles, pans, bowls, cups, etc.)	Equal.....	
Hand.....	26,460 dozen whips, 16,840 dozen whiplashes.....	Equal.....	
(c)	788 pairs shoes, working; 284 pairs shoes, discharge; and repairing.	Slightly inferior..	
(c)	184 pairs pants, 113 coats, 113 vests, 2,229 shirts, working; 1,357 pairs drawers; 67 blouses; 163 pairs pants, overalls; 641 caps; 102 overcoats; 557 pairs suspenders; 284 suits, discharge; and repairing.	Slightly inferior..	
(c)	2,334 pounds beef, 21,808 pounds pork, 432 pounds chickens, 240 hides, 374 dozen eggs, 20,500 pounds fodder, 10,174 pounds kale, 74,869 pounds cabbage, 120,000 pounds ensilage, 2,765 bushels potatoes, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
(c)	450 pairs shoes, 100 pairs slippers, 1,500 pairs shoes repaired.	Equal.....	2
(c)	341,000 bricks, building and paving.....	Equal.....	

b Included under public-account system.

c Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	System.	Industry.
WEST VIRGINIA—concluded.				
2	Reform School	State	S. U.	Brick.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Mining, coal.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
WISCONSIN.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	State	Cont.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	Cont.	Hosiery, etc.....
	do.....	State	P. A.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
2	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
	State Reformatory.....	State	P. P.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State	P. P.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Brick.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
3	Industrial School for Boys.....	State	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	S. U.	Farming.....
	do.....	State	P. W.	Building trades.....
WYOMING.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	Lessee	Lease.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Lessee	Lease.	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	Lessee	Lease.	Clothing, etc.....
UNITED STATES PRISONS.				
1	Penitentiary at Atlanta.....	U. S.	S. U.	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	U. S.	S. U.	Clothing, etc.....

•Not reported.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand.....	38,000 bricks.....	Equal.....	2
Hand and mach.	247 coats, 1,090 pairs pants, woolen; 98 suits, release; 1,047 coats and 2,700 pairs pants, repaired; 75 shirts, release; 1,455 shirts; 560 pairs drawers; 153 napkins, 24 sheets, officers'; 278 sheets; 30 nightshirts; 220 towels; 100 towels officers'; 450 pillowcases; and general repairs.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	1,500 bushels corn, 140 bushels wheat, 800 bushels potatoes, 510 bushels beans, 4,000 heads cabbage, 3,000 dozen beets, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	2
(a)	48,000 bushels coal, bituminous.	Equal.....	
(a)	2 sheds, 1 dwelling (2-story), new floor in building, roof on house, and general repairs.	Equal.....	1
Machine.....	586,000 pairs shoes, plow.....	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	625,000 pairs stockings, cotton, children's.....	Equal.....	1
Hand.....	1 bull, 2 cows, 225 hogs, 134 pounds green hides, calf.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	373 caps, 500 pairs mittens, cloth; 262 coats, 288 vests, 691 pairs pants, cassimere, prison; 1,168 pairs drawers, 953 shirts, cotton flannel; 345 pairs overalls, 126 jackets, 7 pillow ticks, 58 bedticks, ticking; 1,118 shirts, hickory; 232 coats, 232 pairs pants, 232 vests, 93 overcoats, woolen; 162 sheets, 102 pillow slips, 198 aprons, cotton; 500 mufflers, woolen; 1,233 towels, crash.	Slightly inferior..	2
Hand.....	1,691 pounds veal, 108.105 pounds milk, 698 bushels potatoes, 3,825 heads of cabbage, 208 bushels onions, 155½ bushels carrots, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Hand.....	New shop and miscellaneous repairs.....	Slightly inferior..	2
Machine.....	7,467 dozen brooms, house.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	1,018,878 pairs overalls, children's.....	Equal.....	2
Machine.....	600,000 bricks, hard.....	Equal.....	
Machine.....	342 coats, 300 pairs pants, woolen; 598 shirts; 110 coats, 152 pairs pants, 130 vests, wool, discharge; 318 caps, cloth; 22 uniforms, officers', cassimere; 1,152 shirts, 879 pillow slips, 184 aprons, cotton; 272 pillow ticks, 261 bedticks, ticking; 2,099 towels, crash; 62 coats, 34 caps, duck; 675 pairs brogans; 982 pairs shoes, repaired. (b)	Equal.....	3
Hand.....	Farm products.....	Equal.....	
Hand.....	Hospital and miscellaneous repairs.....	Equal.....	3
Machine.....	443 coats; 567 pairs pants; 455 shirts, hickory; 550 night-shirts, cotton; 726 pairs shoes, calfskin.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	117 pigs, 5,470 pounds hogs, 30,810 gallons milk, 2,784 bushels oats and rye, 69,430 pounds hay, 5,687 pounds chickens, 500 bushels potatoes, 696 bushels onions, 3,968 heads cabbage, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	3
Hand.....	Miscellaneous repairs.....	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	400 pairs shoes, hand sewed and nailed.....	Inferior.....	1
Hand.....	22,474 dozen broome 13,432½ dozen whisks, straw, hand pressed and sewed.	Inferior.....	
Hand and mach.	300 coats, wool, stripes; 600 pairs pants, 800 shirts, 800 pieces underwear, 1,600 pairs socks, 400 caps.	Inferior.....	1
Hand.....	987 pairs brogan shoes.....	Equal.....	
Hand and mach.	207 cadet-blue coats, largely wool; 139 duck coats; 614 pairs cadet-blue pants, largely wool; 230 pairs overalls; 1,327 pairs drawers; 610 madras shirts; 204 nightshirts; 670 undershirts; 443 aprons; 2,274 towels; 352 scrap rugs, 24 by 30 inches; 259 suits, custom made, largely wool, for discharged prisoners; 348 sheets; 671 pillowcases; 321 pairs mittens; 70 overcoats, largely wool; 231 uniform caps; 30 blouses; 375 bedticks.	Equal.....	1

b In other tables boots and shoes are inseparably combined with clothing in this institution.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE,
AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY
INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

In- sti- tu- tion No.	State and institution.	Con- trol.	Sys- tem.	Industry.
1	UNITED STATES PRISONS—concluded.			
	Penitentiary at Atlanta	U. S...	S. U...	Farming.....
	.....do.....	U. S...	P. W...	Building trades.....
2	Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth...	U. S...	S. U...	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	U. S...	S. U...	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	U. S...	S. U...	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	U. S...	S. U...	Farming.....
	.....do.....	U. S...	S. U...	Printing.....
	.....do.....	U. S...	S. U...	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.
	.....do.....	U. S...	P. W...	Building trades.....

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

A.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, ETC., BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

Hand or machine work.	Quantity and description of goods made or work done.	Comparison with goods produced by free labor.	Institution No.
Hand and mach.	10 bushels grapes, 144 bushels peanuts, 54 bushels strawberries, 200 bushels wheat, 10,2124 quarts milk, 2,811 pounds beans, 2,993 pounds beets, 6,760 pounds cabbage, 349 pounds carrots, 1,001 pounds cucumbers, 6,825 pounds hay, 109 pounds horse-radishes, 472 pounds lettuce, 1,380 pounds oats, 422 pounds okra, 15,636 pounds onions, 3,065 pounds Irish potatoes, 25,774 pounds sweet potatoes, 1,578 pounds parsnips, 3,560 pounds field peas, 166 pounds red pepper, 344 pounds radishes, 27 pounds sage, 5,561 pounds oyster plant, 736 pounds spinach, 967 pounds squash, 8,506 pounds tomatoes, 8,285 pounds turnips, 155 pounds veal, 1,584 pounds dressed pork, 2,233 cantaloupes, corn; 900 feeds green rye, 1,384 water-melons.	Equal.....	1
Hand.....	4,321 cubic yards cement wall built, 11,217 cubic yards of earth removed, 106 perch ashlar wall made and laid, 4,568 linear feet curbing cut, 1,509 linear feet curbing set, 7,684 square feet granitoid walk laid, 4 bush-hammered posts for ashlar wall, 251 linear feet bush-hammered coping, 4,000 feet of 10-foot barbed-wire fence built, 905 feet terra cotta sewer pipe laid, and 400 feet of 14-foot stockade built.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	4,332 pairs, brogans and calfskin, also 3,121 pairs repaired.	Slightly inferior..	2
Machine.....	5,380 brooms, house; 2,961 brushes, scrub, cotton.....	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	1,996 coats, 2,506 pairs pants, cassimere, prison; 1,626 suits, 452 overcoats, 2,409 caps, woolen; 9,760 shirts, hickory and flannel; 8,210 pairs drawers, cotton and cotton flannel; 6,403 pairs overalls, denim; 2,308 pairs suspenders, web; 2,636 handkerchiefs, cotton; 4,126 pairs mittens, cloth; 8,338 towels, crash; 3,554 pillow-cases, 3,806 sheets, cotton; 851 bedticks, ticking.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	10,508 bushels corn, oats, and wheat, 55 tons alfalfa; 45 tons of hay, 5,000 bales fodder, 7,350 bushels potatoes, 2,000 bushels onions, 40,000 heads of cabbage, and other garden truck.	Equal.....	
Machine.....	Printing.....	Slightly inferior..	
Machine.....	1,430 buckets, 1,076 cuspidors, 394 dippers, 5,332 tin cups, 2,050 tin plates, 2,871 mess pans, 106 cans, 13 coal scuttles, 1,252 salt and pepper boxes, 220 wash basins, 64 dustpans.	Slightly inferior..	
Hand.....	Building, and miscellaneous repairs	Slightly inferior	

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF COMPARISONS OF CONVICT-MADE GOODS WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR, BY INDUSTRIES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 183.]

Industry.	Institutions.	Number of institutions in which convict-made goods are—			
		Superior.	Equal.	Slightly inferior.	Inferior.
Agricultural hand tools.....	3		1	2	
Bags.....	3		1	1	1
Baskets, willow ware, etc.....	3		1	1	1
Binding twine.....	3		2	1	
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	18		7	5	6
Bookbinding.....	1				1
Boots and shoes.....	83		15	42	26
Boxes, paper.....	3			2	1
Boxes, wooden.....	1		1		
Brass goods.....	1	1			
Bread.....	1		1		
Brick.....	20	2	15	2	1
Brooms and brushes.....	43	2	14	17	10
Building trades.....	67		34	23	10
Burying paupers.....	1		1		
Buttons.....	2		1	1	
Carpets, ingrain.....	1		1		
Carpets, rag.....	9		7	2	
Carriages and wagons.....	4		3		1
Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	10		6	2	2
Cement blocks.....	1		1		
Chairs, tables, etc.....	a 36	1	a 18	a 13	a 7
Charcoal.....	1		1		
Cleaning statehouse.....	1				
Clothing.....	b 122	b 2	b 43	b 64	b 26
Coke.....	1		1		
Cooperage.....	5		4	1	
Cotton and woolen goods.....	7		2	3	2
Cotton ginning.....	1		1		
Cotton goods.....	8		5	1	2
Cotton waste.....	1		1		
Electrical construction and repairs.....	1		1		
Electric light and power.....	5		5		
Enameled ware.....	1		1		
Farming.....	c 124		c 121	c 2	2
Flour and meal.....	2		2		
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1		1		
Gloves and mittens.....	1			1	
Hammocks.....	1		1		
Hardware, saddlery.....	1				
Harness.....	10			2	2
Hosiery, etc.....	d 20		d 8	8	d 5
House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.....	3		2		1
Ice, manufactured.....	4		4		
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, etc.....	1			1	
Iron and steel, chains.....	1			1	
Laundry work.....	7	1	4	2	
Levee building.....	2		2		
Lime.....	2		2		
Loading and unloading vessels.....	1		1		
Locksmithing.....	1		1		
Lumber.....	11		10	1	
Mats and matting.....	6	1		3	
Mattresses.....	3		1	2	
Mining, coal (c).....	7		7		
Mining, phosphate.....	1		1		
Nets, fish.....	1	1			
Packing and moving.....	1		1		
Picture moldings.....	1		1		
Power and heat plant.....	1		1		
Printing.....	24		9	9	6
Railroad building.....	3		2	1	
Roads and highways.....	f 113	f 13	f 75	25	1

a In 2 institutions part of work done was equal, part slightly inferior; in 1 institution part was slightly inferior and part inferior.

b In 7 institutions part of work done was equal and part slightly inferior; in 1 institution part of work done was equal and part inferior; in 2 institutions part slightly inferior and part inferior; in 1 institution part superior, part equal, part slightly inferior, and part inferior.

c In 1 institution part of work done was equal and part slightly inferior.

d In 1 institution part of work done was equal and part inferior.

e Including, in 1 institution, mining and smelting iron ore.

f In 1 institution part of work done was superior and part equal.

TABLE IV.—DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, AND COMPARISON WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR—Concluded.

B.—SUMMARY OF COMPARISONS OF CONVICT-MADE GOODS WITH GOODS PRODUCED BY FREE LABOR, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

Industry.	Institutions.	Number of institutions in which convict-made goods are—			
		Superior.	Equal.	Slightly inferior.	Inferior.
Saddletrees.....	1			1	
Sash, doors, etc.....	1		1		
Soap.....	4		2	1	1
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	35	1	27	7	
Stove hollow ware.....	7		4	2	1
Stoves.....	2				2
Teaming.....	1		1		
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	13		6	4	3
Tobacco and cigars.....	4			3	1
Tomato sauce.....	1		1		
Trunks and valises.....	1			1	
Turpentine and rosin.....	4		4		
Umbrellas.....	1		1		
Whips.....	1		1		
Wire goods.....	3			2	1
Wood, cut and sawed.....	7		5	2	
Wooden goods, miscellaneous.....	1				1
Total comparisons.....	a 909	a 25	a 514	a 265	a 124

a In 10 institutions a part of the work done was equal and part slightly inferior; in 3 institutions part was slightly inferior and part inferior; in 2 institutions part equal and part inferior; in 1 institution part superior and part equal, and in 1 institution part superior, part equal, part slightly inferior, and part inferior.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS.

[For explanation of this table, see pp. 183, 184.]

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
ALABAMA.					
1	State Prison System.....	State..	None	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Lumber.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Mining, coal.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Stove hollow ware.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Turpentine and rosin.....
ARIZONA.					
1	Territorial Prison.....	Ter....	None	No...	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	Ter....	None	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Ter....	None	No...	Brick.....
	do.....	Ter....	None	No...	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	Ter....	None	No...	Building trades.....
	do.....	Ter....	None	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Ter....	None	No...	Electric light and power.....
	do.....	Ter....	None	No...	Farming.....
	do.....	Ter....	None	No...	Mattresses.....
	do.....	Ter....	None	No...	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....
	do.....	Ter....	None	No...	Wood, cut and sawed.....
ARKANSAS.					
1	State Penitentiary.....	State..	None	No...	Brick.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Farming.....
	do.....	State..			Railroad building.....
CALIFORNIA.					
1	State Prison at Folsom.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Building trades.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Harness.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Ice, manufactured.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....
2	State Prison at San Quentin.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Bags.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Building trades.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Castings, machinery, and repairs.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Cooperage.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Loading and unloading vessels.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Locksmithing.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Roads and highways.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....
3	San Bernardino Co. Jail.....	Co.....	Yes...	No...	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
4	San Francisco Co. Jail No. 2.....	City and Co.	Yes...	No...	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	City and Co.	Yes...	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	City and Co.			Building trades.....

a \$12,750 used in lessee's camp.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS.

[For explanation of this table, see pp. 183, 184.]

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
					\$4,758		\$4,758	100.0		1
28,803	339,475	368,278	42.2	57.8	6,450		6,450	100.0		
15,750	290,000	305,750	5.2	94.8						
47,172	570,000	617,172	7.6	92.4						
7,000	68,000	75,000	9.3	90.7						
13,203	139,800	153,003	8.6	91.4						
					1,500		1,500	100.0		1
					1,296		1,296	100.0		
					1,250		1,250	100.0		
					140		140	100.0		
					14,150		14,150	100.0		
					3,995		3,995	100.0		
					2,400		2,400	100.0		
					380		380	100.0		
					250		250	100.0		
					200		200	100.0		
					2,160		2,160	100.0		
95,318	120,000	215,318	44.3	55.7						1
53,024		53,024	100.0		35,000		35,000	100.0		
235,950		235,950	100.0							
64		64	100.0		11,677		11,677	100.0		1
116		116	100.0		4,930		4,930	100.0		
124		124	100.0		18,781		18,781	100.0		
					9,293		9,293	100.0		
897		897	100.0		5,038		5,038	100.0		
					280		280	100.0		
21,673		21,673	100.0		2,400		2,400	100.0		
					10,000		10,000	100.0		
					455		455	100.0		
250,258		250,258	100.0		2,637		2,637	100.0		2
					8,038		8,038	100.0		
					14,108		14,108	100.0		
					9,966		9,966	100.0		
					679		679	100.0		
					19,811		19,811	100.0		
					352		352	100.0		
					3,978		3,978	100.0		
					2,417		2,417	100.0		
					360		360	100.0		
					5,933		5,933	100.0		
					2,374		2,374	100.0		
						\$8,332	8,332		100.0	3
					1,500		1,500	100.0		4
					600		600	100.0		
					2,900		2,900	100.0		

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
CALIFORNIA—concluded.					
4	San Francisco Co. Jail No. 2	City and Co.	Yes	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	City and Co.			Roads and highways.
5	Los Angeles City Jail	City			Roads and highways.
6	Preston School of Industry	State	Yes	No	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Boots and shoes.
	do.	State			Building trades.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Farming.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Printing.
7	Whittier State School	State	Yes	No	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Boots and shoes.
	do.	State			Building trades.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Electric light and power.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Farming.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Printing.
COLORADO.					
1	State Penitentiary	State	Yes	No	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Boots and shoes.
	do.	State			Building trades.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Farming.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Lime.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
2	State Industrial School	State	Yes	No	Boots and shoes.
	do.	State			Building trades.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Castings, machinery, and repairs.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Farming.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Printing.
3	State Reformatory	State	Yes	No	Boots and shoes.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Farming.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
CONNECTICUT.					
1	State Prison	State	None	No	Boots and shoes.
	do.	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	None	No	Farming.
2	Fairfield Co. Jail	Co.	None	No	Boots and shoes.
3	Hartford Co. Jail	Co.	None	No	Chairs, tables, etc.
4	Middlesex Co. Jail	Co.	None	No	Farming.
	do.	Co.			Roads and highways.
5	New Haven Co. Jail	Co.	None	No	Chairs, tables, etc.
6	Windham Co. Jail	Co.	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	Co.	None	No	Farming.
	do.	Co.	None	No	Wood, cut and sawed.
7	School for Boys	State	None	No	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do.	State	None	No	Farming.
	do.	State	None	No	Printing.
DELAWARE.					
1	Newcastle Co. Workhouse	Co.	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	Co.	None	No	Farming.
	do.	Co.	None	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
2	Ferris Industrial School	Private	None	No	Farming.

* With assistance by county.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
					\$1,200		\$1,200	100.0		4
					2,000		2,000	100.0		
						\$12,012	12,012		100.0	5
					1,200		1,200	100.0		6
					1,206		1,206	100.0		
					1,272		1,272	100.0		
					2,326		2,326	100.0		
					7,622		7,622	100.0		
					960		960	100.0		
					1,500		1,500	100.0		7
					3,209		3,209	100.0		
					3,550		3,550	100.0		
					6,471		6,471	100.0		
					3,300		3,300	100.0		
\$1,988		\$1,988	100.0		10,412		10,412	100.0		
					3,600		3,600	100.0		
					10,000		10,000	100.0		1
					2,747		2,747	100.0		
					5,000		5,000	100.0		
					5,114		5,114	100.0		
					4,042		4,042	100.0		
11,449		11,449	100.0							
1,445		1,445	100.0		8,555		8,555	100.0		
					2,803		2,803	100.0		2
					737		737	100.0		
					543		543	100.0		
					5,682		5,682	100.0		
					5,995		5,995	100.0		
					1,023		1,023	100.0		
572		572	100.0		511		511	100.0		3
					1,467	280	1,747	84.0	16.0	
3,007		3,007	100.0		11,318		11,318	100.0		
					7,000		7,000	100.0		
55,000	\$225,000	280,000	19.6	80.4						1
	50,000	50,000		100.0						
3,000	15,000	18,000	16.7	82.3	1,800		1,800	100.0		2
4,500	13,500	18,000	25.0	75.0						3
2,522		2,522	100.0		800		800	100.0		4
						1,500	1,500		100.0	
22,000	72,500	94,500	23.3	76.7	200		200	100.0		5
5,464		5,464	100.0		1,425		1,425	100.0		6
284		284	100.0		275		275	100.0		
	16,375	16,375		100.0						7
790		790	100.0		3,750		3,750	100.0		
					450		450	100.0		
	50,000	50,000		100.0						1
155		155	100.0		6,429		6,429	100.0		
620		620	100.0							
1,504		1,504	100.0		1,504		1,504	100.0		2

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
1	Washington Asylum Workhouse.	City	None	No.	Building trades.
	do.	City	None	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	City	None	No.	Farming.
	do.	City	None	No.	Roads and highways.
2	Reform School.	City (a)	None	No.	Boots and shoes.
	do.	City (a)	None	No.	Boxes, paper.
	do.	City (a)	None	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	City (a)	None	No.	Farming.
FLORIDA.					
1	State Prison System.	Lessee	None	No.	Mining, phosphate.
	do.	Lessee	None	No.	Turpentine and rosin.
2	Duval Co. Convict Camp.	Lessee	None	No.	Turpentine and rosin.
3	Escambia Co. Jail.	Co.			Roads and highways.
4	Hillsboro Co. Jail.	Co.			Roads and highways.
5	Suwanee Co. Jail.	Co.			Roads and highways.
GEORGIA.					
1	State Convict Camp at Albany.	Lessee	None	No.	Brick.
2	State Convict Camp at Chattahoochee.	Lessee	None	No.	Brick.
3	State Convict Camps at Cole City, Rising Fawn, and Sugar Hill.	Lessee	None	No.	Mining, coal (b).
4	State Convict Camp at Durham.	Lessee	None	No.	Mining, coal.
5	State Convict Camp at Egypt.	Lessee	None	No.	Lumber.
6	State Convict Camp at Fargo.	Lessee	None	No.	Lumber.
7	State Convict Camp at Heartsease.	Lessee	None	No.	Lumber.
8	State Convict Camps at Jakin and Blakely.	Lessee	None	No.	Lumber.
9	State Convict Camp at Lela.	Lessee	None	No.	Lumber.
10	State Convict Camp at Lookout Mountain.	Lessee	None	No.	Mining, coal.
11	State Convict Camps at Pitts and Worth.	Lessee	None	No.	Lumber.
12	State Convict Camp at Savannah.	Lessee	None	No.	Lumber.
13	State Convict Camp at Worth.	Lessee	None	No.	Lumber.
14	State Convict Farm.	State	None	No.	Farming.
15	Baldwin Co. Convict Camp.	Co.			Roads and highways.
16	Bibb Co. Convict Camp.	Co.			Roads and highways.
17	Burke Co. Convict Camps (3).	Co.			Roads and highways.
18	Chatham Co. Convict Camps (3).	Co.			Roads and highways.
19	Chatham Co. Convict Farm.	Co.	None	No.	Farming.
20	Decatur Co. Convict Camp.	Lessee	None	No.	Farming.
	do.	Lessee	None	No.	Turpentine and rosin.
21	Dekalb Co. Convict Camp.	Co.			Roads and highways.
22	Dougherty Co. Convict Camp.	Co.			Roads and highways.
23	Early Co. Convict Camp.	Lessee	None	No.	Turpentine and rosin.
24	Floyd Co. Convict Camp.	Co.			Roads and highways.
25	Fulton Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No.	Farming.
	do.	Co.			Roads and highways.
26	Glynn Co. Convict Camp.	Co.			Roads and highways.
27	Lowndes Co. Convict Camp.	Co.			Roads and highways.
28	Muscogee Co. Convict Camp.	Co.			Roads and highways.
29	Richmond Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No.	Farming.
	do.	Co.			Roads and highways.
30	Atlanta City Stockade.	City	None	No.	Farming.
	do.	City	None		Roads and highways.
IDAHO.					
1	State Penitentiary.	State	None	No.	Boots and shoes.
	do.	State	None	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	None	No.	Farming.
	do.	State	None	No.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.

(a) City institution, under the management of the United States Department of Justice.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
					\$2,333	\$4,667	\$7,000	33.3	66.7	1
					1,400	2,850	4,250	32.9	67.1	
					1,223	5,300	6,523	18.7	81.3	
						27,850	27,850		100.0	
					1,500		1,500	100.0		2
\$10,046		\$10,046	100.0		3,300		3,300	100.0		
185		185	100.0		5,167		5,167	100.0		
										1
	\$440,000	440,000		100.0						
	400,000	400,000		100.0						2
	11,100	11,100		100.0						3
						7,500	7,500		100.0	4
						12,000	12,000		100.0	5
						3,750	3,750		100.0	
37,500	12,500	50,000	75.0	25.0						1
90,000	90,000	180,000	50.0	50.0						2
50,000	163,263	213,263	23.4	76.6						3
	244,221	244,221		100.0						4
25,257		25,257	100.0							5
	100,000	100,000		100.0						6
12,928	38,783	51,711	25.0	75.0						7
10,099	90,891	100,990	10.0	90.0						8
	26,667	26,667		100.0						9
77,500		77,500	100.0							10
107,598	53,799	161,397	66.7	33.3						11
	116,667	116,667		100.0						12
52,000	78,000	130,000	40.0	60.0						13
25,601		25,601	100.0		10,602		10,602	100.0		14
						6,000	6,000		100.0	15
						65,000	65,000		100.0	16
						14,640	14,640		100.0	17
						105,576	105,576		100.0	18
					3,000	5,645	8,645	34.7	65.3	19
590		590	100.0							20
13,500		13,500	100.0							
						10,000	10,000		100.0	21
						15,000	15,000		100.0	22
12,950		12,950	100.0							23
						22,480	22,480		100.0	24
					2,274		2,274	100.0		25
						94,120	94,120		100.0	
						19,000	19,000		100.0	26
						14,900	14,900		100.0	27
						18,947	18,947		100.0	28
6,000		6,000	100.0		8,700	8,700	8,700	100.0		29
						43,080	43,080		100.0	
					1,575		1,575	100.0		30
						66,426	66,426		100.0	
					800		800	100.0		1
					1,200		1,200	100.0		
					11,167		11,167	100.0		
					2,400	400	2,800	85.7	14.3	

b Including mining and smelting iron ore.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
ILLINOIS.					
1	Southern Penitentiary	State	None	No	Brick
	do	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Farming
	do	State	None	No	Hosiery, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do	State	None	No	Stove hollow ware.
2	State Penitentiary	State	None	No	Boots and shoes.
	do	State	None	No	Brooms and brushes.
	do	State	None	No	Building trades.
	do	State	None	No	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Cooperage.
	do	State	None	No	Farming.
3	Chicago House of Correction.	City	None	No	Baskets, willow ware, etc.
	do	City	None	No	Brick.
	do	City	None	No	Brooms and brushes.
	do	City	None	No	Building trades.
	do	City	None	No	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do	City	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	City	None	No	Farming.
	do	City	None	No	Hammocks.
	do	City	None	No	Hosiery, etc.
	do	City	None	No	Laundry work.
	do	City	None	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
4	Peoria House of Correction.	City	None	No	Brick.
	do	City	None	No	Brooms and brushes.
5	Quincy House of Correction.	City	Yes	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
6	State Reformatory.	State	None	No	Building trades.
	do	State	None	No	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Farming.
	do	State	None	No	Picture moldings.
	do	State	None	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
INDIANA.					
1	Industrial School for Girls and Women's Prison.	State	None	No	Carriages and wagons
	do	State	None	No	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Farming.
	do	State	None	No	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.
	do	State	None	No	Laundry work.
2	Reformatory.	State	None	No	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Farming.
	do	State	None	No	Iron and steel chains.
	do	State	None	No	Stove hollow ware.
3	State Prison.	State	None	No	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Cooperage.
	do	State	None	No	Cotton and woolen goods.
	do	State	None	No	Farming.
	do	State	None	No	Gloves and mittens.
	do	State	None	No	Hosiery, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Tobacco and cigars.
4	Marion Co. Workhouse.	Co	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	Co	None	No	Farming.
	do	Co	None	No	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.
	do	Co	None	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
5	Reform School for Boys.	State	None	No	Boots and shoes.
	do	State	None	No	Brick.

* Not reported.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
\$27,019		\$27,019	100.0							1
(a)	(a)	200,000	(a)	(a)	\$8,333		\$8,333	100.0		
17,219		17,219	100.0		2,400		2,400	100.0		
(a)	(a)	100,000	(a)	(a)						2
198,087	\$792,344	990,431	20.0	80.0						
16,200	64,800	81,000	20.0	80.0						
					2,332		2,332	100.0		
123,107	236,677	359,784	34.2	65.8	7,183		7,183	100.0		
88,139	58,760	146,899	60.0	40.0						
(a)	(a)	10,467	(a)	(a)	15,921		15,921	100.0		
(a)	(a)	80,185	(a)	(a)	2,693	\$19,101	21,794	12.4	87.6	3
(a)	(a)	100	(a)	(a)	2,650	2,655	5,305	50.0	50.0	
					7,500	50	7,550	99.3	.7	
511		511	100.0		3,146	128	3,274	96.1	3.9	
(a)	(a)	7,709	(a)	(a)						
					1,865	5,862	5,862	100.0		
4,066		4,066	100.0			35	1,900	98.2	1.8	4
3,591		3,591	100.0							
						2,471	2,471		100.0	5
4,564	18,255	22,819	20.0	80.0	23,420		23,420	100.0		6
4,850		4,850	100.0		5,247		5,247	100.0		
					17,876		17,876	100.0		
12,000		12,000	100.0		6,738		6,738	100.0		
6,412	25,649	32,061	20.0	80.0						
	124	124		100.0						1
111		111	100.0							
76		76	100.0		4,237		4,237	100.0		
979		979	100.0		514		514	100.0		
2,516		2,516	100.0							
3,500	171,500	175,000	2.0	98.0						2
					6,380		6,380	100.0		
					980		980	100.0		
1,357	66,503	67,860	2.0	98.0						
2,594	127,096	129,690	2.0	98.0						
	115,485	115,485	100.0							3
	136,500	136,500	100.0		9,515		9,515	100.0		
	114,848	114,848	100.0							
	106,750	106,750	100.0							
750	33,000	33,750	2.2	97.8	3,094		3,094	100.0		
	62,795	62,795	100.0							
					2,623		2,623	100.0		
					322		322	100.0		4
					2,094		2,094	100.0		
					90	312	402	22.4	77.6	
71		71	100.0			2,406	2,406		100.0	
					3,856		3,856	100.0		5
					2,400		2,400	100.0		

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
	INDIANA—concluded.				
5	Reform School for Boys.....	State.....	.....	.....	Building trades.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Farming.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Printing.....
	IOWA.				
1	Penitentiary at Anamosa.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State.....	.....	.....	Building trades.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Cooperage.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Farming.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Printing.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Soap.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.....
2	Penitentiary at Fort Madison.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Agricultural hand tools.....
	do.....	State.....	.....	.....	Building trades.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Buttons.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Farming.....
3	State Industrial School for Boys.....	State.....	.....	.....	Building trades.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Farming.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Harness.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Printing.....
	KANSAS.				
1	State Industrial Reformatory.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State.....	.....	.....	Building trades.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Farming.....
2	State Penitentiary.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Binding twine.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Brick.....
	do.....	State.....	.....	.....	Building trades.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Farming.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Mining, coal.....
	do.....	State.....	.....	.....	Roads and highways.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
3	Boys' Industrial School.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State.....	.....	.....	Building trades.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Farming.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Harness.....
	KENTUCKY.				
1	Branch Penitentiary.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State.....	.....	.....	Building trades.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Harness.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Stove hollow ware.....
	do.....	State.....	.....	.....	Teaming.....
2	Penitentiary.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Laundry work.....
3	House of Reform.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State.....	None.....	No.....	Farming.....

a Not reported.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
					\$23,746		\$23,746	100.0		5
					7,628		7,628	100.0		
					11,829		11,829	100.0		
					1,502		1,502	100.0		
					955		955	100.0		1
					57,219		57,219	100.0		
					12,281		12,281	100.0		
	\$23,347	\$23,347		100.0	6,489		6,489	100.0		
					846		846	100.0		
\$1,600		1,600	100.0		335		335	100.0		
					240		240	100.0		
7,000	218,000	225,000	3.1	96.9	14,000		14,000	100.0		2
	29,820	29,820		100.0						
15,000	75,000	90,000	16.7	83.3						
					4,432		4,432	100.0		3
					1,589		1,589	100.0		
					14,120		14,120	100.0		
4,068		4,068	100.0		9,610		9,610	100.0		
					13,344		13,344	100.0		
					624		624	100.0		
					587		587	100.0		
					1,396		1,396	100.0		1
					37,293		37,293	100.0		
724		724	100.0		9,594		9,594	100.0		
219,599		219,599	100.0		7,497		7,497	100.0		
						\$21,343	21,343		100.0	2
5,850	70,000	75,850	7.7	92.3	10,250		10,250	100.0		
					7,380		7,380	100.0		
					7,418		7,418	100.0		
					58,998	92,445	151,443	39.0	61.0	
					11,000		11,000	100.0		
					7,197		7,197	100.0		
					1,000		1,000	100.0		3
					1,250		1,250	100.0		
					6,281		6,281	100.0		
1,011		1,011	100.0		335		335	100.0		
625		625	100.0		175		175	100.0		
5,000	350,000	355,000	1.4	98.6						1
27,500	50,000	77,500	35.5	64.5						
6,000	104,000	110,000	5.5	94.5	4,817		4,817	100.0		
22,000	12,000	34,000	64.7	35.3						
40,000	320,000	360,000	11.1	88.9	2,333		2,333	100.0		2
12,000	48,000	60,000	20.0	80.0						
25,000	360,000	385,000	6.5	93.5						
1,600	700	2,300	69.6	30.4	500		500	100.0		
971		971	100.0							
(a)	(a)	4,372	(a)	(a)	4,800		4,800	100.0		3

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
LOUISIANA.					
1	State Penitentiary.....	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Farming.....
	do.....	State			Levee building.....
MAINE.					
1	State Prison.....	State	None	Yes	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State	None	Yes	Carriages and wagons.....
	do.....	State	None	Yes	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	None	Yes	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	None	Yes	Farming.....
	do.....	State	None	Yes	Harness.....
	do.....	State	None	Yes	Wood, cut and sawed.....
2	Androscoggin Co. Jail.....	Co.	None	No	Boots and shoes.....
3	Cumberland Co. Jail.....	Co.	None	No	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co.	None	No	Clothing, etc.....
4	Penobscot Co. Jail.....	Co.	None	No	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co.	None	No	Brooms and brushes.....
5	York Co. Jail.....	Co.	None	No	Boots and shoes.....
6	Industrial School for Girls.....	State	(a)	No	Clothing, etc.....
7	State School for Boys.....	State	None	No	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Farming.....
MARYLAND.					
1	House of Correction.....	State	None	No	Baskets, willow ware, etc.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Building trades.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Farming.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Mats and matting.....
2	Penitentiary.....	State	None	No	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Soap.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Stove hollow ware.....
3	Baltimore City Jail.....	City	None	No	Baskets, willow ware, etc.....
	do.....	City	None	No	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	City	None	No	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	City	None	No	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	City	None	No	Tinamithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....
4	House of Reformation for Colored Boys.....	(b)	None	No	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	(b)	None	No	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	(b)	None	No	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	(b)	None	No	Farming.....
5	House of Refuge.....	(b)	None	No	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	(b)	None	No	Farming.....
6	Industrial Home for Colored Girls.....	(b)	None	No	Clothing, etc.....
7	St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys.....	(b)	None	No	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	(b)			Building trades.....
	do.....	(b)	None	No	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	(b)	None	No	Farming.....
	do.....	(b)	None	No	Hosiery, etc.....
	do.....	(b)	None	No	Printing.....
MASSACHUSETTS.					
1	Reformatory.....	State	None	No	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State			Building trades.....
	do.....	State	None	No	Chairs, tables, etc.....

(a) Not reported.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
\$325		\$325	100.0		\$15,300		\$15,300	100.0		1
67,408		67,408	100.0		15,650	\$180,000	180,000	100.0	100.0	
7,423	\$20,000	27,423	27.1	72.9						1
9,218	24,000	33,218	27.8	72.2						
610		610	100.0		3,192		3,192	100.0		
2,172		2,172	100.0		300		300	100.0		
2,062	26,000	28,062	7.3	92.7						
1,485		1,485	100.0							2
2,868	21,000	23,868	12.0	88.0						3
	111,000	111,000		100.0	1,200		1,200	100.0		4
	17,000	17,000		100.0						
17,000	10,000	27,000	63.0	37.0						5
	20,000	20,000		100.0	2,945		2,945	100.0		6
					580		580	100.0		7
2,500	17,000	19,500	12.8	87.2						
888		888	100.0		1,735		1,735	100.0		
					8,223		8,223	100.0		
1,000	9,000	10,000	10.0	90.0						1
14,280		14,280	100.0							
1,360	44,960	46,360	3.0	97.0	1,993		1,993	100.0		
					3,940		3,940	100.0		
2,250	52,750	55,000	4.1	95.9						2
19,909	378,289	398,198	5.0	95.0						
15,000	285,000	300,000	5.0	95.0	3,860		3,860	100.0		
					591		591	100.0		
10,200	101,800	112,000	9.1	90.9						
5,643	107,195	112,838	5.0	95.0						
38,000	2,000	40,000	95.0	5.0						3
15,717	15,000	30,717	51.2	48.8	801		801	100.0		
					2,313		2,313	100.0		
					418		418	100.0		
					576		576	100.0		4
1,275	6,000	7,275	17.5	82.5						
944		944	100.0		2,046		2,046	100.0		
	22,000	22,000		100.0	4,687		4,687	100.0		5
751		751	100.0		3,176		3,176	100.0		
501	9,647	10,148	4.9	95.1						6
2,400	27,600	30,000	8.0	92.0	936		936	100.0		7
	60,345	60,345		100.0	1,854		1,854	100.0		
7,039		7,039	100.0		8,128		8,128	100.0		
					7,810		7,810	100.0		
2,372		2,372	100.0		347		347	100.0		
					406		406	100.0		
1,985		1,985	100.0							1
144,648		144,648	100.0							
1,900		1,900	100.0							
47,606		47,606	100.0							

^b State, and city of Baltimore.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.					
	Reformatory	State ..	None	No....	Cotton and woolen goods.....
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Farming
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Printing
2	Reformatory Prison for Women ..	State ..	None	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Farming
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Laundry work
3	State Farm	State ..	None	No....	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Farming
4	State Prison	State ..	None	No....	Boots and shoes
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Boxes, paper
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Brooms and brushes
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Cotton and woolen goods
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Harness
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Hosiery, etc.
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Trunks and valises
5	Berkshire Co. Jail and House of Correction ..	Co.	None	No....	Boots and shoes
6	Bristol Co. Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford ..	Co.	None	No....	Boots and shoes
7	Essex Co. House of Correction at Ipswich ..	Co.	None	No....	Farming
8	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence ..	Co.	None	No....	Chairs, tables, etc.
9	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Salem ..	Co.	None	No....	Chairs, tables, etc.
10	Franklin Co. Jail and House of Correction ..	Co.	None	No....	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do.	Co.	None	No....	Farming
11	Hampden Co. Jail and House of Correction ..	Co.	None	No....	Umbrellas
12	Hampshire Co. Jail and House of Correction ..	Co.	None	No....	Chairs, tables, etc.
13	Middlesex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Cambridge ..	Co.	None	No....	Brooms and brushes
	do.	Co.	None	No....	Mats and matting
14	Middlesex Co. Jail at Lowell ..	Co.	None	No....	Cotton waste
15	Norfolk Co. Jail and House of Correction ..	Co.	None	No....	Boots and shoes
16	Plymouth Co. Jail and House of Correction ..	Co.	None	No....	Chairs, tables, etc.
17	Suffolk Co. House of Correction ..	Co.	None	No....	Boots and shoes
	do.	Co.	None	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do.	Co.	None	No....	Farming
	do.	Co.	None	No....	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing ..
18	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg ..	Co.	None	No....	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do.	Co.	None	No....	Farming
19	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Worcester ..	Co.	None	No....	Chairs, tables, etc.
MICHIGAN.					
1	Reformatory	State ..	None	No....	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Farming
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Packing and moving ..
2	State House of Correction and Branch Prison ..	State ..	None	No....	Boots and shoes
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Building trades
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Farming
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Roads and highways ..
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Tobacco and cigars ..
3	State Prison	State ..	None	No....	Agricultural hand tools ..
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Boxes, wooden
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Brooms and brushes ..
	do.	State ..	None	No....	Building trades

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
					\$11,000	\$54,485	\$65,485	16.8	83.2	1
					9,943		9,943	100.0		
\$419		\$419	100.0		5,050		5,050	100.0		
35,402		35,402	100.0		932	6,354	7,286	12.8	87.2	2
1,871		1,871	100.0		1,486		1,486	100.0		
4,131		4,131	100.0							
42,192		42,192	100.0							3
16,326	\$200,000	216,326	7.5	92.5	38,783		38,783	100.0		
996		996	100.0		1,322	18,032	19,354	6.8	93.2	4
15,931	100	16,031	99.4	.6	122	7,896	7,998	6.1	100.0	
					6,859	25,571	32,430	21.2	78.8	
15,869	750	16,619	95.5	4.5	1,548	6,427	7,975	19.4	80.6	
					90	1,976	2,066	4.4	95.6	
5,870	600	6,470	90.7	9.3	237	4,897	5,134	4.6	95.4	
3,332		3,332	100.0		8	41	49	16.3	83.7	5
27,890	3,202	31,092	89.7	10.3		708	708		100.0	6
					1,013	909	1,922	52.7	47.3	7
6,497		6,497	100.0							8
11,250		11,250	100.0							9
1,800	1,800	3,600	50.0	50.0						10
800		800	100.0		400		400	100.0		
	20,000	20,000		100.0						11
	4,500	4,500		100.0						12
11,374	2,300	13,674	83.2	16.8	29	2,456	2,485	1.2	98.8	13
4,200	700	4,900	85.7	14.3						
16,882		16,882	100.0							14
5,993		5,993	100.0							15
4,431		4,431	100.0							16
					4,012		4,012	100.0		17
38,665		38,665	100.0		11,661		11,661	100.0		
					30,773	1,263	32,036	96.1	3.9	
						20,612	20,612		100.0	
15,000		15,000	100.0							18
869		869	100.0		850		850	100.0		19
16,000		16,000	100.0							
10,999	208,787	219,786	5.0	95.0						1
667		667	100.0		3,608		3,608	100.0		
3,327		3,327	100.0		2,123		2,123	100.0		
2,884		2,884	100.0		1,088		1,088	100.0		2
					2,600		2,600	100.0		
	120,000	120,000		100.0	3,486		3,486	100.0		
					5,252		5,252	100.0		
					360		360	100.0		
	82,052	82,052		100.0						
6,374	121,309	127,683	5.0	95.0						3
20,348		20,348	100.0							
51,426	77,834	129,260	39.8	60.2						
					9,180		9,180	100.0		

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
MICHIGAN—concluded.					
3	State Prison	State..	None.	No..	Carriages and wagons.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Power and heat plant.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
4	Detroit House of Correction.....	City...	None.	No..	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	City...	None.	No..	Buttons.....
	.....do.....	City...	None.	No..	Chairs, tables, etc.....
5	Industrial School for Boys.....	State..	None.	No..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Farming.....
MINNESOTA.					
1	State Prison	State..	None.	No..	Binding twine.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Printing.....
2	State Reformatory.....	State..	None.	No..	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Farming.....
3	St. Paul Workhouse.....	City...	None.	No..	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	City...	None.	No..	Clothing, etc.....
4	State Training School.....	State..	None.	No..	Roads and highways.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Printing.....
MISSISSIPPI.					
1	State Prison System.....	State..	None.	No..	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Levee building.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Lumber.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Wood, cut and sawed.....
MISSOURI.					
1	State Penitentiary.....	State..	None.	No..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Clothing, etc.....
2	St. Louis City Workhouse.....	City...	None.	No..	Saddletrees.....
	.....do.....	City...	None.	No..	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	City...	None.	No..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	City...	None.	No..	Farming.....
	.....do.....	City...	None.	No..	Roads and highways.....
	.....do.....	City...	None.	No..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
3	St. Louis House of Refuge.....	City...	None.	No..	Bread.....
	.....do.....	City...	None.	No..	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	City...	None.	No..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	City...	None.	No..	Farming.....
4	Training School for Boys.....	State..	None.	No..	Brick.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Farming.....
MONTANA.					
1	State Reform School.....	State..	None.	No..	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No..	Farming.....

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
\$10,195 956	\$40,781 18,169	\$50,976 19,125	20.0 5.0	80.0 95.0	\$6,011 2,254		\$6,011 2,254	100.0 100.0		3
1,157 40,368		1,157 40,368	100.0 100.0							
3,070 10,998 54,921	20,000 70,000	23,070 10,998 124,921	13.3 100.0 44.0	86.7 56.0						4
					1,119 5,287 6,147		1,119 5,287 5,147	100.0 100.0 100.0		5
2,637		2,637	100.0							
1,040,664 242,500		1,040,664 562,500	100.0 40.9	59.1						1
	350,000				7,500 5,080 1,385 34,733 4,849 8,451		7,500 5,080 1,385 34,733 4,849 8,451	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0		2
760		760	100.0							3
					1,520		1,520	100.0		
					7,500 5,165 5,380 1,600	\$6,876	6,876 7,500 5,165 5,380 1,600	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0	4
1,566		1,566	100.0							
						10,707	10,707 8,741		100.0	1
217,368		217,368	100.0		8,741 191,305		8,741 191,305	100.0 100.0		
2,831		2,831	100.0			2,908	2,908		100.0	
					2,445		2,445	100.0		
327,500 61,600	1,485,000 50,000	1,812,500 111,600	18.1 55.2	81.9 44.8						1
43,000 53,750	75,000 137,500	118,000 191,250	36.4 28.1	63.6 71.9	22,500 7,500		22,500 7,500	100.0 100.0		
					6,500 5,500 2,000		6,500 5,500 2,000	100.0 100.0 100.0		2
						25,131 24,289	25,131 24,289		100.0 100.0	
8,643		8,643	100.0							3
					6,000 3,750 4,500 4,950 13,000 5,130 7,000		6,000 3,750 4,500 4,950 13,000 5,130 7,000	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0		4
550		550	100.0							
					600 750 2,296		600 750 2,296	100.0 100.0 100.0		1

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
NEBRASKA.					
1	State Penitentiary.....	State..	None	No...	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Building trades.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Farming.....
2	State Industrial School for Boys.....	State..	None	No...	Building trades.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Printing.....
NEVADA.					
1	State Prison.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Building trades.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
1	State Prison.....	State..	None	No...	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Farming.....
2	Hillsboro Co. Almshouse and House of Correction.....	Co.....	None	No...	Farming.....
3	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Co.....	None	No...	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	Co.....	None	No...	Farming.....
4	Manchester City Farm and House of Correction.....	City...	None	No...	Farming.....
5	Industrial School.....	State..	None	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Hosiery, etc.....
NEW JERSEY.					
1	Reformatory.....	State..	None	Yes...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State..	None	Yes...	Building trades.....
	do.....	State..	None	Yes...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	None	Yes...	Farming.....
	do.....	State..	None	Yes...	Roads and highways.....
	do.....	State..	None	Yes...	Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.....
2	State Prison.....	State..	None	Yes...	Bags.....
	do.....	State..	None	Yes...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State..	None	Yes...	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State..	None	Yes...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	None	Yes...	Mats and matting.....
3	Essex Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	None	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co.....	None	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Co.....	None	No...	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.....	None	No...	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
4	Hudson Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	None	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	Co.....	None	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Co.....	None	No...	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.....	None	No...	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
5	Mercer Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....	None	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	Co.....	None	No...	Farming.....
	do.....	Co.....	None	No...	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....
6	State Home for Boys.....	State..	None	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Brick.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Brooms and brushes.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	do.....	State..	None	No...	Farming.....
7	State Home for Girls.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Clothing, etc.....

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
\$10,000	\$215,000	\$225,000	4.4	95.6	\$6,732		\$6,732	100.0		1
					2,336		2,336	100.0		
					3,651		3,651	100.0		2
					2,500		2,500	100.0		
					2,170		2,170	100.0		
2,378		2,378	100.0		925		925	100.0		
					430		430	100.0		
					800		800	100.0		1
					435		435	100.0		
					300		300	100.0		
					908		908	100.0		
133		133	100.0		1,403		1,403	100.0		
114		114	100.0		149	\$2,576	2,725	5.5	94.5	
6,500	98,500	105,000	6.2	93.8	750		750	100.0		1
					1,200		1,200	100.0		
					9,625		9,625	100.0		2
6,979	7,500	14,479	48.2	51.8						3
4,344		4,344	100.0		138		138	100.0		
					1,200		1,200	100.0		4
300		300	100.0		450		450	100.0		5
750	10,000	10,750	7.0	93.0	6,325		6,325	100.0		
358		358	100.0		2,151		2,151	100.0		1
4,715	50,000	54,715	8.6	91.4	14,872		14,872	100.0		
					3,400		3,400	100.0		
					1,765		1,765	100.0		
					1,061		1,061	100.0		
					5,816		5,816	100.0		
7,000	30,000	30,000		100.0						2
17,000	30,000	46,000	15.2	84.8	1,664		1,664	100.0		
	49,000	66,000	25.8	74.2						
	40,000	40,000	100.0		15,220		15,220	100.0		
35,000	65,000	100,000	35.0	65.0						
					263		263	100.0		3
					1,027		1,027	100.0		
415		415	100.0		3,566		3,566	100.0		
					1,954		1,954	100.0		
					306		306	100.0		4
					1,226		1,226	100.0		
					800	817	1,617	49.5	50.5	
803		803	100.0		29,160	2,055	31,215	93.4	6.6	
					900		900	100.0		5
175		175	100.0		2,300		2,300	100.0		
634		634	100.0			16,313	16,313		100.0	
					2,944		2,944	100.0		6
246		246	100.0		645		645	100.0		
3,929	7,000	10,929	36.0	64.0						
4,988		4,988	100.0		5,680		5,680	100.0		
					14,736		14,736	100.0		
					6,826		6,826	100.0		7

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
NEW MEXICO.					
1	Penitentiary	Ter....	None	No....	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	do	Ter....	None	No....	Boots and shoes
	do	Ter....	None	No....	Brick
	do	Ter....	None	No....	Building trades
	do	Ter....	None	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do	Ter....	None	No....	Electric light and power.
	do	Ter....	None	No....	Farming
	do	Ter....	None	No....	Harness
	do	Ter....	None	No....	Lime
	do	Ter....	None	No....	Roads and highways.
	do	Ter....	None	No....	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.
NEW YORK.					
1	Auburn Prison	State..	Yes..	No....	Boots and shoes
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Brooms and brushes
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Cotton and woolen goods
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Furniture, etc.
2	Clinton Prison	State..	None	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do	State..	None	No....	Cotton goods
	do	State..	None	No....	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.
	do	State..	None	No....	Wooden goods, miscellaneous
3	Eastern New York Reformatory	State..	Yes..	No....	Building trades
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Farming
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
4	House of Refuge for Women	State..	Yes..	No....	Clothing, etc.
5	Sing Sing Prison	State..	Yes..	No....	Boots and shoes
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Brooms and brushes
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Castings, machinery, and repairs.
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Hosiery, etc.
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Mats and matting
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Printing
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Sash, doors, etc.
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
6	State Reformatory	State..	Yes..	No....	Boots and shoes
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Building trades
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Castings, machinery, and repairs.
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Farming
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Printing
7	State Reformatory for Women	State..	Yes..	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do	State..	Yes..	No....	Hosiery, etc.
8	Erie Co. Penitentiary	Co....	Yes..	No....	Boots and shoes
	do	Co....	Yes..	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do	Co....	Yes..	No....	Laundry work
	do	Co....	Yes..	No....	Mattresses
	do	Co....	Yes..	No....	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do	Co....	Yes..	No....	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.
9	Monroe Co. Penitentiary	Co....	Yes..	No....	Boots and shoes
	do	Co....	Yes..	No....	Farming
10	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary	Co....	Yes..	No....	Boots and shoes
	do	Co....	Yes..	No....	Clothing, etc.
	do	Co....	Yes..	No....	Farming
	do	Co....	Yes..	No....	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
11	Kings Co. Penitentiary	City...	Yes..	No....	Boots and shoes
	do	City...	Yes..	No....	Brooms and brushes
	do	City...	Yes..	No....	Chairs, tables, etc.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
					\$1,500		\$1,500	100.0		1
\$17,000		\$17,000	100.0		1,255		1,255	100.0		
					2,200		2,200	100.0		
					3,252		3,252	100.0		
					1,200		1,200	100.0		
					900		900	100.0		
750		750	100.0		300		300	100.0		
					300	\$20,000	20,000	100.0	100.0	
					3,527		3,527	100.0		1
					196	15,794	15,990	1.2	98.8	
					8,314		8,314	100.0		
					7,062	124,514	131,576	5.4	94.6	
					309	201,627	201,936	.2	99.8	
					381	21,312	21,693	1.8	98.2	2
					543	68,629	69,172	.8	99.2	
					250	14,899	15,119	1.7	98.3	
					13	3,869	3,882	.3	99.7	
					3,039		3,039	100.0		3
					2,249		2,249	100.0		
					5,346		5,346	100.0		
					10,378		10,378	100.0		
					2,258		2,258	100.0		4
					1,465	22,945	24,410	6.0	94.0	5
						18,383	18,383		100.0	
						25,809	25,809		100.0	
						20,001	20,001		100.0	
					5,108	38,827	43,935	11.6	88.4	
					1,815	58,678	60,493	3.0	97.0	
						10,639	10,639		100.0	
					4,247	4,262	8,509	49.9	50.1	
						21,071	21,071		100.0	
					6,180		6,180	100.0		
					4,799		4,799	100.0		6
					51,955		51,955	100.0		
					1,413		1,413	100.0		
					17,856		17,856	100.0		
					4,456		4,456	100.0		
					2,959		2,959	100.0		
					1,100	1,833	2,933	37.5	62.5	
					2,717		2,717	100.0		7
					57		57	100.0		
					932		932	100.0		8
					3,435	1,010	4,445	77.3	22.7	
					3,465	1,155	4,620	75.0	25.0	
					323		323	100.0		
						4,867	4,867		100.0	
					459		459	100.0		
					534		534	100.0		9
2,160		2,160	100.0		1,958		1,958	100.0		
					1,579	24	1,603	98.5	1.5	10
					2,850	136	2,986	95.4	4.6	
					3,449	692	4,141	83.3	16.7	
					10,039	3,961	14,000	71.7	28.3	
					500	15,956	16,456	3.0	97.0	11
						67,513	67,513		100.0	
						13,199	13,199		100.0	

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
NEW YORK—concluded.					
11	Kings Co. Penitentiary	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Clothing, etc.
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Hosiery, etc.
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Mattresses
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Printing
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Roads and highways
12	New York Co. Penitentiary	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Boots and shoes
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Brooms and brushes
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Building trades
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Clothing, etc.
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Farming
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.
13	Workhouse, Blackwells Island, and Branch Workhouses, Harts and Rikers Islands.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Building trades
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Burying paupers
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Clothing, etc.
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Farming
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do.	City ..	Yes ..	No ..	Tinsmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet-iron working.
14	State Industrial School	State ..	Yes ..	No ..	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	do.	State ..	Yes ..	No ..	Bookbinding
	do.	State ..	Yes ..	No ..	Boots and shoes
	do.	State ..	Yes ..	No ..	Building trades
	do.	State ..	Yes ..	No ..	Castings, machinery, and repairs
	do.	State ..	Yes ..	No ..	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State ..	Yes ..	No ..	Electrical construction and repairs.
	do.	State ..	Yes ..	No ..	Farming
	do.	State ..	Yes ..	No ..	Printing
NORTH CAROLINA.					
1	State Prison	State ..	None ..	No ..	Brick
	do.	State ..	None ..	No ..	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State ..	None ..	No ..	Farming
	do.	State ..	None ..	No ..	Lumber
	do.	State ..	None ..	No ..	Railroad building
	do.	State ..	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
	do.	State ..	None ..	No ..	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do.	State ..	None ..	No ..	Wood, cut and sawed.
2	Alamance Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
3	Anson Co. (Wadesboro Township) Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
4	Buncombe Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
5	Cabarrus Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
6	Columbus Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
7	Durham Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
8	Edgecombe Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
9	Forsyth Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
10	Franklin Co. and Louisburg Township Jail	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
11	Gaston Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
12	Granville Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
	do.	Co.	None ..	No ..	Wood, cut and sawed.
13	Greene Co. Jail	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
14	Gulford Co. Convict Camps (2)	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
15	Haywood Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
16	Henderson Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
17	Iredell Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways
18	Lenoir Co. Convict Camp	Co.	None ..	No ..	Roads and highways

a Work performed.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
					\$7,543		\$7,543	100.0		11
						\$7,667	7,667		100.0	
						8,528	8,528		100.0	
					2,779		2,779	100.0		
					10,646		10,646	100.0		12
					5,765		5,765	100.0		
						7,191	7,191		100.0	
						1,496	1,496		100.0	
					3,064	12,378	15,472	20.0	80.0	
					8,407	16,814	25,221	33.3	66.7	
					2,394		2,394	100.0		
					27,889		27,889	100.0		
					437	3,802	4,239	10.3	89.7	
					2,015		2,015	100.0		13
					25,591		25,591	100.0		
						3,192	3,192		100.0	
					18,268		18,268	100.0		
					3,864		3,864	100.0		
					29,485		29,485	100.0		
					1,564		1,564	100.0		
					838		838	100.0		14
					972		972	100.0		
					6,196		6,196	100.0		
					4,438		4,438	100.0		
					6,602		6,602	100.0		
					17,308		17,308	100.0		
					2,993		2,993	100.0		
					2,133		2,133	100.0		
					2,487		2,487	100.0		
\$12,064		\$12,064	100.0							1
479		479	100.0		8,883		8,883	100.0		
27,854		27,854	100.0		21,455		21,455	100.0		
67,474		67,474	100.0							
47,434		47,434	100.0							
17,334		17,334	100.0		15,732		15,732	100.0		
26,299		26,299	100.0							
1,947		1,947	100.0							
						7,742	7,742		100.0	2
						8,206	8,206		100.0	3
						43,522	43,522		100.0	4
						9,599	9,599		100.0	5
						4,180	4,180		100.0	6
						21,986	21,986		100.0	7
						10,960	10,960		100.0	8
						23,192	23,192		100.0	9
						4,177	4,177		100.0	10
						26,195	26,195		100.0	11
						3,070	3,070		100.0	12
450		450	100.0			4,267	4,267		100.0	13
						22,154	22,154		100.0	14
						16,831	16,831		100.0	15
						5,413	5,413		100.0	16
						8,931	8,931		100.0	17
						9,914	9,914		100.0	18

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
NORTH CAROLINA—concluded.					
19	Mecklenburg Co. Convict Camp	Co	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
20	New Hanover Co. Convict Camp	Co	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
21	Person Co. Convict Camp	Co	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
22	Randolph Co. Convict Camp	Co	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
23	Robeson Co. Convict Camp	Co	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
24	Rockingham Co. Convict Camp	Co	.....	.....	Building trades
	do.	Co	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
25	Rowan Co. Convict Camp	Co	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
26	Swain Co. Jail	Co	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
27	Wake Co. Workhouse Camp	Co	None	No.	Farming.
	do.	Co	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
28	Wayne Co. Convict Camp	Co	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
29	Wilson Co. Convict Camp	Co	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
30	Monroe Township (Union Co.) Convict Camp	Tp	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
NORTH DAKOTA.					
1	State Penitentiary	State	Yes	No	Binding twine
	do.	State	Yes	No	Boots and shoes
	do.	State	Yes	No	Brick
	do.	State	.....	.....	Building trades
	do.	State	Yes	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	Yes	No	Farming.
OHIO.					
1	Penitentiary	State	None	No	Agricultural hand tools
	do.	State	None	No	Boots and shoes
	do.	State	None	No	Brooms and brushes
	do.	State	None	No	Castings, machinery, and repairs
	do.	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	None	No	Hardware, saddlery
	do.	State	None	No	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, etc.
	do.	State	None	No	Stove hollow ware
	do.	State	None	No	Tobacco and cigars
2	State Reformatory	State	None	No	Brooms and brushes
	do.	State	.....	.....	Building trades
	do.	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	None	No	Farming.
	do.	State	None	No	Printing
	do.	State	None	No	Wire goods.
3	Stark Co. Workhouse	Co	None	No	Brooms and brushes
4	Xenia City Workhouse	Co. and city	None	No	Brooms and brushes
5	Zanesville City and Co. Workhouse	Co. and city	None	No	Brooms and brushes
6	Cincinnati City Workhouse	City	None	No	Brooms and brushes
	do.	City	None	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing
	do.	City	None	No	Wire goods
7	Cleveland House of Correction	City	None	No	Brooms and brushes
	do.	City	None	No	Hosiery, etc.
8	Columbus Workhouse	City	None	No	Brooms and brushes
9	Dayton City Workhouse	City	None	No	Brooms and brushes
10	Toledo Workhouse	City	None	No	Brick
OREGON.					
1	State Penitentiary	State	None	No	Boots and shoes
	do.	State	None	No	Brick
	do.	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	None	No	Farming.
	do.	State	.....	.....	Roads and highways
	do.	State	None	No	Stoves
2	Multnomah Co. Jail	Co	None	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing
3	State Reform School	State	None	No	Boots and shoes
	do.	State	.....	.....	Building trades
	do.	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State	None	No	Farming.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
						\$63,297	\$63,297		100.0	19
						58,649	58,649		100.0	20
						4,969	4,969		100.0	21
						7,074	7,074		100.0	22
						3,438	3,438		100.0	23
						600	600		100.0	24
						13,978	13,978		100.0	
						18,047	18,047		100.0	25
						2,915	2,915		100.0	26
\$63		\$63	100.0		\$2,231	1,673	3,904	57.1	42.9	27
						27,090	27,090		100.0	
						8,053	8,053		100.0	28
						12,098	12,098		100.0	29
						11,912	11,912		100.0	30
252,989		252,989	100.0							1
3,289		3,289	100.0			600	600	100.0		
						1,800	1,800	100.0		
						8,500	8,500	100.0		
						2,298	2,298	100.0		
						10,475	10,475	100.0		
80,000	\$70,000	150,000	53.3	46.7						1
24,000	5,000	29,000	82.8	17.2	4,072		4,072	100.0		
35,000		35,000	100.0							
					19,434		19,434	100.0		
75,000	50,000	125,000	60.0	40.0						
90,000	80,000	170,000	52.9	47.1						
40,000	60,000	100,000	40.0	60.0						
20,000	100,000	120,000	16.7	83.3						2
7,868	113,773	121,641	6.5	93.5						
					5,393		5,393	100.0		
					12,000		12,000	100.0		
8		8	100.0		19,079		19,079	100.0		
					3,500		3,500	100.0		
	20,257	20,257		100.0						
24,000		24,000	100.0							3
12,000		12,000	100.0							4
13,715		13,715	100.0		20		20	100.0		5
90,000		90,000	100.0							6
1,640		1,640	100.0							
60,000		60,000	100.0							
3,400	28,534	31,934	10.6	89.4						7
	440			100.0						
40,000		40,000	100.0							8
14,000		14,000	100.0							9
13,304		13,304	100.0							10
						460	460	100.0		1
					2,250	4,958	7,208	31.2	68.8	
					1,918		1,918	100.0		
					7,621		7,621	100.0		
					2,550	2,550	5,100	50.0	50.0	
34,500	103,500	138,000	25.0	75.0						
						11,624	11,624		100.0	2
					1,023		1,023	100.0		3
					500		500	100.0		
					1,400		1,400	100.0		
					10,797		10,797	100.0		

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
PENNSYLVANIA.					
1	Eastern State Penitentiary.....	State.	None.	Yes(a)	Boots and shoes.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes(a)	Brooms and brushes.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes(a)	Building trades.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes(a)	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes(a)	Clothing, etc.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes(a)	Cotton and woolen goods.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes(a)	Flour and meal.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes(a)	Hosiery, etc.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes(a)	Mats and matting.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes(a)	Printing.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes(a)	Tobacco and cigars.
2	Western Penitentiary.....	State.	None.	Yes.	Boots and shoes.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes.	Brooms and brushes.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes.	Cotton goods.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes.	Hosiery, etc.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes.	Mats and matting.
	do.....	State.	None.	Yes.	Printing.
3	Allegheny Co. Workhouse.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Boots and shoes.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Brooms and brushes.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Building trades.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Carpets, rag.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Cotton goods.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Farming.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Harness.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Laundry work.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Printing.
4	Berks Co. Prison.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Carpets, rag.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Cotton goods.
5	Chester Co. Prison.....	Co.	None.	No.	Carpets, rag.
6	Delaware Co. Prison.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Brooms and brushes.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Carpets, rag.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Chairs, tables, etc.
7	Lancaster Co. Prison.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Boots and shoes.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Carpets, rag.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Cotton goods.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Hosiery, etc.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Nets, fish.
8	Lehigh Co. Prison.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Carpets, rag.
9	Northampton Co. Prison.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Carpets, rag.
10	Northumberland Co. Prison.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Carpets, rag.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Cotton goods.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Hosiery, etc.
11	Philadelphia Co. Prison.....	Co.	None.	Yes(a)	Boots and shoes.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes(a)	Brooms and brushes.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes(a)	Building trades.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes(a)	Clothing, etc.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes(a)	Cotton and woolen goods.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes(a)	Hosiery, etc.
12	Schuylkill Co. Prison.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Carpets, ingrain.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Carpets, rag.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Cotton goods.
	do.....	Co.	None.	Yes.	Hosiery, etc.
13	Philadelphia Co. House of Correction.....	City(b)	None.	No.	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	do.....	City(b)	None.	No.	Boots and shoes.
	do.....	City(b)	None.	No.	Building trades.
	do.....	City(b)	None.	No.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.
	do.....	City(b)	None.	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.....	City(b)	None.	No.	Farming.
	do.....	City(b)	None.	No.	Gas, illuminating and heating.
	do.....	City(b)	None.	No.	Laundry work.
	do.....	City(b)	None.	No.	Roads and highways.
	do.....	City(b)	None.	No.	Soap.
	do.....	City(b)	None.	No.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do.....	City(b)	None.	No.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.

* If sold outside of State, need not be marked.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
\$7,078 667	\$6,002	\$7,078 6,669	100.0 10.0	90.0	\$2,631 64		\$2,631 64	100.0 100.0		1
12,910		12,910	100.0		2,009 18		2,009 18	100.0 100.0		
2,684		2,684	100.0		8,709 7,279		8,709 7,279	100.0 100.0		
97	27,406 24	27,406 121	80.2	100.0 19.8	8,120 184		8,120 184	100.0 100.0		
2,895	724	3,619	80.0	20.0	1,309		1,309	100.0		
53,209		53,209	100.0		3,011	\$321	3,332	90.4	9.6	2
22,915 69,667		22,915 69,667	100.0 100.0		5,297		5,297	100.0		
1,083		1,083	100.0		50		50	100.0		3
50,162		50,162	100.0		2,060		2,060	100.0		
546		546	100.0							
8,704		8,704	100.0		1,188		1,188	100.0		
7,289		7,289	100.0		7,178		7,178	100.0		
95		95	100.0							
577		577	100.0							
25		25	100.0							
6,493		6,493	100.0							4
4,274		4,274	100.0		37		37	100.0		5
137		137	100.0							6
4,400		4,400	100.0							
49		49	100.0							
114		114	100.0		34		34	100.0		7
2,822	152	2,974	94.9	5.1	45		45	100.0		
					34		34	100.0		
46		46	100.0							8
7,953		7,953	100.0							9
5,515		5,515	100.0							
2,415		2,415	100.0		50	50	100	50.0	50.0	10
46		46	100.0		65		65	100.0		
965		965	100.0		25		25	100.0		
1,354		1,354	100.0		1,190		1,190	100.0		11
					3,119		3,119	100.0		
					3,007		3,007	100.0		
					1,543		1,543	100.0		
					60		60	100.0		
2,360		2,360	100.0							12
291		291	100.0							
1,900		1,900	100.0							
2,888	2,525	5,413	53.4	46.6	242		242	100.0		
					44	60	104	42.3	57.7	13
					3,262		3,262	100.0		
					7,058		7,058	100.0		
					11,869		11,869	100.0		
					1,561		1,561	100.0		
					6,496		6,496	100.0		
					2,933		2,933	100.0		
37,496		37,496	100.0		9,485	3,191	12,676	74.8	25.2	
247		247	100.0							
					7,690	16,013	23,703	32.4	67.6	
4,211		4,211	100.0		954		954	100.0		
					751		751	100.0		

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.					
14	House of Refuge (Boys' Department).	State	None	No	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	do	State	None	No	Boots and shoes.
	do	State	None	No	Building trades.
	do	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Farming.
	do	State	None	No	Printing.
15	House of Refuge (Girls' Department).	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
RHODE ISLAND.					
1	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Farming.
	do	State	None	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
	do	State	None	No	Wire goods.
2	State Workhouse and House of Correction.	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Farming.
	do	State	None	No	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
3	Sockanosset School for Boys.	State	None	No	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	do	State	None	No	Boots and shoes.
	do	State	None	No	Building trades.
	do	State	None	No	Castings, machinery, and repairs.
	do	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Farming.
	do	State	None	No	Printing.
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
1	Penitentiary.	State	None	No	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	do	State	None	No	Boots and shoes.
	do	State	None	No	Building trades.
	do	State	None	No	Castings, machinery, and repairs.
	do	State	None	No	Cleaning statehouse.
	do	State	None	No	Clothing, etc.
	do	State	None	No	Farming.
	do	State	None	No	Hosiery, etc.
2	State Convict Camp at Clemson College Farm.	State	None	No	Building trades.
	do	State	None	No	Farming.
3	Abbeville Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
4	Aiken Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
5	Anderson Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
6	Bamberg Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
7	Barnwell Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
8	Beaufort Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
9	Berkeley Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
10	Charleston Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
11	Cherokee Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
12	Chester Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
13	Chesterfield Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
14	Clarendon Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
15	Colleton Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
16	Darlington Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
17	Edgefield Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
18	Fairfield Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
19	Florence Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
20	Georgetown Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
21	Greenville Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
22	Greenwood Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
23	Hampton Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
24	Horry Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
25	Kershaw Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.
26	Laurens Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	None	No	Roads and highways.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
					\$1,490		\$1,490	100.0		14
					4,909		4,909	100.0		
					8,564		8,564	100.0		
					11,500		11,500	100.0		
					20,504		20,504	100.0		
					6,093		6,093	100.0		
					4,325	\$491	4,816	89.8	10.2	5
	\$108,500	\$108,500		100.0						1
					8,991		8,991	100.0		
					736		736	100.0		
\$5,350		5,350	100.0		1,200	1,300	2,500	48.0	52.0	2
8,750		8,750	100.0		20,000		20,000	100.0		
					450		450	100.0		
					600		600	100.0		3
					1,829		1,829	100.0		
					1,924		1,924	100.0		
					765		765	100.0		
					8,000		8,000	100.0		
					7,500		7,500	100.0		
					175	1,556	1,731	10.1	89.9	
					1,019		1,019	100.0		1
					475		475	100.0		
					459		459	100.0		
					849		849	100.0		
						1,275	1,275		100.0	
					3,438	733	4,171	82.4	17.6	
42,458		42,458	100.0		29,025		29,025	100.0		
500	121,802	122,302	.4	99.6						
						10,000	10,000		100.0	2
					7,195					
						7,830	15,025	47.9	52.1	
						13,608	13,608		100.0	3
						8,590	8,590		100.0	4
						10,517	10,517		100.0	5
						5,861	5,861		100.0	6
						7,500	7,500		100.0	7
						4,547	4,547		100.0	8
						3,325	3,325		100.0	9
						24,378	24,378		100.0	10
						10,000	10,000		100.0	11
						15,000	15,000		100.0	12
						1,945	1,945		100.0	13
						3,330	3,330		100.0	14
						6,165	6,165		100.0	15
						5,608	5,608		100.0	16
						9,218	9,218		100.0	17
						6,599	6,599		100.0	18
						6,270	6,270		100.0	19
						10,609	10,609		100.0	20
						30,000	30,000		100.0	21
						6,223	6,223		100.0	22
						2,801	2,801		100.0	23
						2,397	2,397		100.0	24
						5,075	5,075		100.0	25
						8,420	8,420		100.0	26

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
SOUTH CAROLINA—concluded.					
27	Lee Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
28	Lexington Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
29	Marion Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
30	Newberry Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
31	Orangeburg Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
32	Pickens Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
33	Richland Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
34	Saluda Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
35	Spartanburg Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
36	Sumter Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
37	Union Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
38	Williamsburg Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
39	York Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
40	Charleston City Jail.	City.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
41	Columbia City Jail.	City.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
1	Penitentiary.	State.	.....	.....	Building trades.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Cement blocks.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Farming.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
2	Reform School.	State.	None.	Yes.	Farming.
	do.	State.	None.	Yes.	Printing.
TENNESSEE.					
1	Branch Prison.	State.	None.	No.	Coke.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Mining, coal.
2	State Prison.	State.	None.	No.	Boots and shoes.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Boxes, paper.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Brick.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Farming.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Harness.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Hosiery, etc.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Ice, manufactured.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Stoves.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Stove hollow ware.
TEXAS.					
1	State Penitentiaries.	State.	None.	Yes.	Boots and shoes.
	do.	State.	None.	Yes.	Railroad building.
	do.	State.	None.	Yes.	Carriages and wagons.
	do.	State.	None.	Yes.	Castings, machinery, and repairs.
	do.	State.	None.	Yes.	Chairs, tables, etc.
	do.	State.	None.	Yes.	Charcoal.
	do.	State.	None.	Yes.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State.	None.	Yes.	Cotton goods.
	do.	State.	None.	Yes.	Electric light and power.
	do.	State.	None.	Yes.	Farming.
	do.	State.	None.	Yes.	Ice, manufactured.
	do.	State.	None.	Yes.	Wood, cut and sawed.
2	Bexar Co. Jail.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
3	Dallas Co. Jail.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
4	Fannin Co. Jail.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
5	Harris Co. Jail.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
6	Hunt Co. Jail.	Co.	None.	No.	Farming.
7	Jefferson Co. Jail.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
8	Johnson Co. Jail.	Co.	None.	No.	Farming.
	do.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
9	Lamar Co. Jail.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
10	McLennan Co. Jail.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
11	Tarrant Co. Jail.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.
12	Walker Co. Jail.	Co.	.....	.....	Roads and highways.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
						\$2,088	\$2,088		100.0	27
						3,867	3,867		100.0	28
						3,413	3,413		100.0	29
						3,618	3,618		100.0	30
						11,301	11,301		100.0	31
						10,000	10,000		100.0	32
						15,427	15,427		100.0	33
						4,579	4,579		100.0	34
						16,125	16,125		100.0	35
						8,668	8,668		100.0	36
						3,848	3,848		100.0	37
						3,638	3,638		100.0	38
						7,846	7,846		100.0	39
						9,884	9,884		100.0	40
						2,945	2,945		100.0	41
					\$8,000		8,000	100.0		1
					4,000		4,000	100.0		
					2,000		2,000	100.0		
					9,125		9,125	100.0		
					2,200	1,000	3,200	68.8	31.2	
					3,957	840	4,797	82.5	17.5	2
					150	200	350	42.9	57.1	
\$20,048	\$95,000	\$115,048	17.4	82.6						1
75,607	149,000	224,607	33.7	66.3	5,670		5,670	100.0		
74,800	298,400	373,200	20.0	80.0	1,620	3,190	4,810	33.7	66.3	2
26,150		26,150	100.0							
14,769		14,769	100.0							
					6,540	8,995	15,535	42.1	57.9	
4,933		4,933	100.0		11,034		11,034	100.0		
21,500	82,000	103,500	20.8	79.2						
89,278	170,375	259,653	34.4	65.6	610	850	1,460	41.8	58.2	
5,133		5,133	100.0		618		618	100.0		
88,000		88,000	100.0							
48,300		48,300	100.0							
					20,412		20,412	100.0		1
100,000		100,000	100.0							
40,791		40,791	100.0							
137,765		137,765	100.0							
104,988		104,988	100.0							
					29,952		29,952	100.0		
					41,742		41,742	100.0		
					26,057		26,057	100.0		
					3,166		3,166	100.0		
1,008,010	321,862	1,329,872	75.8	24.2	23,000		23,000	100.0		
					2,191		2,191	100.0		
					42,120		42,120	100.0		
						10,000	10,000		100.0	2
						35,000	35,000		100.0	3
						13,000	13,000		100.0	4
						10,500	10,500		100.0	5
1,740		1,740	100.0		2,185		2,185	100.0		6
						10,000	10,000		100.0	7
4,369		4,369	100.0		5,546		5,546	100.0		8
						5,000	5,000		100.0	
						12,000	12,000		100.0	9
						22,000	22,000		100.0	10
						36,500	36,500		100.0	11
						6,000	6,000		100.0	12

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
TEXAS—concluded.					
13	House of Correction and Reformatory.	State..	None.	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Cotton ginning.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Electric light and power.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Ice, manufactured.....
UTAH.					
1	State Prison.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Brooms and brushes.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Harness.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Hosiery, etc.....
2	State Industrial School.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	No...	Farming.....
VERMONT.					
1	House of Correction.....	State..	None.	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.
2	State Prison.....	State..	None.	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Clothing, etc.....
3	Industrial School.....	State..	None.	No...	Chairs, tables, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Farming.....
VIRGINIA.					
1	Penitentiary.....	State..	None.	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Cooperage.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Flour and meal.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Roads and highways.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Tomato sauce.....
WASHINGTON.					
1	State Prison.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Bags.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Brick.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Farming.....
	.....do.....	State..	Yes...	Yes...	Soap.....
2	Seattle City Jail.....	City..	None.	No...	Roads and highways.....
3	State Reform School.....	State..	None.	No...	Boots and shoes.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Building trades.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Clothing, etc.....
	.....do.....	State..	None.	No...	Farming.....

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
					\$1,300		\$1,300	100.0		13
					2,650		2,650	100.0		
\$2,481		\$2,481	100.0		900		900	100.0		
14,767		14,767	100.0		10,350		10,350	100.0		
					900		900	100.0		1
					4,000		4,000	100.0		
					481		481	100.0		
885		885	100.0		174		174	100.0		
					2,000		2,000	100.0		2
					2,309		2,309	100.0		
983		983	100.0		3,354		3,354	100.0		
91	\$752	843	10.8	89.2	572		572	100.0		
4,397		4,397	100.0		2,973		2,973	100.0		2
					300		300	100.0		
38		38	100.0		318		318	100.0		
					250		250	100.0		
					1,173		1,173	100.0		1
59		59	100.0		967		967	100.0		
					1,083		1,083	100.0		
992		992	100.0		867		867	100.0		2
	35,000	35,000		100.0						
	70,860	70,860		100.0						
					900		900	100.0		
6,041	6,287	12,328	49.0	51.0						3
					1,800		1,800	100.0		
675		675	100.0		1,400		1,400	100.0		
										1
200,000	1,431,540	1,631,540	12.3	87.7						
					9,775		9,775	100.0		
					7,955		7,955	100.0		
17,022		17,022	100.0							1
7,333		7,333	100.0		6,133		6,133	100.0		
					4,690		4,690	100.0		
5,634		5,634	100.0		825	\$4,620	5,445	15.2	84.8	
1,721		1,721	100.0							1
24,748		24,748	100.0							
					900		900	100.0		
					1,898		1,898	100.0		2
15,766		15,766	100.0		1,280		1,280	100.0		
					3,065		3,065	100.0		
					4,998		4,998	100.0		
2,000		2,000	100.0		1,680		1,680	100.0		3
						7,212	7,212		100.0	
					350	698	1,048	33.4	66.6	
					5,000		5,000	100.0		
					1,225	2,450	3,675	33.3	66.7	
					5,031		5,031	100.0		

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Limitation on sale of goods.	Are goods marked	Industry.
WEST VIRGINIA.					
1	Penitentiary	State.	None.	No.	Boots and shoes
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Brass goods
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Brooms and brushes
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Enameled ware
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Farming
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Whips
2	Reform School (Boys)	State.	None.	No.	Boots and shoes
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Brick
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Building trades
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Farming
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Mining, coal
WISCONSIN.					
1	State Penitentiary	State.	None.	No.	Boots and shoes
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Building trades
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Farming
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Hosiery, etc.
2	State Reformatory	State.	None.	No.	Brick
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Brooms and brushes
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Building trades
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Farming
3	Industrial School for Boys	State.	None.	No.	Building trades
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	State.	None.	No.	Farming
WYOMING.					
1	State Penitentiary	Lessee.	No.	No.	Boots and shoes
	do.	Lessee.	No.	No.	Brooms and brushes
	do.	Lessee.	No.	No.	Clothing, etc.
UNITED STATES PRISONS.					
1	Penitentiary at Atlanta	U. S.	No.	No.	Boots and shoes
	do.	U. S.	No.	No.	Building trades
	do.	U. S.	No.	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	U. S.	No.	No.	Farming
2	Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.	U. S.	No.	No.	Boots and shoes
	do.	U. S.	No.	No.	Brooms and brushes
	do.	U. S.	No.	No.	Building trades
	do.	U. S.	No.	No.	Clothing, etc.
	do.	U. S.	No.	No.	Farming
	do.	U. S.	No.	No.	Printing
	do.	U. S.	No.	No.	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.

* Used by lessee.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

A.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.					State-use and public works and ways systems.					Institution No.
Value of goods sold.			Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	Total.	Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
					\$1,903		\$1,903	100.0		1
\$8,060	\$30,287	\$38,347		100.0						
	72,458	100,500	10.0	90.0						
	465,098	465,098		100.0	4,790		4,790	100.0		
	84,340	84,340		100.0						
4,506	85,624	90,130	5.0	95.0	8,638		8,638	100.0		
					1,325		1,325	100.0		2
					2,767		2,767	100.0		
					2,050		2,050	100.0		
					5,032		5,032	100.0		
					3,800		3,800	100.0		
					1,200		1,200	100.0		
102,440	583,000	685,440	14.9	85.1						1
					19,500		19,500	100.0		
1,637		1,637	100.0		5,721		5,721	100.0		
16,900	75,000	91,800	18.3	81.7	2,635		2,635	100.0		
16,000		16,000	100.0		4,800		4,800	100.0		2
20,000	105,000	125,000	16.0	84.0	15,000		15,000	100.0		
					3,750		3,750	100.0		
					6,834		6,834	100.0		
					6,000		6,000	100.0		3
					7,005		7,005	100.0		
					11,522		11,522	100.0		
a 900		900	100.0							1
b 30,771	15,608	46,379	67.2	32.8						
a 3,200		3,200	100.0							
					1,331		1,331	100.0		1
					37,913		37,913	100.0		
					9,367		9,367	100.0		
					3,234		3,234	100.0		
					3,672		3,672	100.0		2
					1,275		1,275	100.0		
					381,453		381,453	100.0		
					8,783		8,783	100.0		
					21,361		21,361	100.0		
					900		900	100.0		
					900		900	100.0		

b \$100 worth used by lessee.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 184.]

Marginal number.	State and industry.	Institutions.	Lease, contract piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
ALABAMA.					
1	Clothing, etc.	1			
2	Farming.	1	\$28, 803	\$39, 475	\$68, 278
3	Lumber.	1	15, 750	290, 000	305, 750
4	Mining, coal.	1	47, 172	570, 000	617, 172
5	Stove hollow ware.	1	7, 000	68, 000	75, 000
6	Turpentine and rosin.	1	13, 203	139, 800	153, 003
	Total	1	111, 928	1, 107, 275	1, 219, 203
ARIZONA.					
7	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	1			
8	Boots and shoes.	1			
9	Brick.	1			
10	Brooms and brushes.	1			
11	Building trades.	1			
12	Clothing, etc.	1			
13	Electric light and power.	1			
14	Farming.	1			
15	Mattresses.	1			
16	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.	1			
17	Wood, cut and sawed.	1			
	Total	1			
ARKANSAS.					
18	Brick.	1	95, 318	120, 000	215, 318
19	Farming.	1	53, 024		53, 024
20	Railroad building.	1	235, 950		235, 950
	Total	1	384, 292	120, 000	504, 292
CALIFORNIA.					
21	Bags.	1	250, 258		250, 258
22	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	5	64		64
23	Boots and shoes.	5	116		116
24	Building trades.	5	124		124
25	Castings, machinery, and repairs.	1			
26	Chairs, tables, etc.	1			
27	Clothing, etc.	5			
28	Cooperage.	1			
29	Electric light and power.	1			
30	Farming.	4	2, 885		2, 885
31	Harness.	1			
32	Ice, manufactured.	1			
33	Loading and unloading vessels.	1			
34	Locksmithing.	1			
35	Printing.	2			
36	Roads and highways.	3			
37	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	2	21, 673		21, 673
38	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.	2			
	Total	7	275, 120		275, 120
COLORADO.					
39	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	1			
40	Boots and shoes.	3	572		572
41	Building trades.	2			
42	Castings, machinery, and repairs.	1			
43	Clothing, etc.	3			
44	Farming.	3	3, 007		3, 007
45	Lime.	1	11, 449		11, 449
46	Printing.	1			
47	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.	2	1, 445		1, 445
	Total	3	16, 473		16, 473

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 184.]

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
		\$4,758		\$4,758	100.0		1
		6,450		6,450	100.0		2
42.2	57.8						3
5.2	94.8						4
7.6	92.4						5
9.3	90.7						6
8.6	91.4						
9.2	90.8	11,208		11,208	100.0		
		1,500		1,500	100.0		7
		1,296		1,296	100.0		8
		1,250		1,250	100.0		9
		140		140	100.0		10
		14,150		14,150	100.0		11
		3,995		3,995	100.0		12
		2,400		2,400	100.0		13
		380		380	100.0		14
		250		250	100.0		15
		200		200	100.0		16
		2,160		2,160	100.0		17
		27,721		27,721	100.0		
44.3	55.7						18
100.0		35,000		35,000	100.0		19
100.0							20
76.2	23.8	35,000		35,000	100.0		
100.0		18,514		18,514	100.0		21
100.0		17,983		17,983	100.0		22
100.0		40,611		40,611	100.0		23
100.0		9,966		9,966	100.0		24
		679		679	100.0		25
		39,101		39,101	100.0		26
		352		352	100.0		27
		3,300		3,300	100.0		28
100.0		27,050		27,050	100.0		29
		280		280	100.0		30
		2,400		2,400	100.0		31
		2,417		2,417	100.0		32
		360		360	100.0		33
		4,560		4,560	100.0		34
		7,933	\$12,012	19,945	39.8	60.2	35
100.0		10,000	8,332	18,332	54.5	45.5	36
		2,829		2,829	100.0		37
							38
100.0		188,335	20,344	208,679	90.3	9.7	
		10,000		10,000	100.0		39
100.0		6,061		6,061	100.0		40
		5,737		5,737	100.0		41
		543		543	100.0		42
		12,263	280	12,543	97.8	2.2	43
100.0		21,355		21,355	100.0		44
100.0							45
		1,023		1,023	100.0		46
100.0		15,555		15,555	100.0		47
100.0		72,537	280	72,817	99.6	0.4	

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and industry.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
CONNECTICUT.					
1	Boots and shoes.....	2	\$58,000	\$240,000	\$298,000
2	Chairs, tables, etc.....	3	26,500	102,375	128,875
3	Clothing, etc.....	2		50,000	50,000
4	Farming.....	4	8,776		8,776
5	Printing.....	1			
6	Roads and highways.....	1			
7	Wood, cut and sawed.....	1	284		284
	Total.....	7	93,580	392,375	485,935
DELAWARE.					
8	Clothing, etc.....	1		50,000	50,000
9	Farming.....	2	1,659		1,659
10	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	1	620		620
	Total.....	2	2,279	50,000	52,279
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
11	Boots and shoes.....	1			
12	Boxes, paper.....	1	10,046		10,046
13	Building trades.....	1			
14	Clothing, etc.....	2			
15	Farming.....	2	185		185
16	Roads and highways.....	1			
	Total.....	2	10,231		10,231
FLORIDA.					
17	Mining, phosphate.....	1		440,000	440,000
18	Roads and highways.....	3			
19	Turpentine and rosin.....	2		411,160	411,160
	Total.....	5		851,160	851,160
GEORGIA.					
20	Brick.....	2	127,500	102,500	230,000
21	Farming.....	6	32,191		32,191
22	Lumber.....	8	207,882	504,807	712,689
23	Mining, coal.....	3	a 127,500	a 407,494	a 534,994
24	Roads and highways.....	13			
25	Turpentine and rosin.....	2	26,450		26,450
	Total.....	30	521,523	1,014,791	1,536,314
IDAHO.					
26	Boots and shoes.....	1			
27	Clothing, etc.....	1			
28	Farming.....	1			
29	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	1			
	Total.....	1			
ILLINOIS.					
30	Baskets willow ware, etc.....	1	(b)	(b)	10,467
31	Boots and shoes.....	1	198,067	792,344	990,431
32	Brick.....	3	31,085		31,085
33	Brooms and brushes.....	3	c 19,791	c 64,800	164,776
34	Building trades.....	3			
35	Chairs, tables, etc.....	3	d 127,671	d 254,932	382,703
36	Clothing, etc.....	4	4,850		4,850
37	Cooperage.....	1	88,139	58,760	146,899
38	Farming.....	4			
39	Hammocks.....	1	511		511

a Including mining and smelting iron ore in one institution.

b Not reported.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
19.5	80.5						1
20.6	79.4						2
100.0	100.0	\$200		\$200	100.0		3
		7,775		7,775	100.0		4
		450		450	100.0		5
			\$1,500	1,500		100.0	6
100.0		275		275	100.0		7
19.3	80.7	8,700	1,500	10,200	85.3	14.7	
	100.0						8
100.0		7,933		7,933	100.0		9
							10
4.4	95.6	7,933		7,933	100.0		
		1,500		1,500	100.0		11
100.0							12
		2,333	4,667	7,000	33.3	66.7	13
		4,760	2,850	7,550	62.3	37.7	14
100.0		6,390	5,300	11,690	54.7	45.3	15
			27,850	27,850		100.0	16
100.0		14,923	40,667	55,590	26.8	73.2	
	100.0						17
			23,250	23,250		100.0	18
	100.0						19
			23,250	23,250		100.0	
55.4	44.6						20
100.0		26,151	5,645	31,796	82.2	17.8	21
29.2	70.8						22
a 23.8	a 76.2		495,169	495,169		100.0	23
100.0							24
							25
33.9	66.1	26,151	500,814	526,965	5.0	95.0	
		800		800	100.0		26
		1,200		1,200	100.0		27
		11,167		11,167	100.0		28
		2,400	400	2,800	85.7	14.3	29
		15,567	400	15,967	97.5	2.5	
(b)	(b)						30
20.0	80.0						31
100.0		2,693	19,101	21,794	12.4	87.6	32
c 23.4	c 76.6						33
		28,402	2,655	31,057	91.5	8.5	34
d 33.4	d 66.6	5,247		5,247	100.0		35
100.0		40,892	50	40,942	99.9	0.1	36
60.0	40.0						37
		28,205	128	28,333	99.5	0.5	38
100.0							39

c Not including \$80,185 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

d Not including \$100 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and industry.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
ILLINOIS—concluded.					
1	Hosiery, etc.	2	(a)	(a)	\$207,709
2	Laundry work	1			
3	Picture moldings	1	\$12,000		12,000
4	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	4	23,631	\$25,649	49,280
5	Stove hollow ware	1	(a)	(a)	100,060
	Total	6	b 505,765	b 1,196,485	2,100,711
INDIANA.					
6	Boots and shoes	1			
7	Brick	1			
8	Building trades	1			
9	Carriages and wagons	1		124	124
10	Chairs, tables, etc.	3	3,611	286,985	290,596
11	Clothing, etc.	5	76	136,500	136,576
12	Cooperage	1		114,848	114,848
13	Cotton and woolen goods	1		106,750	106,750
14	Farming	5			
15	Gloves and mittens	1	75c	33,000	33,750
16	Hosiery, etc.	1		62,795	62,795
17	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous	2	979		979
18	Iron and steel, chains	1	1,357	66,503	67,860
19	Laundry work	1	2,516		2,516
20	Printing	1			
21	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	1	71		71
22	Stove hollow ware	1	2,594	127,096	129,690
23	Tobacco and cigars	1			
	Total	5	11,954	934,601	946,555
IOWA.					
24	Agricultural hand tools	1	7,000	218,000	225,000
25	Boots and shoes	1			
26	Building trades	3			
27	Buttons	1		29,820	29,820
28	Chairs, tables, etc.	1	15,000	75,000	90,000
29	Clothing, etc.	3			
30	Cooperage	1		23,347	23,347
31	Farming	3	4,068		4,068
32	Harness	1			
33	Printing	2			
34	Soap	1			
35	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	1	1,600		1,600
36	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.	1			
	Total	3	27,668	346,167	373,835
KANSAS.					
37	Binding twine	1	219,599		219,599
38	Boots and shoes	2			
39	Brick	1			
40	Building trades	3			
41	Chairs, tables, etc.	1	5,850	70,000	75,850
42	Clothing, etc.	3			
43	Farming	3	1,735		1,735
44	Harness	1	625		625
45	Mining, coal	1			
46	Roads and highways	1			
47	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	1			
	Total	3	227,809	70,000	297,809

a Not reported.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
(a)	(a)						1
100.0			\$5,862	\$5,862		100.0	2
48.0	52.0	\$1,865	2,506	4,371	42.7	57.3	3
(a)	(a)						4
b 29.7	b 70.3	107,304	30,302	137,606	78.0	22.0	5
		3,856		3,856	100.0		6
		2,400		2,400	100.0		7
		23,746		23,746	100.0		8
	100.0						9
1.2	98.8						10
0.1	99.9	28,082		28,082	100.0		11
	100.0						12
	100.0						13
2.2	97.8	18,511		18,511	100.0		14
	100.0						15
100.0		90	312	402	22.4	77.6	16
2.0	98.0						17
100.0		1,502		1,502	100.0		18
			2,406	2,406		100.0	19
100.0							20
2.0	98.0	2,623		2,623	100.0		21
							22
1.3	98.7	80,810	2,718	83,528	96.7	3.3	23
3.1	96.9						24
		955		955	100.0		25
	100.0	85,339		85,339	100.0		26
16.7	83.3						27
	100.0	26,323		26,323	100.0		28
100.0		21,422		21,422	100.0		29
		624		624	100.0		30
		1,433		1,433	100.0		31
		335		335	100.0		32
100.0		240		240	100.0		33
							34
7.4	92.6	136,671		136,671	100.0		35
							36
100.0		2,396		2,396	100.0		37
			21,343	21,343		100.0	38
		48,793		48,793	100.0		39
7.7	92.3						40
		23,255		23,255	100.0		41
100.0		15,250		15,250	100.0		42
100.0		175		175	100.0		43
		58,998	92,445	151,443	39.0	61.0	44
			11,000	11,000		100.0	45
		7,197		7,197	100.0		46
							47
76.5	23.5	156,064	124,788	280,852	55.6	44.4	

b Not including \$398,461 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Marginal num- ber.	State and industry.	Insti- tu- tions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
KENTUCKY.					
1	Boots and shoes.....	2	\$45,000	\$670,000	\$715,000
2	Brooms and brushes.....	2	39,500	98,000	137,500
3	Building trades.....	1			
4	Chairs, tables, etc.....	2	25,000	360,000	389,372
5	Clothing, etc.....	1	1,600	700	2,300
6	Farming.....	1			
7	Harness.....	1	6,000	104,000	110,000
8	Laundry work.....	1	971		971
9	Stove hollow ware.....	1	22,000	12,000	34,000
10	Teaming.....	1			
Total.....		3	140,071	1,244,700	1,389,143
LOUISIANA.					
11	Clothing, etc.....	1	325		325
12	Farming.....	1	67,408		67,408
13	Levee building.....	1			
Total.....		1	67,733		67,733
MAINE.					
14	Boots and shoes.....	5	2,868	169,000	171,868
15	Brooms and brushes.....	2	24,423	30,000	54,423
16	Carriages and wagons.....	1	9,218	24,000	33,218
17	Chairs, tables, etc.....	2	3,110	17,000	20,110
18	Clothing, etc.....	4			
19	Farming.....	2	3,060		3,060
20	Harness.....	1	2,062	26,000	28,062
21	Wood, cut and sawed.....	1	1,485		1,485
Total.....		7	46,226	266,000	312,226
MARYLAND.					
22	Baskets, willow ware, etc.....	2	39,000	11,000	50,000
23	Boots and shoes.....	3	19,909	378,240	398,198
24	Brooms and brushes.....	2	18,117	42,600	60,717
25	Building trades.....	2	14,280		14,280
26	Chairs, tables, etc.....	1	1,275	6,000	7,275
27	Clothing, etc.....	7	16,961	421,952	438,843
28	Farming.....	4	8,734		8,734
29	Hosiery, etc.....	1			
30	Mats and matting.....	1	2,250	52,750	55,000
31	Printing.....	1	2,372		2,372
32	Soap.....	1			
33	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	1	10,200	101,800	112,000
34	Stove hollow ware.....	1	5,643	107,195	112,838
35	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1			
Total.....		7	138,671	1,121,586	1,260,257
MASSACHUSETTS.					
36	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1	1,985		1,985
37	Boots and shoes.....	6	196,189	203,202	401,391
38	Boxes, paper.....	1	996		996
39	Brooms and brushes.....	2	27,366	2,400	29,766
40	Building trades.....	1	1,900		1,900
41	Chairs, tables, etc.....	9	144,776	6,300	151,076
42	Clothing, etc.....	3	74,067		74,067
43	Cotton and woolen goods.....	2			
44	Cotton waste.....	1	16,882		16,882
45	Farming.....	7	3,540		3,540
46	Harness.....	1	15,869	750	16,619
47	Hosiery, etc.....	1			
48	Laundry work.....	1	4,131		4,131
49	Mats and matting.....	1	4,200	700	4,900

* Not including \$4,372 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
6.3	93.7						1
28.7	71.3						2
		\$4,817		\$4,817	100.0		3
66.5	33.5	500		500	100.0		4
69.6	30.4	4,800		4,800	100.0		5
5.5	94.5						6
100.0							7
64.7	35.3						8
		2,333		2,333	100.0		9
							10
10.1	89.9	12,450		12,450	100.0		
100.0		15,300		15,300	100.0		11
100.0		15,650		15,650	100.0		12
			\$180,000	180,000		100.0	13
100.0		30,980	180,000	210,980	14.7	85.3	
1.7	98.3	580		580	100.0		14
44.9	55.1						15
27.8	72.2						16
15.5	84.5						17
		9,072		9,072	100.0		18
100.0		8,523		8,523	100.0		19
7.3	92.7						20
100.0							21
14.8	85.2	18,175		18,175	100.0		
78.0	22.0						22
5.0	95.0	1,377		1,377	100.0		23
29.8	70.2						24
100.0		1,854		1,854	100.0		25
17.5	82.5						26
3.8	96.2	22,452		22,452	100.0		27
100.0		16,437		16,437	100.0		28
		347		347	100.0		29
4.1	95.9						30
100.0		406		406	100.0		31
		591		591	100.0		32
9.1	90.9						33
5.0	95.0						34
		418		418	100.0		35
11.0	89.0	43,882		43,882	100.0		
100.0							36
49.4	50.6	5,394	18,740	24,074	22.2	77.8	37
100.0			7,896	7,896		100.0	38
91.9	8.1	151	4,321	4,472	3.4	96.6	39
100.0							40
95.8	4.2						41
100.0		19,452	31,925	51,377	37.9	62.1	42
		12,548	60,912	73,460	17.1	82.9	43
100.0		83,248	2,172	85,420	97.5	2.5	44
100.0		90	1,976	2,066	4.4	95.6	45
95.5	4.5	237	4,897	5,134	4.6	95.4	46
							47
100.0							48
85.7	14.3						49

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and industry	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.					
1	Printing.....	1	\$419		\$419
2	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	1			
3	Trunks and valises.....	1	5,870	\$600	6,470
4	Umbrellas.....	1		20,000	20,000
	Total.....	19	500,129	233,952	734,081
MICHIGAN.					
5	Agricultural hand tools.....	1	6,374	121,309	127,683
6	Boots and shoes.....	2			
7	Boxes, wooden.....	1	20,348		20,348
8	Brooms and brushes.....	2	54,496	97,834	152,330
9	Building trades.....	2			
10	Buttons.....	1	10,998		10,998
11	Carriages and wagons.....	1	10,195	40,781	50,976
12	Chairs, tables, etc.....	2	65,920	278,787	344,707
13	Clothing, etc.....	4	1,623	138,160	139,792
14	Farming.....	4	5,964		5,964
15	Packing and moving.....	1	2,884		2,884
16	Power and heat plant.....	1	1,157		1,157
17	Roads and highways.....	1			
18	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	1	40,368		40,368
19	Tobacco and cigars.....	1		82,052	82,052
	Total.....	5	220,327	758,932	979,259
MINNESOTA.					
20	Binding twine.....	1	1,040,664		1,040,664
21	Boots and shoes.....	1	242,500	350,000	592,500
22	Brooms and brushes.....	1	760		760
23	Building trades.....	3			
24	Clothing, etc.....	4			
25	Farming.....	2	1,566		1,566
26	Printing.....	2			
27	Roads and highways.....	1			
	Total.....	4	1,285,490	350,000	1,635,490
MISSISSIPPI.					
28	Building trades.....	1			
29	Clothing, etc.....	1			
30	Farming.....	1	217,398		217,398
31	Levee building.....	1			
32	Lumber.....	1	2,831		2,831
33	Wood, cut and sawed.....	1			
	Total.....	1	220,229		220,229
MISSOURI.					
34	Boots and shoes.....	1	327,500	1,485,000	1,812,500
35	Bread.....	1	8,643		8,643
36	Brick.....	1	550		550
37	Brooms and brushes.....	1	61,600	50,000	111,600
38	Building trades.....	4			
39	Clothing, etc.....	4	43,000	75,000	118,000
40	Farming.....	3			
41	Roads and highways.....	1			
42	Saddletrees.....	1	53,750	137,500	191,250
43	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	1			
	Total.....	4	495,043	1,747,500	2,242,543
MONTANA.					
44	Boots and shoes.....	1			
45	Clothing, etc.....	1			
46	Farming.....	1			
	Total.....	1			

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
100.0		\$5,050		\$5,050	100.0		1
90.7	9.3	8	\$20,612	20,612	16.3	100.0	2
	100.0		41	49		83.7	3
68.1	31.9	128,118	153,492	279,610	45.1	54.9	4
5.0	95.0	2,207		2,207	100.0		5
100.0							6
35.8	64.2	11,780		11,780	100.0		7
100.0							8
20.0	80.0						9
19.1	80.9						10
1.2	98.8	18,392		18,392	100.0		11
100.0		14,776		14,776	100.0		12
100.0							13
100.0		300		300	100.0		14
100.0							15
100.0							16
100.0							17
100.0							18
100.0							19
22.5	77.5	47,515		47,515	100.0		20
100.0							21
40.9	59.1						22
100.0							23
		49,733		49,733	100.0		24
		16,614		16,614	100.0		25
100.0		13,831		13,831	100.0		26
		2,985		2,985	100.0		27
			6,876	6,876		100.0	28
78.6	21.4	83,163	6,876	90,039	92.4	7.6	29
							30
			10,707	10,707		100.0	31
		8,741		8,741	100.0		32
100.0		191,305		191,305	100.0		33
			2,908	2,908		100.0	34
100.0		2,445		2,445	100.0		35
100.0		202,491	13,615	216,106	93.7	6.3	36
18.1	81.9						37
100.0							38
100.0		4,950		4,950	100.0		39
55.2	44.8	48,000		48,000	100.0		40
36.4	63.6	21,880		21,880	100.0		41
		13,500		13,500	100.0		42
			25,131	25,131		100.0	43
28.1	71.9		24,289	24,289		100.0	44
22.1	77.9	88,330	49,420	137,750	64.1	35.9	45
							46
		600		600	100.0		47
		750		750	100.0		48
		2,296		2,296	100.0		49
		3,646		3,646	100.0		50

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and industry.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
NEBRASKA.					
1	Brooms and brushes.....	1	\$10,000	\$215,000	\$225,000
2	Building trades.....	2			
3	Clothing, etc.....	2			
4	Farming.....	2	2,378		2,378
5	Printing.....	1			
	Total.....	2	12,378	215,000	227,378
NEVADA.					
6	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1			
7	Boots and shoes.....	1			
8	Building trades.....	1			
9	Clothing, etc.....	1			
10	Farming.....	1	133		133
11	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	1	114		114
	Total.....	1	247		247
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
12	Brooms and brushes.....	1	6,979	7,500	14,479
13	Chairs, tables, etc.....	1	6,500	98,500	105,000
14	Clothing, etc.....	2			
15	Farming.....	5	4,644		4,644
16	Hosiery, etc.....	1	750	10,000	10,750
	Total.....	5	18,873	116,000	134,873
NEW JERSEY.					
17	Bags.....	1		30,000	30,000
18	Boots and shoes.....	5	7,358	39,000	46,358
19	Brick.....	1	246		246
20	Brooms and brushes.....	2	20,929	56,000	76,929
21	Building trades.....	1			
22	Clothing, etc.....	7	4,715	90,000	94,715
23	Farming.....	5	5,578		5,578
24	Mats and matting.....	1	35,000	65,000	100,000
25	Roads and highways.....	1			
26	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	3	1,437		1,437
27	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1			
	Total.....	7	75,263	280,000	355,263
NEW MEXICO.					
28	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1			
29	Boots and shoes.....	1			
30	Brick.....	1	17,000		17,000
31	Building trades.....	1			
32	Clothing, etc.....	1			
33	Electric light and power.....	1			
34	Farming.....	1			
35	Harness.....	1			
36	Lime.....	1	750		750
37	Roads and highways.....	1			
38	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1			
	Total.....	1	17,750		17,750
NEW YORK.					
39	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	3			
40	Bookbinding.....	1			
41	Boots and shoes.....	9			
42	Brooms and brushes.....	4			
43	Building trades.....	5			

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
4.4	95.6						1
		\$9,232		\$9,232	100.0		2
		4,506		4,506	100.0		3
100.0		4,576		4,576	100.0		4
		430		430	100.0		5
5.4	94.6	18,744		18,744	100.0		
		800		800	100.0		6
		435		435	100.0		7
		300		300	100.0		8
		908		908	100.0		9
100.0		1,403		1,403	100.0		10
100.0		149	\$2,576	2,725	5.5	94.5	11
100.0		3,995	2,576	6,571	60.8	39.2	
48.2	51.8						12
6.2	93.8						13
		1,200		1,200	100.0		14
100.0		18,488		18,488	100.0		15
7.0	93.0						16
14.0	86.0	19,688		19,688	100.0		
	100.0						17
15.9	84.1	7,328		7,328	100.0		18
100.0		645		645	100.0		19
27.2	72.8						20
		14,872		14,872	100.0		21
5.0	95.0	34,279		34,279	100.0		22
100.0		23,167	817	23,984	96.6	3.4	23
35.0	65.0						24
		1,061		1,061	100.0		25
100.0		31,114	18,368	49,482	62.9	37.1	26
		5,816		5,816	100.0		27
21.2	78.8	118,282	19,185	137,467	86.0	14.0	
		1,500		1,500	100.0		28
		1,255		1,255	100.0		29
100.0							30
		2,200		2,200	100.0		31
		3,252		3,252	100.0		32
		1,200		1,200	100.0		33
		900		900	100.0		34
100.0		300		300	100.0		35
							36
			20,000	20,000		100.0	37
		300		300	100.0		38
100.0		10,907	20,000	30,907	35.3	64.7	
		8,618		8,618	100.0		39
		972		972	100.0		40
		19,532	46,116	65,648	29.8	70.2	41
		196	103,186	103,382	.2	99.8	42
		88,117	12,378	100,495	87.7	12.3	43

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and industry.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
NEW YORK—concluded.					
1	Burying paupers	1			
2	Castings, machinery, and repairs	3			
3	Chairs, tables, etc.	3			
4	Clothing, etc.	13			
5	Cotton and woolen goods	1			
6	Cotton goods	1			
7	Electrical construction and repairs	1			
8	Farming	7	\$2,160		\$2,160
9	Hosiery, etc.	3			
10	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous	1			
11	Laundry work	1			
12	Mats and matting	1			
13	Mattresses	2			
14	Printing	4			
15	Roads and highways	1			
16	Sash, doors, etc.	1			
17	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	6			
18	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working	4			
19	Woolen goods, miscellaneous	1			
Total		14	2,160		2,160
NORTH CAROLINA.					
20	Brick	1	12,064		12,064
21	Building trades	1			
22	Clothing, etc.	1	479		479
23	Farming	2	27,917		27,917
24	Lumber	1	67,474		67,474
25	Railroad building	1	47,434		47,434
26	Roads and highways	30	17,334		17,334
27	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	1	26,299		26,299
28	Wood, cut and sawed	2	2,397		2,397
Total		30	201,398		201,398
NORTH DAKOTA.					
29	Binding twine	1	252,989		252,989
30	Boots and shoes	1			
31	Brick	1	3,289		3,289
32	Building trades	1			
33	Clothing, etc.	1			
34	Farming	1			
Total		1	256,278		256,278
OHIO.					
35	Agricultural hand tools	1	80,000	\$70,000	150,000
36	Boots and shoes	1			
37	Brick	1	13,304		13,304
38	Brooms and brushes	9	228,983	147,307	376,290
39	Building trades	1			
40	Castings, machinery, and repairs	1	35,000		35,000
41	Clothing, etc.	2			
42	Farming	1	8		8
43	Hardware, saddlery	1	75,000	50,000	125,000
44	Hosiery, etc.	1		440	440
45	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, etc	1	90,000	80,000	170,000
46	Printing	1			
47	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	1	1,640		1,640
48	Stove hollow ware	1	40,000	60,000	100,000
49	Tobacco and cigars	1	20,000	100,000	120,000
50	Wire goods	2	60,000	20,257	80,257
Total		10	643,935	528,004	1,171,939

a Work performed.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
			\$3,192	\$3,192		100.0	1
		\$8,015	25,809	33,824	23.7	76.3	2
		309	234,827	235,136	1	99.9	3
		96,694	78,099	174,793	55.3	44.7	4
		7,062	124,514	131,576	5.4	94.6	5
		543	68,629	69,172	.8	99.2	6
		2,993		2,993	100.0		7
100.0		23,630	692	24,322	97.2	2.8	8
		1,872	66,375	68,247	2.7	97.3	9
		2,959		2,959	100.0		10
		3,465	1,155	4,620	75.0	25.0	11
			10,639	10,639		100.0	12
		323	8,528	8,851	3.6	96.4	13
		10,613	6,095	16,708	63.5	36.5	14
		10,646		10,646	100.0		15
			21,071	21,071		100.0	16
		83,971	8,828	92,799	90.5	9.5	17
		2,740	18,671	21,411	12.8	87.2	18
		13	3,860	3,882	.3	99.7	19
100.0		373,283	842,673	1,215,956	30.7	69.3	
100.0			600	600		100.0	20
100.0		8,883		8,883	100.0		21
100.0		23,686	1,673	25,359	93.4	6.6	22
100.0							23
100.0		15,732	461,859	477,591	3.3	96.7	24
100.0							25
100.0							26
100.0							27
100.0							28
100.0		48,301	464,132	512,433	9.4	90.6	
100.0							29
100.0		600		600	100.0		30
100.0		1,800		1,800	100.0		31
		8,500		8,500	100.0		32
		2,298		2,298	100.0		33
		10,475		10,475	100.0		34
100.0		23,673		23,673	100.0		
53.3	46.7						35
100.0		4,072		4,072	100.0		36
60.9	39.1	20		20	100.0		37
100.0		5,393		5,393	100.0		38
100.0							39
100.0		31,434		31,434	100.0		40
60.0	40.0	19,079		19,079	100.0		41
100.0							42
52.9	47.1						43
100.0		3,500		3,500	100.0		44
40.0	60.0						45
18.7	81.3						46
74.8	25.2						47
54.9	45.1	63,498		63,498	100.0		48
							49
							50

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Marginal num- ber.	State and industry.	Insti- tu- tions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
OREGON.					
1	Boots and shoes.....	2			
2	Brick.....	1			
3	Building trades.....	1			
4	Clothing, etc.....	2			
5	Farming.....	2			
6	Roads and highways.....	1			
7	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	1			
8	Stoves.....	1	\$34,500	\$103,500	\$138,000
	Total.....	3	34,500	103,500	138,000
PENNSYLVANIA.					
9	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2			
10	Boots and shoes.....	7	9,250		9,250
11	Brooms and brushes.....	5	105,529	6,002	111,531
12	Building trades.....	5	546		546
13	Carpets, ingrain.....	1	291		291
14	Carpets, rag.....	9	44,476	152	44,628
15	Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	1			
16	Chairs, tables, etc.....	2	12,950		12,950
17	Clothing, etc.....	5			
18	Cotton and woolen goods.....	2			
19	Cotton goods.....	6			
20	Farming.....	3	7,289		7,289
21	Flour and meal.....	1	2,684		2,684
22	Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1	37,496		37,496
23	Harness.....	1	95		95
24	Hosiery, etc.....	6	28,209	29,931	58,140
25	Laundry work.....	2	824		824
26	Mats and matting.....	2	69,764	24	69,788
27	Nets, fish.....	1	46		46
28	Printing.....	4	25		25
29	Roads and highways.....	1			
30	Soap.....	1			
31	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	1	4,211		4,211
32	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1			
33	Tobacco and cigars.....	1	2,895	724	3,619
	Total.....	15	326,589	36,833	363,422
RHODE ISLAND.					
34	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1			
35	Boots and shoes.....	1			
36	Building trades.....	1			
37	Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	1			
38	Clothing, etc.....	3		108,500	108,500
39	Farming.....	3	8,750		8,750
40	Printing.....	1			
41	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	2			
42	Wire goods.....	1	5,350		5,350
	Total.....	3	14,100	108,500	122,600
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
43	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	1			
44	Boots and shoes.....	1			
45	Building trades.....	2			
46	Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	1			
47	Cleaning statehouse.....	1			
48	Clothing, etc.....	1			
49	Farming.....	2	42,458		42,458
50	Hosiery, etc.....	1	500	121,802	122,302
51	Roads and highways.....	39			
	Total.....	41	42,958	121,802	164,760

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
		\$1,483		\$1,483	100.0		1
		2,256	\$4,968	7,206	31.2	68.8	2
		506		500	100.0		3
		3,318		3,318	100.0		4
		18,418		18,418	100.0		5
		2,556	2,556	5,100	50.0	50.0	6
			11,624	11,624		100.0	7
25.0	75.0						8
25.0	75.0	28,519	19,132	47,651	59.8	40.2	
		4,752		4,752	100.0		9
100.0		20,863	321	21,214	98.5	1.5	10
94.6	5.4	64		64	100.0		11
100.0		25,561		25,561	100.0		12
100.0							13
99.7	.3	50	50	100	50.0	50.0	14
		1,561		1,561	100.0		15
180.0		18		18	100.0		16
		34,037	491	34,528	98.6	1.4	17
		8,822		8,822	100.0		18
		6,874		6,874	100.0		19
100.0		30,615		30,615	100.0		20
100.0		8,120		8,120	100.0		21
100.0		9,485	3,191	12,676	74.8	25.2	22
48.5	51.5	347	60	407	85.3	14.7	23
100.0							24
99.9	.1						25
100.0							26
100.0		7,452		7,452	100.0		27
100.0		7,660	16,013	23,703	32.4	67.6	28
		964		954	100.0		29
100.6							30
		751		751	100.0		31
							32
80.0	20.0						33
89.9	10.1	168,046	20,126	188,172	89.3	10.7	
		600		600	100.0		34
		1,829		1,829	100.0		35
		1,924		1,924	100.0		36
		765		765	100.0		37
	100.0	9,200	1,300	10,500	87.6	12.4	38
100.0		36,491		36,491	100.0		39
		175	1,556	1,731	10.1	89.9	40
100.0		1,186		1,186	100.0		41
							42
11.5	88.5	52,170	2,856	55,026	94.8	5.2	
		1,019		1,019	100.0		43
		475		475	100.0		44
		459	10,000	10,459	4.4	95.6	45
		849		849	100.0		46
			1,275	1,275		100.0	47
		3,438	733	4,171	82.4	17.6	48
100.0		36,220	7,830	44,050	82.2	17.8	49
.4	99.6						50
			315,233	315,233		100.0	51
26.1	73.9	42,460	335,071	377,531	11.2	88.8	

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and industry.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
1	Building trades.....	1			
2	Cement blocks.....	1			
3	Clothing, etc.....	1			
4	Farming.....	2			
5	Printing.....	1			
6	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	1			
Total.....		2			
TENNESSEE.					
7	Boots and shoes.....	1	\$74,800	\$298,400	\$373,200
8	Boxes, paper.....	1	26,150		26,150
9	Brick.....	1	14,769		14,769
10	Clothing, etc.....	1			
11	Coke.....	1	20,048	95,000	115,048
12	Farming.....	1	4,933		4,933
13	Harness.....	1	21,500	82,000	103,500
14	Hosiery, etc.....	1	89,278	170,375	259,653
15	Ice, manufactured.....	1	5,133		5,133
16	Mining, coal.....	1	75,607	149,000	224,607
17	Stove hollow ware.....	1	48,300		48,300
18	Stoves.....	1	88,000		88,000
Total.....		2	468,518	794,775	1,263,293
TEXAS.					
19	Boots and shoes.....	2			
20	Carriages and wagons.....	1	40,791		40,791
21	Castings, machinery, and repairs.....	1	137,765		137,765
22	Chairs, tables, etc.....	1	104,988		104,988
23	Charcoal.....	1			
24	Clothing, etc.....	2			
25	Cotton ginning.....	1	2,481		2,481
26	Cotton goods.....	1			
27	Electric light and power.....	2			
28	Farming.....	4	1,028,886	321,862	1,350,748
29	Ice, manufactured.....	2			
30	Railroad building.....	1	100,000		100,000
31	Roads and highways.....	10			
32	Wood, cut and sawed.....	1			
Total.....		13	1,414,911	321,862	1,736,773
UTAH.					
33	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	2			
34	Boots and shoes.....	2	38		38
35	Brooms and brushes.....	1	885		885
36	Building trades.....	2			
37	Clothing, etc.....	2			
38	Farming.....	2	1,042		1,042
39	Harness.....	1	91	752	843
40	Hosiery, etc.....	1	4,397		4,397
Total.....		2	6,453	752	7,205
VERMONT.					
41	Boots and shoes.....	1		70,860	70,860
42	Chairs, tables, etc.....	1	6,041	6,287	12,328
43	Clothing, etc.....	3			
44	Farming.....	2	1,667		1,667
45	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing.....	1		35,000	35,000
Total.....		3	7,708	112,147	119,855

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Lease contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
		\$8,000		\$8,000	100.0		1
		4,000		4,000	100.0		2
		2,000		2,000	100.0		3
		13,082	\$840	13,922	94.0	6.0	4
		150	200	350	42.9	57.1	5
		2,200	1,000	3,200	68.8	31.2	6
		29,432	2,040	31,472	93.5	6.5	
20.0	80.0	1,620	3,190	4,810	33.7	66.3	7
100.0							8
100.0		6,540	8,995	15,535	42.1	57.9	9
17.4	82.6						10
100.0		11,034		11,034	100.0		11
20.8	79.2						12
34.4	65.6	610	850	1,460	41.8	58.2	13
100.0		618		618	100.0		14
33.7	66.3	5,670		5,670	100.0		15
100.0							16
100.0							17
37.1	62.9	26,092	13,035	39,127	66.7	33.3	18
		21,712		21,712	100.0		19
100.0							20
100.0							21
100.0		29,952		29,952	100.0		22
		44,392		44,392	100.0		23
100.0							24
		26,057		26,057	100.0		25
		4,066		4,066	100.0		26
76.2	23.8	41,081		41,081	100.0		27
		3,091		3,091	100.0		28
100.0			160,000	160,000		100.0	29
		42,120		42,120	100.0		30
81.5	18.5	212,471	160,000	372,471	57.0	43.0	31
							32
		4,300		4,300	100.0		33
100.0		799		799	100.0		34
100.0		174		174	100.0		35
		2,250		2,250	100.0		36
		3,482		3,482	100.0		37
100.0		4,321		4,321	100.0		38
10.8	89.2	572		572	100.0		39
100.0		2,973		2,973	100.0		40
89.6	10.4	18,871		18,871	100.0		
	100.0						41
49.0	51.0						42
		3,783		3,783	100.0		43
100.0		2,267		2,267	100.0		44
	100.0						45
6.4	93.6	6,050		6,050	100.0		

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Mar- ginal num- ber.	State and industry.	Insti- tu- tions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
VIRGINIA.					
1	Boots and shoes.....	1	\$200,000	\$1,431,540	\$1,631,540
2	Building trades.....	1			
3	Clothing, etc.....	1			
4	Cooperage.....	1	17,022		17,022
5	Farming.....	1	7,333		7,333
6	Flour and meal.....	1			
7	Roads and highways.....	1	5,634		5,634
8	Tomato sauce.....	1	1,721		1,721
	Total.....	1	231,710	1,431,540	1,663,250
WASHINGTON.					
9	Bags.....	1	24,748		24,748
10	Boots and shoes.....	2			
11	Brick.....	1	15,766		15,766
12	Building trades.....	2			
13	Clothing, etc.....	2			
14	Farming.....	2	2,000		2,000
15	Roads and highways.....	1			
16	Soap.....	1			
	Total.....	3	42,514		42,514
WEST VIRGINIA.					
17	Boots and shoes.....	2			
18	Brass goods.....	1		39,267	39,267
19	Brick.....	1			
20	Brooms and brushes.....	1	8,050	72,450	80,500
21	Building trades.....	1			
22	Clothing, etc.....	2		485,000	485,000
23	Enameled ware.....	1		84,340	84,340
24	Farming.....	2			
25	Mining, coal.....	1			
26	Whips.....	1	4,506	85,624	90,130
	Total.....	2	12,556	766,681	779,237
WISCONSIN.					
27	Boots and shoes.....	1	102,440	583,000	685,440
28	Brick.....	1			
29	Brooms and brushes.....	1	16,000		16,000
30	Building trades.....	3			
31	Clothing, etc.....	3	20,000	105,000	125,000
32	Farming.....	3	1,637		1,637
33	Hosiery, etc.....	1	16,800	75,000	91,800
	Total.....	3	156,877	763,000	919,877
WYOMING.					
34	Boots and shoes.....	1	900		900
35	Brooms and brushes.....	1	30,771	15,000	45,771
36	Clothing, etc.....	1	3,200		3,200
	Total.....	1	34,871	15,000	49,871
UNITED STATES PRISONS.					
37	Boots and shoes.....	2			
38	Brooms and brushes.....	1			
39	Building trades.....	2			
40	Clothing, etc.....	2			
41	Farming.....	2			
42	Printing.....	1			
43	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.....	1			
	Total.....	2			

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
12.3	87.7						1
		\$9,775		\$9,775	100.0		2
		7,965		7,965	100.0		3
100.0							4
100.0		6,133		6,133	100.0		5
		4,690		4,690	100.0		6
100.0		825	\$4,620	5,445	15.2	84.8	7
100.0							8
13.9	86.1	29,378	4,620	33,998	86.4	13.6	
100.0							9
		1,250	698	1,948	64.2	35.8	10
100.0		1,898		1,898	100.0		11
		6,280		6,280	100.0		12
		4,290	2,450	6,740	63.6	36.4	13
100.0		10,029		10,029	100.0		14
			7,212	7,212		100.0	15
		1,690		1,690	100.0		16
100.0		25,427	10,360	35,787	71.1	28.9	
		3,228		3,228	100.0		17
	100.0						18
		2,767		2,767	100.0		19
10.0	90.0						20
		2,050		2,050	100.0		21
	100.0	9,822		9,822	100.0		22
	100.0						23
		12,458		12,458	100.0		24
		1,200		1,200	100.0		25
5.0	95.0						26
1.6	98.4	31,525		31,525	100.0		
14.9	85.1						27
		4,800		4,800	100.0		28
100.0							29
		40,500		40,500	100.0		30
16.0	84.0	16,476		16,476	100.0		31
100.0		20,991		20,991	100.0		32
18.3	81.7						33
17.1	82.9	82,767		82,767	100.0		
100.0							34
67.2	32.8						35
100.0							36
69.9	30.1						
		5,003		5,003	100.0		37
		1,275		1,275	100.0		38
		419,366		419,366	100.0		39
		18,150		18,150	100.0		40
		24,595		24,595	100.0		41
		900		900	100.0		42
		900		900	100.0		43
		470,189		470,189	100.0		

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and industry.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
ALL STATES.					
1	Agricultural hand tools.....	3	\$93,374	\$409,309	\$502,683
2	Bags.....	3	275,006	30,000	305,006
3	Baskets, willow ware, etc.....	3	a 39,000	a 11,000	60,467
4	Binding twine.....	3	1,513,252		1,513,252
5	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.....	19	2,049		2,049
6	Bookbinding.....	1			
7	Boots and shoes.....	83	1,487,527	6,710,635	8,198,162
8	Boxes, paper.....	3	37,192		37,192
9	Boxes, wooden.....	1	20,348		20,348
10	Brass goods.....	1		39,267	39,267
11	Bread.....	1	8,643		8,643
12	Brick.....	20	330,891	222,500	553,391
13	Brooms and brushes.....	43	b 674,118	b 904,893	1,659,196
14	Building trades.....	67	16,850		16,850
15	Burying paupers.....	1			
16	Buttons.....	2	10,998	29,820	40,818
17	Carpets, ingrain.....	1			291
18	Carpets, rag.....	9	44,476	152	44,628
19	Carriages and wagons.....	4	60,204	64,905	125,109
20	Castings, machinery and repairs.....	10	172,765		172,765
21	Cement blocks.....	1			
22	Chairs, tables, etc.....	36	c 549,201	c 1,562,166	2,115,839
23	Charcoal.....	1			
24	Cleaning statehouse.....	1			
25	Clothing, etc.....	122	170,826	1,660,821	1,831,647
26	Coke.....	1	20,048	95,000	115,048
27	Cooperage.....	5	105,161	196,955	302,116
28	Cotton and woolen goods.....	6		106,750	106,750
29	Cotton ginning.....	1	2,481		2,481
30	Cotton goods.....	8			
31	Cotton waste.....	1	16,882		16,882
32	Electrical construction and repairs.....	1			
33	Electric light and power.....	5			
34	Enameled ware.....	1		84,340	84,340
35	Farming.....	122	1,592,816	361,337	1,954,153
36	Flour and meal.....	2	2,684		2,684
37	Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1	37,496		37,496
38	Gloves and mittens.....	1	750	33,000	33,750
39	Hammocks.....	1	511		511
40	Hardware, saddlery.....	1	75,000	50,000	125,000
41	Harness.....	10	46,242	213,502	259,744
42	Hosiery, etc.....	20	d 139,934	d 470,343	817,986
43	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous.....	3	979		979
44	Ice, manufactured.....	4	5,133		5,133
45	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, etc.....	1	90,000	80,000	170,000
46	Iron and steel, chains.....	1	1,357	66,503	67,860
47	Laundry work.....	7	8,442		8,442
48	Levee building.....	2			
49	Lime.....	2	12,199		12,199
50	Loading and unloading vessels.....	1			
51	Locksmithing.....	1			
52	Lumber.....	11	293,937	794,807	1,088,744
53	Mats and matting.....	6	111,214	118,474	229,688
54	Mattresses.....	3			
55	Mining, coal.....	7	e 250,279	e 1,126,484	1,376,763
56	Mining, phosphate.....	1		440,000	440,000
57	Nets, fish.....	1	46		46
58	Packing and moving.....	1	2,884		2,884
59	Picture moldings.....	1	12,000		12,000
60	Power and heat plant.....	1	1,157		1,157
61	Printing.....	24	2,816		2,816
62	Railroad building.....	3	383,384		383,384
63	Roads and highways.....	111	22,968		22,968
64	Saddletrees.....	1	53,750	137,500	191,250

a Not including \$10,467 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

b Not including \$90,185 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

c Not including \$4,472 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
18.6	81.4						1
90.2	9.8						2
a 78.0	a 22.0						3
100.0							4
100.0		\$51,603		\$51,003	100.0		5
		972		972	100.0		6
18.1	81.9	136,459	\$69,065	205,524	66.4	33.6	7
100.0			7,896	7,896		100.0	8
100.0							9
	100.0						10
100.0							11
59.8	40.2	25,453	45,402	70,855	35.9	64.1	12
b 42.7	b 57.3	2,020	107,507	109,527	1.9	98.1	13
100.0		1,010,574	41,007	1,051,581	96.1	3.9	14
			3,192	3,192		100.0	15
							16
26.9	73.1						17
100.0		50	50	100	50.0	50.0	18
99.7	3						19
48.1	51.9	21,699	25,909	47,508	45.7	54.3	20
100.0		4,000		4,000	100.0		21
c 26.0	c 74.0	6,253	234,827	241,080	2.6	97.4	22
		29,952		29,952	100.0		23
			1,275	1,275		100.0	24
9.3	90.7	668,250	127,173	795,423	84.0	16.0	25
17.4	82.6						26
34.8	65.2	352		352	100.0		27
	100.0	28,432	185,426	213,858	13.3	86.7	28
100.0							29
		33,474	68,629	102,103	32.8	67.2	30
100.0							31
		2,993		2,993	100.0		32
		10,966		10,966	100.0		33
	100.0						34
81.5	18.5	990,544	25,097	1,015,641	97.5	2.5	35
100.0		12,810		12,810	100.0		36
100.0		9,485	3,191	12,676	74.8	25.2	37
2.2	97.8						38
100.0							39
60.0	40.0						40
17.8	82.2	2,041	1,976	4,017	50.8	49.2	41
d 22.9	d 77.1	6,396	72,182	78,568	8.1	91.9	42
100.0		3,049	312	3,361	90.7	9.3	43
100.0		6,109		6,109	100.0		44
52.9	47.1						45
2.0	98.0						46
100.0		3,465	7,017	10,482	33.1	66.9	47
			182,908	182,908		100.0	48
100.0							49
		2,417		2,417	100.0		50
		360		360	100.0		51
27.0	73.0						52
48.4	51.6		10,639	10,639		100.0	53
		573	8,528	9,101	6.3	93.7	54
e 18.2	e 81.8	65,868	92,445	158,313	41.6	58.4	55
	100.0						56
100.0							57
100.0							58
100.0							59
100.0							60
100.0		40,629	7,851	48,480	83.8	16.2	61
100.0							62
100.0		46,797	1,590,275	1,637,072	2.9	97.1	63
28.1	71.9						64

d Not including \$207,709 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

e Including mining and smelting iron ore, in 1 institution.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	State and industry	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
	ALL STATES—concluded.				
1	Sash, doors, etc.	1			
2	Soap	4			
3	Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	26	\$133,369	\$162,449	\$295,758
4	Stove hollow ware	7	a 125,537	a 374,291	599,828
5	Stoves	2	122,500	103,500	226,000
6	Teaming	1			
7	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.	13			
8	Tobacco and cigars.	4	22,895	182,776	205,671
9	Tomato sauce	1	1,721		1,721
10	Trunks and valises	1	5,870	600	6,470
11	Turpentine and rosin	5	39,653	559,900	599,553
12	Umbrellas	1		20,000	20,000
13	Whips	1	4,506	85,624	90,130
14	Wire goods	3	65,359	20,257	85,607
15	Wood, cut and sawed	7	4,166		4,166
16	Wooden goods, miscellaneous	1			
	Total	296	b 9,325,068	b 17,520,860	27,248,761

a Not including \$100,000 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 184.]

Marginal number.	Industry and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
	AGRICULTURAL HAND TOOLS.				
17	Iowa	1	\$7,000	\$218,000	\$225,000
18	Michigan	1	6,374	121,309	127,683
19	Ohio	1	80,000	70,000	150,000
	Total	3	93,374	409,309	502,683
	BAGS.				
20	California	1	250,258		250,258
21	New Jersey	1		30,000	30,000
22	Washington	1	24,748		24,748
	Total	3	275,006	30,000	305,006
	BASKETS, WILLOW WARE, ETC.				
23	Illinois	1	(a)	(a)	10,467
24	Maryland	2	39,000	11,000	50,000
	Total	3	b 39,000	b 11,000	60,467
	BINDING TWINE.				
25	Kansas	1	219,599		219,599
26	Minnesota	1	1,040,664		1,040,664
27	North Dakota	1	252,989		252,989
	Total	3	1,513,252		1,513,252

a Not reported.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
			\$21,071	\$21,071		100.0	1
		\$3,560		3,560	100.0		2
		155,637	100,941	256,578	60.7	36.3	3
45.1	54.9						4
a 25.1	a 74.9						5
54.2	45.8						6
		2,333		2,333	100.0		7
		14,194	18,671	32,865	43.2	56.8	8
							9
		2,623		2,623	100.0		10
11.1	88.9						11
100.0							12
90.7	9.3	8	41	49	16.3	83.7	13
6.7	93.3						14
	100.0						15
5.0	95.0						16
76.3	23.7						
100.0		47,000		47,000	100.0		
		13	3,869	3,882	0.3	99.7	
b 34.7	b 65.3	3,449,412	3,064,272	6,513,684	53.0	47.0	

b Not including \$402,833 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 184.]

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In Institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In Institution.	In other institutions.	
							17
3.1	96.9						18
5.0	95.0						19
53.3	46.7						
18.6	81.4						
100.0							20
	100.0						21
100.0							22
90.2	9.8						
(a)	(a)						23
78.0	22.0						24
b 78.0	b 22.0						
100.0							25
100.0							26
100.0							27
100.0							

b Not including \$10,467 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Industry and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING.					
1	Arizona.....	1			
2	California.....	5	\$64		\$64
3	Colorado.....	1			
4	Massachusetts.....	1	1,985		1,985
5	Nevada.....	1			
6	New Mexico.....	1			
7	New York.....	3			
8	Pennsylvania.....	2			
9	Rhode Island.....	1			
10	South Carolina.....	1			
11	Utah.....	2			
Total.....		19	2,049		2,049
BOOKBINDING.					
12	New York.....	1			
BOOTS AND SHOES.					
13	Arizona.....	1			
14	California.....	5	116		116
15	Colorado.....	3	572		572
16	Connecticut.....	2	58,000	\$240,000	298,000
17	District of Columbia.....	1			
18	Idaho.....	1			
19	Illinois.....	1	198,087	792,344	990,431
20	Indiana.....	1			
21	Iowa.....	1			
22	Kansas.....	2			
23	Kentucky.....	2	45,000	670,000	715,000
24	Maine.....	5	2,868	169,000	171,868
25	Maryland.....	3	19,909	378,289	398,198
26	Massachusetts.....	6	198,189	203,202	401,391
27	Michigan.....	2			
28	Minnesota.....	1	242,500	350,000	592,500
29	Missouri.....	1	327,500	1,485,000	1,812,500
30	Montana.....	1			
31	Nevada.....	1			
32	New Jersey.....	5	7,353	39,000	46,358
33	New Mexico.....	1			
34	New York.....	9			
35	North Dakota.....	1			
36	Ohio.....	1			
37	Oregon.....	2			
38	Pennsylvania.....	7	9,250		9,250
39	Rhode Island.....	1			
40	South Carolina.....	1			
41	Tennessee.....	1	74,800	298,400	373,200
42	Texas.....	2			
43	Utah.....	2	38		38
44	Vermont.....	1		70,860	70,860
45	Virginia.....	1	200,000	1,431,540	1,631,540
46	Washington.....	2			
47	West Virginia.....	2			
48	Wisconsin.....	1	102,440	583,000	685,440
49	Wyoming.....	1	900		900
50	United States prisons.....	2			
Total.....		83	1,487,527	6,710,635	8,198,162
BOXES, PAPER.					
51	District of Columbia.....	1	10,046		10,046
52	Massachusetts.....	1	996		996
53	Tennessee.....	1	26,150		26,150
Total.....		3	37,192		37,192
BOXES, WOODEN.					
54	Michigan.....	1	20,348		20,348

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
		\$1,500		1,500	100.0		1
100.0		18,514		18,514	100.0		2
100.0		10,000		10,000	100.0		3
		800		800	100.0		4
		1,500		1,500	100.0		5
		8,618		8,618	100.0		6
		4,752		4,752	100.0		7
		600		600	100.0		8
		1,019		1,019	100.0		9
		4,300		4,300	100.0		10
100.0		51,603		51,603	100.0		11
		972		972	100.0		12
		1,296		1,296	100.0		13
100.0		17,983		17,983	100.0		14
100.0		6,061		6,061	100.0		15
19.5	80.5	1,500		1,500	100.0		16
		800		800	100.0		17
20.0	80.0	3,856		3,856	100.0		18
		955		955	100.0		19
		2,396		2,396	100.0		20
6.3	93.7	580		580	100.0		21
1.7	98.3	1,377		1,377	100.0		22
5.0	95.0	5,334		5,334	100.0		23
40.4	59.6	2,207	\$18,740	24,074	22.2	77.8	24
				2,207	100.0		25
40.9	59.1	600		600	100.0		26
18.1	81.9	435		435	100.0		27
		7,328		7,328	100.0		28
15.9	84.1	1,255		1,255	100.0		29
		19,532	46,116	65,648	29.8	70.2	30
		600		600	100.0		31
		4,072		4,072	100.0		32
		1,483		1,483	100.0		33
100.0		20,893	321	21,214	98.5	1.5	34
		1,829		1,829	100.0		35
		475		475	100.0		36
20.0	80.0	1,620	3,190	4,810	33.7	66.3	37
		21,712		21,712	100.0		38
100.0		799		799	100.0		39
12.3	100.0	1,250	698	1,948	64.2	35.8	40
	87.7	3,228		3,228	100.0		41
14.9	85.1	5,003		5,003	100.0		42
100.0							43
18.1	81.9	136,459	69,065	205,524	66.4	33.6	44
							45
100.0			7,896	7,896		100.0	46
100.0							47
100.0			7,896	7,896		100.0	48
							49
100.0							50
							51
							52
							53
100.0							54
							55

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Industry and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
BRASS GOODS.					
1	West Virginia.....	1		\$39,267	\$39,267
BREAD.					
2	Missouri.....	1	\$8,643		8,643
BRICK.					
3	Arizona.....	1			
4	Arkansas.....	1	95,318	120,000	215,318
5	Georgia.....	2	127,500	102,500	230,000
6	Illinois.....	3	31,085		31,085
7	Indiana.....	1			
8	Kansas.....	1			
9	Missouri.....	1	550		550
10	New Jersey.....	1	246		246
11	New Mexico.....	1	17,000		17,000
12	North Carolina.....	1	12,064		12,064
13	North Dakota.....	1	3,289		3,289
14	Ohio.....	1	13,304		13,304
15	Oregon.....	1			
16	Tennessee.....	1	14,769		14,769
17	Washington.....	1	15,766		15,766
18	West Virginia.....	1			
19	Wisconsin.....	1			
Total.....		20	330,891	222,500	553,391
BROOMS AND BRUSHES.					
20	Arizona.....	1			
21	Illinois.....	3	a 19,791	a 64,800	164,776
22	Kentucky.....	2	39,500	98,000	137,500
23	Maine.....	2	24,423	30,000	54,423
24	Maryland.....	2	18,117	42,600	60,717
25	Massachusetts.....	2	27,305	2,400	29,705
26	Michigan.....	2	54,496	97,834	152,330
27	Minnesota.....	1	760		760
28	Missouri.....	1	61,600	50,000	111,600
29	Nebraska.....	1	10,000	215,000	225,000
30	New Hampshire.....	1	6,979	7,500	14,479
31	New Jersey.....	2	20,929	56,000	76,929
32	New York.....	4			
33	Ohio.....	9	228,983	147,307	376,290
34	Pennsylvania.....	5	105,529	6,002	111,531
35	Utah.....	1	885		885
36	West Virginia.....	1	8,050	72,450	80,500
37	Wisconsin.....	1	16,000		16,000
38	Wyoming.....	1	30,771	15,000	45,771
39	United States prisons.....	1			
Total.....		43	a 674,118	a 904,893	1,639,196
BUILDING TRADES.					
40	Arizona.....	1			
41	California.....	5	124		124
42	Colorado.....	2			
43	District of Columbia.....	1			
44	Illinois.....	3			
45	Indiana.....	1			
46	Iowa.....	3			
47	Kansas.....	3			
48	Kentucky.....	1			
49	Maryland.....	2	14,280		14,280
50	Massachusetts.....	1	1,900		1,900
51	Michigan.....	2			
52	Minnesota.....	3			
53	Mississippi.....	1			
54	Missouri.....	4			
55	Nebraska.....	2			

a Not including \$30,185 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
	100.0						1
100.0							2
		\$1,250		\$1,250	100.0		3
44.3	55.7						4
55.4	44.6						5
100.0		2,693	\$19,101	21,794	12.4	87.6	6
		2,400		2,400	100.0		7
			21,343	21,343		100.0	8
100.0		4,950		4,950	100.0		9
100.0		645		645	100.0		10
100.0							11
100.0		1,800		1,800	100.0		12
100.0							13
100.0		2,250	4,958	7,208	31.2	68.8	14
100.0							15
100.0		1,898		1,898	100.0		16
		2,767		2,767	100.0		17
		4,800		4,800	100.0		18
							19
59.8	40.2	25,453	45,402	70,855	35.9	64.1	
		140		140	100.0		20
23.4	76.6						21
29.7	71.3						22
44.9	55.1						23
29.8	70.2						24
91.9	8.1	151	4,321	4,472	3.4	96.6	25
35.8	64.2						26
100.0							27
55.2	44.8						28
4.4	95.6						29
48.2	51.8						30
27.2	72.8						31
		196	103,186	103,382	.2	99.8	32
60.9	39.1	20		20	100.0		33
94.6	5.4	64		64	100.0		34
100.0		174		174	100.0		35
10.0	90.0						36
100.0							37
67.2	32.8						38
		1,275		1,275	100.0		39
a 42.7	a 57.3	2,020	107,507	109,527	1.9	98.1	
100.0		14,150		14,150	100.0		40
		40,611		40,611	100.0		41
		5,737		5,737	100.0		42
		2,333	4,667	7,000	33.3	66.7	43
		28,402	2,655	31,057	91.5	8.5	44
		23,746		23,746	100.0		45
		85,339		85,339	100.0		46
		48,793		48,793	100.0		47
		4,817		4,817	100.0		48
100.0		1,854		1,854	100.0		49
100.0							50
		11,780		11,780	100.0		51
		49,733		49,733	100.0		52
			10,707	10,707		100.0	53
		48,000		48,000	100.0		54
		9,232		9,232	100.0		55

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Industry and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
BUILDING TRADES—concluded.					
1	Nevada.....	1			
2	New Jersey.....	1			
3	New Mexico.....	1			
4	New York.....	5			
5	North Carolina.....	1			
6	North Dakota.....	1			
7	Ohio.....	1			
8	Oregon.....	1			
9	Pennsylvania.....	5	\$546		\$546
10	Rhode Island.....	1			
11	South Carolina.....	2			
12	South Dakota.....	1			
13	Utah.....	2			
14	Virginia.....	1			
15	Washington.....	2			
16	West Virginia.....	1			
17	Wisconsin.....	3			
18	United States prisons.....	2			
	Total.....	67	16,850		16,850
BURYING FAUPERS.					
19	New York.....	1			
BUTTONS.					
20	Iowa.....	1		\$29,820	29,820
21	Michigan.....	1	10,998		10,998
	Total.....	2	10,998	29,820	40,818
CARPETS, INGRAIN.					
22	Pennsylvania.....	1	291		291
CARPETS, RAG.					
23	Pennsylvania.....	9	44,476	152	44,628
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.					
24	Indiana.....	1		124	124
25	Maine.....	1	9,218	24,000	33,218
26	Michigan.....	1	10,195	40,781	50,976
27	Texas.....	1	40,791		40,791
	Total.....	4	60,204	64,905	125,109
CASTINGS, MACHINERY, AND REPAIRS.					
28	California.....	1			
29	Colorado.....	1			
30	New York.....	3			
31	Ohio.....	1	35,000		35,000
32	Pennsylvania.....	1			
33	Rhode Island.....	1			
34	South Carolina.....	1			
35	Texas.....	1	137,765		137,765
	Total.....	10	172,765		172,765
CEMENT BLOCKS.					
36	South Dakota.....	1			
CHAIRS, TABLES, ETC.					
37	California.....	1			
38	Connecticut.....	3	26,500	102,375	128,875
39	Illinois.....	3	a 127,671	a 254,932	382,703
40	Indiana.....	3	3,611	286,985	290,596

a Not including \$100 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
		\$300		\$300	100.0		1
		14,872		14,872	100.0		2
		2,200		2,200	100.0		3
		88,117	\$12,378	100,495	87.7	12.3	4
			600	600		100.0	5
		8,500		8,500	100.0		6
		5,393		5,393	100.0		7
		500		500	100.0		8
100.0		25,561		25,561	100.0		9
		1,924		1,924	100.0		10
		459	10,000	10,459	4.4	95.6	11
		8,000		8,000	100.0		12
		2,250		2,250	100.0		13
		9,775		9,775	100.0		14
		6,280		6,280	100.0		15
		2,050		2,050	100.0		16
		40,500		40,500	100.0		17
		419,366		419,366	100.0		18
100.0		1,010,574	41,007	1,051,581	96.1	3.9	
			3,192	3,192		100.0	19
	100.0						20
100.0							21
26.9	73.1						
100.0							22
99.7	.3	50	50	100	50.0	50.0	23
	100.0						24
27.8	72.2						25
20.0	80.0						26
100.0							27
48.1	51.9						
		9,966		9,966	100.0		28
		543		543	100.0		29
100.0		8,015	25,809	33,824	23.7	76.3	30
		1,561		1,561	100.0		31
		765		765	100.0		32
100.0		849		849	100.0		33
							34
100.0		21,699	25,809	47,508	45.7	54.3	35
		4,000		4,000	100.0		36
		679		679	100.0		37
20.6	79.4	5,247		5,247	100.0		38
33.4	66.6						39
1.2	98.8						40

b Work performed.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Industry and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
CHAIRS, TABLES, ETC.—concluded.					
1	Iowa.....	1	\$15,000	\$75,000	\$90,000
2	Kansas.....	1	5,850	70,000	75,850
3	Kentucky.....	2	a 25,000	a 360,000	389,372
4	Maine.....	2	3,110	17,000	20,110
5	Maryland.....	1	1,275	6,000	7,275
6	Massachusetts.....	9	144,776	6,300	151,076
7	Michigan.....	2	65,920	278,787	344,707
8	New Hampshire.....	1	6,500	98,500	105,000
9	New York.....	3			
10	Pennsylvania.....	2	12,959		12,959
11	Texas.....	1	104,988		104,988
12	Vermont.....	1	6,041	6,287	12,328
	Total.....	36	b 549,201	b 1,562,166	2,115,839
CHARCOAL.					
13	Texas.....	1			
CLEANING STATEHOUSE.					
14	South Carolina.....	1			
CLOTHING, ETC.					
15	Alabama.....	1			
16	Arizona.....	1			
17	California.....	5			
18	Colorado.....	3			
19	Connecticut.....	2		50,000	50,000
20	Delaware.....	1		50,000	50,000
21	District of Columbia.....	2			
22	Idaho.....	1			
23	Illinois.....	4	4,850		4,850
24	Indiana.....	5	76	136,566	136,576
25	Iowa.....	3			
26	Kansas.....	3			
27	Kentucky.....	1	1,600	700	2,300
28	Louisiana.....	1	325		325
29	Maine.....	4			
30	Maryland.....	7	16,891	421,952	438,843
31	Massachusetts.....	3	74,067		74,067
32	Michigan.....	4	1,623	138,163	139,792
33	Minnesota.....	4			
34	Mississippi.....	1			
35	Missouri.....	4	43,000	75,000	118,000
36	Montana.....	1			
37	Nebraska.....	2			
38	Nevada.....	1			
39	New Hampshire.....	2			
40	New Jersey.....	7	4,715	90,000	94,715
41	New Mexico.....	1			
42	New York.....	13			
43	North Carolina.....	1	479		479
44	North Dakota.....	1			
45	Ohio.....	2			
46	Oregon.....	2			
47	Pennsylvania.....	5			
48	Rhode Island.....	3		108,500	108,500
49	South Carolina.....	1			
50	South Dakota.....	1			
51	Tennessee.....	1			
52	Texas.....	2			
53	Utah.....	2			
54	Vermont.....	3			
55	Virginia.....	1			
56	Washington.....	2			
57	West Virginia.....	2		485,000	485,000

a Not including \$4,372 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
16.7	83.3						2
7.7	92.3						3
a 6.5	a 93.5						3
15.5	84.5						4
17.5	82.5						5
95.8	4.2						6
19.1	80.9						7
6.2	93.8						8
100.0		\$300	\$234,827	\$235,136	0.1	99.9	9
100.0		18		18	100.0		10
49.0	51.0						11
b 26.0	b 74.0	6,253	234,827	241,080	2.6	97.4	12
		29,952		29,952	100.0		13
			1,275	1,275		100.0	14
		4,758		4,758	100.0		15
		3,995		3,995	100.0		16
		39,101		39,101	100.0		17
		12,263	280	12,543	97.8	2.2	18
	100.0	200		200	100.0		19
	100.0	4,700	2,850	7,550	62.3	37.7	20
		1,200		1,200	100.0		21
100.0		40,862	50	40,942	99.9	.1	22
.1	99.9	28,082		28,082	100.0		23
		26,323		26,323	100.0		24
		23,255		23,255	100.0		25
		500		500	100.0		26
69.6	30.4	15,300		15,300	100.0		27
100.0		9,072		9,072	100.0		28
3.8	96.2	22,452		22,452	100.0		29
100.0		19,452	31,925	51,377	37.9	62.1	30
1.2	98.8	18,392		18,392	100.0		31
		16,614		16,614	100.0		32
		8,741		8,741	100.0		33
38.4	63.6	21,880		21,880	100.0		34
		750		750	100.0		35
		4,506		4,506	100.0		36
		908		908	100.0		37
		1,200		1,200	100.0		38
5.0	95.0	34,279		34,279	100.0		39
		3,252		3,252	100.0		40
		96,694	78,099	174,793	55.3	44.7	41
100.0		8,883		8,883	100.0		42
		2,298		2,298	100.0		43
		31,434		31,434	100.0		44
		3,318		3,318	100.0		45
		34,037	491	34,528	98.6	1.4	46
	100.0	9,200	1,300	10,500	87.6	12.4	47
		3,438	733	4,171	82.4	17.6	48
		2,000		2,000	100.0		49
		6,540	8,995	15,535	42.1	57.9	50
		44,392		44,392	100.0		51
		3,482		3,482	100.0		52
		3,783		3,783	100.0		53
		7,955		7,955	100.0		54
		4,290	2,450	6,740	63.6	36.4	55
	100.0	9,822		9,822	100.0		56
							57

b Not including \$4,472 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Industry and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
	CLOTHING, ETC.—concluded.				
1	Wisconsin.....	3	\$20,000	\$105,000	\$125,000
2	Wyoming.....	1	3,200		3,200
3	United States prisons.....	2			
	Total.....	122	170,826	1,660,821	1,831,647
	COKE.				
4	Tennessee.....	1	20,048	95,000	115,048
	COOPERAGE.				
5	California.....	1			
6	Illinois.....	1	88,139	58,760	146,899
7	Indiana.....	1		114,848	114,848
8	Iowa.....	1		23,347	23,347
9	Virginia.....	1	17,022		17,022
	Total.....	5	105,161	196,955	302,116
	COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.				
10	Indiana.....	1		106,750	106,750
11	Massachusetts.....	2			
12	New York.....	1			
13	Pennsylvania.....	2			
	Total.....	6		106,750	106,750
	COTTON GINNING.				
14	Texas.....	1	2,481		2,481
	COTTON GOODS.				
15	New York.....	1			
16	Pennsylvania.....	6			
17	Texas.....	1			
	Total.....	8			
	COTTON WASTE.				
18	Massachusetts.....	1	16,882		16,882
	ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.				
19	New York.....	1			
	ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.				
20	Arizona.....	1			
21	California.....	1			
22	New Mexico.....	1			
23	Texas.....	2			
	Total.....	5			
	ENAMELED WARE.				
24	West Virginia.....	1		84,340	84,340
	FARMING.				
25	Alabama.....	1	28,803	39,475	68,278
26	Arizona.....	1			
27	Arkansas.....	1	53,024		53,024
28	California.....	4	2,885		2,885
29	Colorado.....	3	3,007		3,007
30	Connecticut.....	4	8,776		8,776
31	Delaware.....	2	1,659		1,659
32	District of Columbia.....	2	185		185
33	Georgia.....	6	32,191		32,191
34	Idaho.....	1			
35	Illinois.....	4			

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY,
BY STATES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
16.0	84.0	\$16,476		\$16,476	100.0		1
100.0		18,150		18,150	100.0		2
9.3	90.7	668,259	\$127,173	795,432	84.0	16.0	3
17.4	82.6						4
		352		352	100.0		5
60.0	40.0						6
	100.0						7
100.0	100.0						8
34.8	65.2	352		352	100.0		9
	100.0						10
		12,548	60,912	73,460	17.1	82.9	11
		7,062	124,514	131,576	5.4	94.6	12
		8,822		8,822	100.0		13
	100.0	28,432	185,426	213,858	13.3	86.7	14
100.0							15
		543	68,629	69,172	.8	99.2	16
		6,874		6,874	100.0		17
		26,057		26,057	100.0		18
		33,474	68,629	102,103	32.8	67.2	19
100.0							20
		2,993		2,993	100.0		21
		2,400		2,400	100.0		22
		3,300		3,300	100.0		23
		1,200		1,200	100.0		24
		4,066		4,066	100.0		25
		10,966		10,966	100.0		26
100.0							27
	100.0						28
42.2	57.8	6,450		6,450	100.0		29
		380		380	100.0		30
100.0		35,000		35,000	100.0		31
100.0		27,050		27,050	100.0		32
100.0		21,355		21,355	100.0		33
100.0		7,775		7,775	100.0		34
100.0		7,933		7,933	100.0		35
100.0		6,360	5,300	11,660	54.7	45.3	36
100.0		26,151	5,645	31,796	82.2	17.8	37
100.0		11,167		11,167	100.0		38
		28,205	128	28,333	99.5	.5	39

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Industry and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
FARMING—concluded.					
1	Indiana.....	5			
2	Iowa.....	3	\$4,068		\$4,068
3	Kansas.....	3	1,735		1,735
4	Kentucky.....	1			
5	Louisiana.....	1	67,408		67,408
6	Maine.....	2	3,060		3,060
7	Maryland.....	4	8,734		8,734
8	Massachusetts.....	7	3,640		3,640
9	Michigan.....	4	5,964		5,964
10	Minnesota.....	2	1,566		1,566
11	Mississippi.....	1	217,398		217,398
12	Missouri.....	3			
13	Montana.....	1			
14	Nebraska.....	2	2,378		2,378
15	Nevada.....	1	133		133
16	New Hampshire.....	5	4,644		4,644
17	New Jersey.....	5	5,578		5,578
18	New Mexico.....	1			
19	New York.....	7	2,160		2,160
20	North Carolina.....	2	27,917		27,917
21	North Dakota.....	1			
22	Ohio.....	1	8		8
23	Oregon.....	2			
24	Pennsylvania.....	3	7,289		7,289
25	Rhode Island.....	3	8,750		8,750
26	South Carolina.....	2	42,458		42,458
27	South Dakota.....	2			
28	Tennessee.....	1	4,933		4,933
29	Texas.....	4	1,028,886	\$321,862	1,350,748
30	Utah.....	2	1,042		1,042
31	Vermont.....	2	1,667		1,667
32	Virginia.....	1	7,333		7,333
33	Washington.....	2	2,000		2,000
34	West Virginia.....	2			
35	Wisconsin.....	3	1,637		1,637
36	United States prisons.....	2			
Total.....		122	1,592,816	361,337	1,954,153
FLOUR AND MEAL.					
37	Pennsylvania.....	1	2,684		2,684
38	Virginia.....	1			
Total.....		2	2,684		2,684
GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING.					
39	Pennsylvania.....	1	37,496		37,496
GLOVES AND MITTENS.					
40	Indiana.....	1	750	33,000	33,750
HAMMOCKS.					
41	Illinois.....	1	511		511
HARDWARE, SADDLERY.					
42	Ohio.....	1	75,000	50,000	125,000
HARNESS.					
43	California.....	1			
44	Iowa.....	1			
45	Kansas.....	1	625		625
46	Kentucky.....	1	6,080	104,000	110,080
47	Maine.....	1	2,062	26,000	28,062
48	Massachusetts.....	1	15,869	750	16,619
49	New Mexico.....	1			
50	Pennsylvania.....	1	95		95
51	Tennessee.....	1	21,500	82,000	103,500
52	Utah.....	1	91	752	843
Total.....		10	46,242	213,502	259,744

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
		\$18,511		\$18,511	100.0		1
100.0		21,422		21,422	100.0		2
100.0		15,250		15,250	100.0		3
		4,800		4,800	100.0		4
100.0		15,650		15,650	100.0		5
100.0		8,523		8,523	100.0		6
100.0		16,437		16,437	100.0		7
100.0		83,246	\$2,172	85,420	97.5	2.5	8
100.0		14,776		14,776	100.0		9
100.0		13,831		13,831	100.0		10
100.0		191,305		191,305	100.0		11
100.0		13,500		13,500	100.0		12
		2,296		2,296	100.0		13
100.0		4,576		4,576	100.0		14
100.0		1,403		1,403	100.0		15
100.0		18,488		18,488	100.0		16
100.0		23,167	817	23,984	96.6	3.4	17
		900		900	100.0		18
100.0		23,630	692	24,322	97.2	2.8	19
100.0		23,686	1,673	25,359	93.4	6.6	20
		10,475		10,475	100.0		21
100.0		19,079		19,079	100.0		22
		18,418		18,418	100.0		23
100.0		30,615		30,615	100.0		24
100.0		36,491		36,491	100.0		25
100.0		36,220	7,830	44,050	82.2	17.8	26
		13,082	840	13,922	94.0	6.0	27
100.0		11,034		11,034	100.0		28
76.2	23.8	41,081		41,081	100.0		29
100.0		4,321		4,321	100.0		30
100.0		2,267		2,267	100.0		31
100.0		6,133		6,133	100.0		32
100.0		10,029		10,029	100.0		33
		12,458		12,458	100.0		34
100.0		20,991		20,991	100.0		35
		24,595		24,595	100.0		36
81.5	18.5	990,544	25,097	1,015,641	97.5	2.5	
100.0		8,120		8,120	100.0		37
		4,690		4,690	100.0		38
100.0		12,810		12,810	100.0		
100.0		9,485	3,191	12,676	74.8	25.2	39
2.2	97.8						40
100.0							41
60.6	40.0						42
		280		280	100.0		43
		624		624	100.0		44
100.0		175		175	100.0		45
5.5	94.5						46
7.8	92.7						47
95.5	4.5	90	1,976	2,066	4.4	95.6	48
		300		300	100.0		49
100.0							50
20.8	79.2						51
10.8	89.2	572		572	100.0		52
17.8	82.2	2,041	1,976	4,017	50.8	49.2	

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Industry and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
HOSIERY, ETC.					
1	Illinois.....	2	(a)	(a)	\$207,709
2	Indiana.....	1		\$32,795	62,795
3	Maryland.....	1			
4	Massachusetts.....	1			
5	New Hampshire.....	1	\$750	10,000	10,750
6	New York.....	3			
7	Ohio.....	1		440	440
8	Pennsylvania.....	6	28,209	29,931	58,140
9	South Carolina.....	1	500	121,802	122,302
10	Tennessee.....	1	89,278	170,375	259,653
11	Utah.....	1	4,397		4,397
12	Wisconsin.....	1	16,800	75,000	91,800
	Total.....	20	b 139,934	b 470,343	817,986
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, MISCELLANEOUS.					
13	Indiana.....	2	979		979
14	New York.....	1			
	Total.....	3	979		979
ICE, MANUFACTURED.					
15	California.....	1			
16	Tennessee.....	1	5,133		5,133
17	Texas.....	2			
	Total.....	4	5,133		5,133
IRON AND STEEL, BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.					
18	Ohio.....	1	90,000	80,000	170,000
IRON AND STEEL, CHAINS.					
19	Indiana.....	1	1,357	66,503	67,860
LAUNDRY WORK.					
20	Illinois.....	1			
21	Indiana.....	1	2,516		2,516
22	Kentucky.....	1	971		971
23	Massachusetts.....	1	4,131		4,131
24	New York.....	1			
25	Pennsylvania.....	2	824		824
	Total.....	7	8,442		8,442
LEVEE BUILDING.					
26	Louisiana.....	1			
27	Mississippi.....	1			
	Total.....	2			
LIME.					
28	Colorado.....	1	11,449		11,449
29	New Mexico.....	1	750		750
	Total.....	2	12,199		12,199
LOADING AND UNLOADING VESSELS.					
30	California.....	1			
LOCKSMITHING.					
31	California.....	1			

a Not reported.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
(a)	(a)						1
	100.0						2
		\$347		\$347	100.0		3
		237	\$4,897	5,134	4.6	95.4	4
7.0	93.0	1,872	66,375	68,247	2.7	97.3	5
	100.0						6
48.5	51.5	347	60	407	85.3	14.7	7
.4	99.6						8
34.4	65.6	610	850	1,460	41.8	58.2	9
100.0		2,973		2,973	100.0		10
18.3	81.7						11
							12
b 22.9	b 77.1	6,386	72,182	78,568	8.1	91.9	
100.0		90	312	402	22.4	77.6	13
		2,959		2,959	100.0		14
100.0		3,049	312	3,361	90.7	9.3	
		2,400		2,400	100.0		15
100.0		618		618	100.0		16
		3,091		3,091	100.0		17
100.0		6,109		6,109	100.0		
52.9	47.1						18
2.0	98.0						19
			5,862	5,862		100.0	20
100.0							21
100.0							22
100.0		3,465	1,155	4,620	75.0	25.0	23
							24
100.0		3,465	7,017	10,482	33.1	66.9	25
			180,000	180,000		100.0	26
			2,908	2,908		100.0	27
			182,908	182,908		100.0	
100.0							28
100.0							29
100.0							
		2,417		2,417	100.0		30
		360		360	100.0		31

b Not including \$207,709 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Industry and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
LUMBER.					
1	Alabama.....	1	\$15,750	\$290,000	\$305,750
2	Georgia.....	8	207,882	504,807	712,689
3	Mississippi.....	1	2,831		2,831
4	North Carolina.....	1	67,474		67,474
Total.....		11	293,937	794,807	1,088,744
MATS AND MATTING.					
5	Maryland.....	1	2,250	52,750	55,000
6	Massachusetts.....	1	4,200	700	4,900
7	New Jersey.....	1	35,000	65,000	100,000
8	New York.....	1			
9	Pennsylvania.....	2	69,764	24	69,788
Total.....		6	111,214	118,474	229,688
MATTRESSES.					
10	Arizona.....	1			
11	New York.....	2			
Total.....		3			
MINING, COAL.					
12	Alabama.....	1	47,172	570,000	617,172
13	Georgia.....	3	a 127,560	a 407,484	a 534,984
14	Kansas.....	1			
15	Tennessee.....	1	75,607	149,680	224,607
16	West Virginia.....	1			
Total.....		7	a 250,279	a 1,126,484	a 1,376,763
MINING, PHOSPHATE.					
17	Florida.....	1		440,000	440,000
NETS, FISH.					
18	Pennsylvania.....	1	46		46
PACKING AND MOVING.					
19	Michigan.....	1	2,884		2,884
PICTURE MOLDINGS.					
20	Illinois.....	1	12,000		12,000
POWER AND HEAT PLANT.					
21	Michigan.....	1	1,157		1,157
PRINTING.					
22	California.....	2			
23	Colorado.....	1			
24	Connecticut.....	1			
25	Indiana.....	1			
26	Iowa.....	2			
27	Maryland.....	1			
28	Massachusetts.....	1	2,372		2,372
29	Minnesota.....	1	419		419
30	Nebraska.....	2			
31	New York.....	1			
32	Ohio.....	4			
33	Pennsylvania.....	4	25		25
34	Rhode Island.....	1			
35	South Dakota.....	1			
36	United States prisons.....	1			
Total.....		24	2,816		2,816

a Including mining and smelting iron ore in one institution.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
5.2	94.8						1
29.2	70.8						2
100.0							3
100.0							4
27.0	73.0						
4.1	95.9						5
85.7	14.3						6
35.0	65.0						7
			\$10,639	\$10,639		100.0	8
99.9	.1						9
48.4	51.6		10,639	10,639		100.0	
		\$250		250	100.0		10
		323	8,528	8,851	3.6	16.4	11
		573	8,528	9,101	6.3	93.7	
7.6	92.4						12
23.8	76.2						13
		58,908	92,445	151,443	39.0	61.0	14
83.7	66.3	5,670		5,670	100.0		15
		1,200		1,200	100.0		16
18.2	81.8	65,868	92,445	158,313	41.6	58.4	
	100.0						17
100.0							18
100.0							19
100.0							20
100.0							21
		4,560		4,560	100.0		22
		1,023		1,023	100.0		23
		450		450	100.0		24
		1,502		1,502	100.0		25
		1,433		1,433	100.0		26
100.0		406		406	100.0		27
100.0		5,050		5,050	100.0		28
		2,985		2,985	100.0		29
		430		430	100.0		30
		10,613	6,095	16,708	63.5	36.5	31
		3,500		3,500	100.0		32
100.0		7,452		7,452	100.0		33
		175	1,556	1,731	10.1	89.9	34
		150	200	350	42.9	57.1	35
		900		900	100.0		36
100.0		40,629	7,851	48,480	83.8	16.2	

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Industry and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
RAILROAD BUILDING.					
1	Arkansas.....	1	\$235,950		\$235,950
2	North Carolina.....	1	47,434		47,434
3	Texas.....	1	100,000		100,000
	Total.....	3	383,384		383,384
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.					
4	California.....	3			
5	Connecticut.....	1			
6	District of Columbia.....	1			
7	Florida.....	3			
8	Georgia.....	13			
9	Kansas.....	1			
10	Michigan.....	1			
11	Minnesota.....	1			
12	Missouri.....	1			
13	New Jersey.....	1			
14	New Mexico.....	1			
15	New York.....	1			
16	North Carolina.....	30	17,334		17,334
17	Oregon.....	1			
18	Pennsylvania.....	1			
19	South Carolina.....	39			
20	Texas.....	10			
21	Virginia.....	1	5,634		5,634
22	Washington.....	1			
	Total.....	111	22,968		22,968
SADDLETREES.					
23	Missouri.....	1	53,750	\$137,500	191,250
SASH, DOORS, ETC.					
24	New York.....	1			
SOAP.					
25	Iowa.....	1			
26	Maryland.....	1			
27	Pennsylvania.....	1			
28	Washington.....	1			
	Total.....	4			
STONE QUARRYING, CUTTING, AND CRUSHING.					
29	California.....	2	21,673		21,673
30	Colorado.....	2	1,445		1,445
31	Delaware.....	1	620		620
32	Idaho.....	1			
33	Illinois.....	4	23,631	25,649	49,280
34	Indiana.....	1	71		71
35	Iowa.....	1	1,600		1,600
36	Kansas.....	1			
37	Maryland.....	1	10,200	101,800	112,000
38	Massachusetts.....	1			
39	Michigan.....	1	40,368		40,368
40	Missouri.....	1			
41	Nevada.....	1	114		114
42	New Jersey.....	3	1,437		1,437
43	New York.....	6			
44	North Carolina.....	1	26,299		26,299
45	Ohio.....	1	1,640		1,640
46	Oregon.....	1			
47	Pennsylvania.....	1	4,211		4,211
48	Rhode Island.....	2			
49	South Dakota.....	1			
50	Vermont.....	1		35,000	35,000
	Total.....	35	133,309	162,449	295,758

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
100.0							1
100.0							2
100.0							3
100.0							
		\$7,933	\$12,012	\$19,945	39.8	60.2	4
			1,500	1,500		100.0	5
			27,850	27,850		100.0	6
			23,250	23,250		100.0	7
			495,169	495,169		100.0	8
			11,000	11,000		100.0	9
		380		380	100.0		10
			6,876	6,876		100.0	11
			25,131	25,131		100.0	12
		1,061		1,061		100.0	13
			20,000	20,000		100.0	14
		10,646		10,646	100.0		15
100.0		15,732	461,859	477,591	3.3	96.7	16
		2,550	2,550	5,100	50.0	50.0	17
		7,690	16,013	23,703	32.4	67.6	18
			315,233	315,233		100.0	19
			160,000	160,000		100.0	20
100.0		825	4,620	5,445	15.2	84.8	21
			7,212	7,212		100.0	22
100.0		46,797	1,590,275	1,637,072	2.9	97.1	
28.1	71.9						23
			21,071	21,071		100.0	24
		335		335	100.0		25
		591		591	100.0		26
		954		954	100.0		27
		1,680		1,680	100.0		28
		3,560		3,560	100.0		
100.0		10,000	8,332	18,332	54.5	45.5	29
100.0		15,555		15,555	100.0		30
100.0		2,400	400	2,800	85.7	14.3	31
48.0	52.0	1,865	2,506	4,371	42.7	57.3	32
100.0			2,406	2,406		100.0	33
100.0							34
		7,197		7,197	100.0		35
9.1	90.9						36
			20,612	20,612		100.0	37
100.0							38
			24,289	24,289		100.0	39
100.0		149	2,576	2,725	5.5	94.5	40
100.0		31,114	18,368	49,482	62.9	37.1	41
100.0		83,971	8,828	92,799	90.5	9.5	42
100.0							43
100.0							44
			11,624	11,624		100.0	45
100.0							46
		1,186		1,186	100.0		47
		2,200	1,000	3,200	68.8	31.2	48
	100.0						49
45.1	54.9	155,637	100,941	256,578	60.7	39.3	50

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Industry and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
STOVE HOLLOW WARE.					
1	Alabama.....	1	\$7,000	\$68,000	\$75,000
2	Illinois.....	1	(a)	(a)	100,000
3	Indiana.....	1	2,594	127,096	129,690
4	Kentucky.....	1	22,000	12,000	34,000
5	Maryland.....	1	5,643	107,195	112,838
6	Ohio.....	1	40,000	60,000	100,000
7	Tennessee.....	1	48,300		48,300
Total.....		7	a 125,537	a 374,291	599,828
STOVES.					
8	Oregon.....	1	34,500	103,500	138,000
9	Tennessee.....	1	88,000		88,000
Total.....		2	122,500	103,500	226,000
TEAMING.					
10	Kentucky.....	1			
TINSMITHING, COPPERSMITHING, AND SHEET-IRON WORKING.					
11	Arizona.....	1			
12	California.....	2			
13	Iowa.....	1			
14	Maryland.....	1			
15	New Jersey.....	1			
16	New Mexico.....	1			
17	New York.....	4			
18	Pennsylvania.....	1			
19	United States prisons.....	1			
Total.....		13			
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.					
20	Indiana.....	1			
21	Michigan.....	1		82,052	82,052
22	Ohio.....	1	20,000	100,000	120,000
23	Pennsylvania.....	1	2,895	724	3,619
Total.....		4	22,895	182,776	205,671
TOMATO SAUCE.					
24	Virginia.....	1	1,721		1,721
TRUNKS AND VALISES.					
25	Massachusetts.....	1	5,870	600	6,470
TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.					
26	Alabama.....	1	13,203	139,800	153,003
27	Florida.....	2		411,100	411,100
28	Georgia.....	2	26,450		26,450
Total.....		5	39,653	550,900	590,553
UMBRELLAS.					
29	Massachusetts.....	1		20,000	20,000
WHIPS.					
30	West Virginia.....	1	4,506	85,624	90,130
WIRE GOODS.					
31	Ohio.....	2	60,000	20,257	80,257
32	Rhode Island.....	1	5,350		5,350
Total.....		3	65,350	20,257	85,607

a Not including \$100,000 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
9.3	90.7						1
(a) 2.0	(a) 98.0						2
64.7	35.3						3
5.0	95.0						4
40.0	60.0						5
100.0							6
a 25.1	a 74.9						7
25.0	75.0						8
100.0							9
54.2	45.8						
		\$2,333		\$2,333	100.0		10
		200		200	100.0		11
		2,829		2,829	100.0		12
		240		240	100.0		13
		418		418	100.0		14
		5,816		5,816	100.0		15
		300		300	100.0		16
		2,740	\$18,671	21,411	12.8	87.2	17
		751		751	100.0		18
		900		900	100.0		19
		14,194	18,671	32,865	43.2	56.8	
		2,623		2,623	100.0		20
	100.0						21
16.7	83.3						22
80.0	20.0						23
11.1	88.9	2,623		2,623	100.0		
100.0							24
90.7	9.3	8	41	49	16.3	83.7	25
8.6	91.4						26
100.0	100.0						27
							28
6.7	93.3						
	100.0						29
5.0	95.0						30
74.8	25.2						31
100.0							32
76.3	23.7						

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industry and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
WOOD, CUT AND SAWED.					
1	Arizona.....	1			
2	Connecticut.....	1	\$284		\$284
3	Maine.....	1	1,485		1,485
4	Mississippi.....	1			
5	North Carolina.....	2	2,397		2,397
6	Texas.....	1			
	Total.....	7	4,166		4,166
WOODEN GOODS, MISCELLANEOUS.					
7	New York.....	1			
ALL INDUSTRIES.					
8	Alabama.....	1	111,928	\$1,107,275	1,219,203
9	Arizona.....	1			
10	Arkansas.....	1	384,292	120,000	504,292
11	California.....	7	275,120		275,120
12	Colorado.....	3	16,473		16,473
13	Connecticut.....	7	93,560	392,375	485,935
14	Delaware.....	2	2,279	50,000	52,279
15	District of Columbia.....	2	10,231		10,231
16	Florida.....	5		851,100	851,100
17	Georgia.....	30	521,523	1,014,791	1,536,314
18	Idaho.....	1			
19	Illinois.....	6	^a 505,765	^a 1,196,485	2,100,711
20	Indiana.....	5	11,954	934,601	946,555
21	Iowa.....	3	27,668	346,167	373,835
22	Kansas.....	3	227,809	70,000	297,809
23	Kentucky.....	3	^b 140,071	^b 1,244,700	1,389,143
24	Louisiana.....	1	67,733		67,733
25	Maine.....	7	46,226	266,000	312,226
26	Maryland.....	7	138,671	1,121,586	1,260,257
27	Massachusetts.....	19	500,129	233,952	734,081
28	Michigan.....	5	220,327	758,932	979,259
29	Minnesota.....	4	1,285,490	350,000	1,635,490
30	Mississippi.....	1	220,229		220,229
31	Missouri.....	4	495,643	1,747,500	2,242,543
32	Montana.....	1			
33	Nebraska.....	2	12,378	215,000	227,378
34	Nevada.....	1	247		247
35	New Hampshire.....	5	18,873	116,000	134,873
36	New Jersey.....	7	75,263	280,000	355,263
37	New Mexico.....	1	17,750		17,750
38	New York.....	14	2,160		2,160
39	North Carolina.....	30	201,398		201,398
40	North Dakota.....	1	256,278		256,278
41	Ohio.....	10	643,935	528,004	1,171,939
42	Oregon.....	3	34,500	103,500	138,000
43	Pennsylvania.....	15	326,589	36,833	363,422
44	Rhode Island.....	3	14,100	108,500	122,600
45	South Carolina.....	41	42,958	121,802	164,760
46	South Dakota.....	2			
47	Tennessee.....	2	468,518	794,775	1,263,293
48	Texas.....	13	1,414,911	321,862	1,736,773
49	Utah.....	2	6,453	752	7,205
50	Vermont.....	3	7,708	112,147	119,855
51	Virginia.....	1	231,710	1,431,540	1,663,250
52	Washington.....	3	42,514		42,514
53	West Virginia.....	2	12,556	768,681	779,237
54	Wisconsin.....	3	156,877	763,000	919,877
55	Wyoming.....	1	34,871	15,000	49,871
56	United States prisons.....	2			
	Total.....	296	^c 9,325,068	^c 17,520,860	27,248,761

^a Not including \$398,461 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.^b Not including \$4,372 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH INDUSTRY, BY STATES—Concluded.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
		\$2,160		\$2,160	100.0		1
100.0		275		275	100.0		2
100.0		2,445		2,445	100.0		3
		42,120		42,120	100.0		4
							5
							6
100.0		47,000		47,000	100.0		
		13	\$3,889	3,882	.3	99.7	7
9.2	90.8	11,208		11,208	100.0		8
		27,721		27,721	100.0		9
76.2	23.8	35,000		35,000	100.0		10
100.0		188,335	20,344	208,679	90.3	9.7	11
100.0		72,557	280	72,837	99.6	.4	12
19.3	80.7	8,700	1,500	10,200	85.3	14.7	13
4.4	95.6	7,933		7,933	100.0		14
100.0		14,923	40,667	55,590	26.8	73.2	15
	100.0		23,250	23,250		100.0	16
33.9	66.1	26,151	500,814	526,965	5.0	95.0	17
		15,567	400	15,967	97.5	2.5	18
a 29.7	a 70.3	107,304	30,302	137,606	78.0	22.0	19
1.3	98.7	80,810	2,718	83,528	96.7	3.3	20
7.4	92.6	136,671		136,671	100.0		21
76.5	23.5	156,064	124,788	280,852	55.6	44.4	22
b 10.1	b 89.9	12,450		12,450	100.0		23
100.0		30,950	180,000	210,950	14.7	85.3	24
14.8	85.2	18,175		18,175	100.0		25
11.0	89.0	43,882		43,882	100.0		26
68.1	31.9	126,118	153,492	279,610	45.1	54.9	27
22.5	77.5	47,515		47,515	100.0		28
78.6	21.4	83,163	6,876	90,039	92.4	7.6	29
100.0		202,491	13,615	216,106	93.7	6.3	30
22.1	77.9	88,330	49,420	137,750	64.1	35.9	31
		3,646		3,646	100.0		32
5.4	94.6	18,744		18,744	100.0		33
100.0		3,995	2,576	6,571	60.8	39.2	34
14.0	86.0	19,688		19,688	100.0		35
21.2	78.8	118,282	19,185	137,467	86.0	14.0	36
100.0		10,907	20,000	30,907	35.3	64.7	37
100.0		373,283	842,673	1,215,956	30.7	69.3	38
100.0		48,301	464,132	512,433	9.4	90.6	39
100.0		23,673		23,673	100.0		40
54.9	45.1	63,498		63,498	100.0		41
25.0	75.0	28,519	19,132	47,651	59.8	40.2	42
89.9	10.1	168,046	20,126	188,172	89.3	10.7	43
11.5	88.5	52,170	2,856	55,026	94.8	5.2	44
26.1	73.9	42,400	335,071	377,531	11.2	88.8	45
		29,432	2,040	31,472	93.5	6.5	46
37.1	62.9	26,092	13,035	39,127	66.7	33.3	47
81.5	18.5	212,471	160,000	372,471	57.0	43.0	48
89.6	10.4	18,871		18,871	100.0		49
6.4	93.6	6,050		6,050	100.0		50
13.9	86.1	29,378	4,620	33,998	86.4	13.6	51
100.0		25,427	10,360	35,787	71.1	28.9	52
1.6	98.4	31,525		31,525	100.0		53
17.1	82.9	82,767		82,767	100.0		54
69.9	30.1						55
		470,189		470,189	100.0		56
c 34.7	c 65.3	3,449,412	3,064,272	6,513,684	53.0	47.0	

c Not including \$402,833 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 184.]

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
	ALABAMA.				
1	Penal.....	1	\$111,928	\$1,107,375	\$1,219,203
	ARIZONA.				
2	Penal.....	1			
	ARKANSAS.				
3	Penal.....	1	334,292	120,000	504,292
	CALIFORNIA.				
4	Penal.....	5	273,132		273,132
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	1,988		1,988
	Total.....	7	275,120		275,120
	COLORADO.				
6	Penal.....	1	12,894		12,894
7	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	3,579		3,579
	Total.....	3	16,473		16,473
	CONNECTICUT.				
8	Penal.....	6	92,770	376,000	468,770
9	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	790	16,375	17,165
	Total.....	7	93,560	392,375	485,935
	DELAWARE.				
10	Penal.....	1	775	50,000	50,775
11	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	1,504		1,504
	Total.....	2	2,279	50,000	52,279
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.				
12	Penal.....	1			
13	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	10,231		10,231
	Total.....	2	10,231		10,231
	FLORIDA.				
14	Penal.....	5		851,100	851,100
	GEORGIA.				
15	Penal.....	30	521,523	1,014,791	1,536,314
	IDAHO.				
16	Penal.....	1			
	ILLINOIS.				
17	Penal.....	5	477,939	1,152,581	2,028,981
18	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	27,826	43,904	71,730
	Total.....	6	505,765	1,196,485	2,100,711
	INDIANA.				
19	Penal.....	4	11,954	934,601	946,555
20	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1			
	Total.....	5	11,954	934,601	946,555

* Not including \$398,461 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

{For explanation of this table see p. 164.}

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal-number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
9.2	90.8	\$11,208		\$11,208	100.0		1
		27,721		27,721	100.0		2
76.2	23.8	35,000		35,000	100.0		3
100.0		141,707	\$20,344	162,051	87.4	12.6	4
100.0		46,638		46,638	100.0		5
100.0		188,335	20,344	208,679	90.3	9.7	
100.0		35,458		35,458	100.0		6
100.0		37,079	280	37,859	99.3	.7	7
100.0		72,537	280	72,817	99.6	.4	
19.8	80.2	4,800	1,500	6,000	75.0	25.0	8
4.6	95.4	4,800		4,800	100.0		9
19.3	80.7	8,700	1,500	10,200	85.3	14.7	
1.5	98.5	6,429		6,429	100.0		10
100.0		1,504		1,504	100.0		11
4.4	95.6	7,933		7,933	100.0		
		4,956	40,667	45,623	10.9	89.1	12
100.0		9,967		9,967	100.0		13
100.0		14,922	40,667	55,590	26.8	73.2	
	100.0		23,250	23,250		100.0	14
33.9	66.1	26,151	500,814	526,965	5.0	95.0	15
		15,567	400	15,967	97.5	2.5	16
29.3	70.7	54,023	30,302	84,325	64.1	35.9	17
98.8	61.2	53,281		53,281	100.0		18
29.7	70.3	107,304	30,302	137,606	78.0	22.0	
1.3	98.7	29,849	2,718	32,567	91.7	8.3	19
		50,961		50,961	100.0		20
1.3	98.7	80,810	2,718	83,528	96.7	3.3	

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
IOWA.					
1	Penal.....	2	\$23,600	\$346,167	\$369,767
2	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	4,068		4,068
	Total.....	3	27,668	346,167	373,835
KANSAS.					
3	Penal.....	2	226,173	70,000	296,173
4	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	1,636		1,636
	Total.....	3	227,809	70,000	297,809
KENTUCKY.					
5	Penal.....	2	140,071	1,244,700	1,384,771
6	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	(a)	(a)	4,372
	Total.....	3	b 140,071	b 1,244,700	1,389,143
LOUISIANA.					
7	Penal.....	1	67,733		67,733
MAINE.					
8	Penal.....	5	42,838	249,000	291,838
9	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	3,388	17,000	20,388
	Total.....	7	46,226	266,000	312,226
MARYLAND.					
10	Penal.....	3	123,380	995,994	1,119,383
11	Juvenile Reformatory.....	4	15,282	125,592	140,874
	Total.....	7	138,671	1,121,586	1,260,257
MASSACHUSETTS.					
12	Penal.....	19	500,129	233,952	734,081
MICHIGAN.					
13	Penal.....	4	217,690	758,932	976,622
14	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	2,637		2,637
	Total.....	5	220,327	758,932	979,259
MINNESOTA.					
15	Penal.....	3	1,283,924	350,000	1,633,924
16	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	1,566		1,566
	Total.....	4	1,285,490	350,000	1,635,490
MISSISSIPPI.					
17	Penal.....	1	220,229		220,229
MISSOURI.					
18	Penal.....	2	485,850	1,747,500	2,233,350
19	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	9,193		9,193
	Total.....	4	495,043	1,747,500	2,242,543
MONTANA.					
20	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1			

(a) Not reported.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal-number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
6.4	93.6	\$98,386		\$98,386	100.0		1
100.0		38,285		38,285	100.0		2
7.4	92.6	136,671		136,671	100.0		
76.4	23.6	147,023	\$124,788	271,811	54.1	45.9	3
100.0		9,041		9,041	100.0		4
76.5	23.5	156,064	124,788	280,852	55.6	44.4	
10.1	89.9	7,650		7,650	100.0		5
(a)	(a)	4,800		4,800	100.0		6
b 10.1	b 89.9	12,450		12,450	100.0		
100.0		30,950	180,000	210,950	14.7	85.3	7
14.7	85.3	4,692		4,692	100.0		8
16.6	83.4	13,483		13,483	100.0		9
14.8	85.2	18,175		18,175	100.0		
11.0	89.0	13,916		13,916	100.0		10
10.8	89.2	29,966		29,966	100.0		11
11.0	89.0	43,882		43,882	100.0		
68.1	31.9	126,118	153,492	279,610	45.1	54.9	12
22.3	77.7	35,962		35,962	100.0		13
100.0		11,553		11,553	100.0		14
22.5	77.5	47,515		47,515	100.0		
78.6	21.4	63,518	6,876	70,394	90.2	9.8	15
100.0		19,645		19,645	100.0		16
78.6	21.4	83,163	6,876	90,039	92.4	7.6	
100.0		202,491	13,615	216,106	93.7	6.3	17
21.8	78.2	44,000	49,420	93,420	47.1	52.9	18
100.0		44,330		44,330	100.0		19
22.1	77.9	88,320	49,420	137,750	64.1	35.9	
		3,646		3,646	100.0		20

b Not including \$4,372 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
	NEBRASKA.				
1	Penal.....	1	\$10,099	\$215,000	\$225,000
2	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	2,378		2,378
	Total.....	2	12,378	215,000	227,378
	NEVADA.				
3	Penal.....	1	247		247
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
4	Penal.....	4	17,823	106,000	123,823
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	1,050	10,000	11,050
	Total.....	5	18,873	116,000	134,873
	NEW JERSEY.				
6	Penal.....	5	66,100	273,000	339,100
7	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	9,163	7,000	16,163
	Total.....	7	75,263	280,000	355,263
	NEW MEXICO.				
8	Penal.....	1	17,750		17,750
	NEW YORK.				
9	Penal.....	13	2,160		2,160
10	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1			
	Total.....	14	2,160		2,160
	NORTH CAROLINA.				
11	Penal.....	30	201,398		201,398
	NORTH DAKOTA.				
12	Penal.....	1	256,278		256,278
	OHIO.				
13	Penal.....	10	643,985	528,004	1,171,939
	OREGON.				
14	Penal.....	2	84,500	103,500	188,000
15	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1			
	Total.....	3	34,500	103,500	138,000
	PENNSYLVANIA.				
16	Penal.....	13	326,599	26,833	353,422
17	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2			
	Total.....	15	326,599	26,833	353,422
	RHODE ISLAND.				
18	Penal.....	2	14,100	108,500	122,600
19	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1			
	Total.....	3	14,100	108,500	122,600
	SOUTH CAROLINA.				
20	Penal.....	41	42,958	121,802	164,760
	SOUTH DAKOTA.				
21	Penal.....	1			
22	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1			
	Total.....	2			

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
4.4 100.0	95.6	\$12,719 6,025		\$12,719 6,025	100.0 100.0		1 2
5.4	94.6	18,744		18,744	100.0		
100.0		3,996	\$2,576	6,571	60.8	39.2	3
14.4 9.5	85.6 90.5	12,913 6,775		12,913 6,775	100.0 100.0		4 5
14.0	86.0	19,688		19,688	100.0		
19.5 50.7	80.5 43.3	87,481 30,831	19,185	106,636 30,831	82.0 100.0	18.0	6 7
21.2	78.8	118,282	19,185	137,467	86.0	14.0	
100.0		10,907	20,000	30,907	35.3	64.7	8
100.0		329,316 43,967	842,673	1,171,989 43,967	28.1 100.0	71.9	9 10
100.0		373,283	842,673	1,215,956	30.7	69.3	
100.0		48,301	464,132	512,433	9.4	90.6	11
100.0		23,673		23,673	100.0		12
54.9	45.1	63,498		63,498	100.0		13
25.0	75.0	14,799 13,720	19,132	33,931 13,720	43.6 100.0	56.4	14 15
25.0	75.0	28,519	10,132	47,651	59.8	40.2	
89.9	10.1	110,661 57,385	19,635 491	130,296 57,876	84.9 99.2	15.1 .8	16 17
89.9	10.1	168,046	20,126	188,172	89.3	10.7	
11.5	88.5	31,377 20,793	1,300 1,556	32,677 22,349	96.0 93.0	4.0 7.0	18 19
11.5	88.5	52,170	2,856	55,026	94.8	5.2	
26.1	73.9	42,460	325,071	377,531	11.2	88.8	20
		25,325 4,107	1,000 1,040	26,325 5,147	96.2 79.8	3.8 20.2	21 22
		29,432	2,040	31,472	93.5	6.5	

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
	TENNESSEE.				
1	Penal.....	2	\$468,518	\$794,775	\$1,263,293
	TEXAS.				
2	Penal.....	12	1,397,663	321,862	1,719,525
3	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	17,248		17,248
	Total.....	13	1,414,911	321,862	1,736,773
	UTAH.				
4	Penal.....	1	6,356	752	7,108
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	97		97
	Total.....	2	6,453	752	7,205
	VERMONT.				
6	Penal.....	2	992	105,860	106,852
7	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	6,716	6,287	13,003
	Total.....	3	7,708	112,147	119,855
	VIRGINIA.				
8	Penal.....	1	231,710	1,431,540	1,663,250
	WASHINGTON.				
9	Penal.....	2	42,514		42,514
10	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1			
	Total.....	3	42,514		42,514
	WEST VIRGINIA.				
11	Penal.....	1	12,556	766,681	779,237
12	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1			
	Total.....	2	12,556	766,681	779,237
	WISCONSIN.				
13	Penal.....	2	156,877	763,000	919,877
14	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1			
	Total.....	3	156,877	763,000	919,877
	WYOMING.				
15	Penal.....	1	34,871	15,000	49,871
	UNITED STATES PRISONS.				
16	Penal.....	2			
	ALL STATES.				
17	Penal.....	257	a 9,204,728	a 17,294,702	26,897,891
18	Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	b 120,340	b 226,158	350,870
	Total.....	296	c 9,325,068	c 17,520,860	27,248,761

a Not including \$398,461 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

b Not including \$4,372 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

D.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Concluded.*

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
37.1	62.9	\$26,092	\$13,035	\$39,127	66.7	33.3	1
81.3	18.7	196,371	160,000	356,371	55.1	44.9	2
100.0	.....	16,100	.....	16,100	100.0	.....	3
81.5	18.5	212,471	160,000	372,471	57.0	43.0	
89.4	10.6	15,863	.....	15,863	100.0	.....	4
100.0	.....	3,008	.....	3,008	100.0	.....	5
89.6	10.4	18,871	.....	18,871	100.0	.....
.9	99.1	2,850	.....	2,850	100.0	.....	6
51.6	48.4	3,200	.....	3,200	100.0	.....	7
6.4	93.6	6,050	.....	6,050	100.0	.....
13.9	86.1	29,378	4,620	33,998	86.4	13.6	8
100.0	.....	13,821	7,212	21,033	65.7	34.3	9
.....	.....	11,606	3,148	14,754	78.7	21.3	10
100.0	.....	25,427	10,360	35,787	71.1	28.9	
1.6	98.4	15,351	.....	15,351	100.0	.....	11
.....	.....	16,174	.....	16,174	100.0	.....	12
1.6	98.4	31,525	.....	31,525	100.0	.....
17.1	82.9	58,240	.....	58,240	100.0	.....	13
.....	.....	24,527	.....	24,527	100.0	.....	14
17.1	82.9	82,767	.....	82,767	100.0	.....
69.9	30.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	470,189	.....	470,189	100.0	.....	16
a 34.7	a 65.3	2,812,825	3,057,757	5,870,582	47.9	52.1	17
b 34.7	b 65.3	636,587	6,515	643,102	99.0	1.0	18
c 34.7	c 65.3	3,449,412	3,064,272	6,513,684	53.0	47.0	

* Not including \$402,833 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

E.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

(For explanation of this table, see p. 184.)

Marginal number.	Class and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
PENAL.					
1	Alabama.....	1	\$111,928	\$1,107,275	\$1,219,203
2	Arizona.....	1			
3	Arkansas.....	1	384,292	120,000	504,292
4	California.....	5	273,132		273,132
5	Colorado.....	1	12,804		12,804
6	Connecticut.....	6	92,770	376,000	468,770
7	Delaware.....	1	775	50,000	50,775
8	District of Columbia.....	1			
9	Florida.....	5		851,100	851,100
10	Georgia.....	30	521,522	1,014,791	1,536,314
11	Idaho.....	1			
12	Illinois.....	5	477,930	1,152,581	2,028,981
13	Indiana.....	4	11,954	934,601	946,555
14	Iowa.....	2	23,600	346,167	369,767
15	Kansas.....	2	226,173	70,000	296,173
16	Kentucky.....	2	140,071	1,244,700	1,384,771
17	Louisiana.....	1	67,733		67,733
18	Maine.....	5	42,838	249,000	291,838
19	Maryland.....	3	123,390	905,994	1,119,383
20	Massachusetts.....	19	506,129	233,952	739,081
21	Michigan.....	4	217,600	758,932	976,532
22	Minnesota.....	3	1,283,924	350,000	1,633,924
23	Mississippi.....	1	220,229		220,229
24	Missouri.....	2	485,830	1,747,500	2,233,350
25	Nebraska.....	1	10,000	215,000	225,000
26	Nevada.....	1	247		247
27	New Hampshire.....	4	17,823	166,000	122,823
28	New Jersey.....	5	96,100	273,000	339,100
29	New Mexico.....	1	17,750		17,750
30	New York.....	13	2,100		2,100
31	North Carolina.....	30	201,398		201,398
32	North Dakota.....	1	256,278		256,278
33	Ohio.....	10	643,935	528,004	1,171,939
34	Oregon.....	2	34,500	103,500	138,000
35	Pennsylvania.....	13	326,580	36,833	363,422
36	Rhode Island.....	2	14,100	108,500	122,600
37	South Carolina.....	41	42,958	121,802	164,760
38	South Dakota.....	1			
39	Tennessee.....	2	468,518	794,775	1,263,293
40	Texas.....	12	1,397,623	321,862	1,719,525
41	Utah.....	1	6,356	752	7,108
42	Vermont.....	2	992	105,860	106,852
43	Virginia.....	1	231,710	1,431,540	1,663,250
44	Washington.....	2	42,514		42,514
45	West Virginia.....	1	12,556	766,681	779,237
46	Wisconsin.....	2	156,877	763,000	919,877
47	Wyoming.....	1	34,871	15,000	49,871
48	United States prisons.....	2			
Total.....		257	\$9,204,728	\$17,294,702	26,499,430
JUVENILE REFORMATORY.					
49	California.....	2	1,988		1,988
50	Colorado.....	2	3,579		3,579
51	Connecticut.....	1	790	16,375	17,165
52	Delaware.....	1	1,504		1,504
53	District of Columbia.....	1	10,231		10,231
54	Illinois.....	1	27,826	43,904	71,730
55	Indiana.....	1			
56	Iowa.....	1	4,068		4,068
57	Kansas.....	1	1,636		1,636
58	Kentucky.....	1	(b)	(b)	4,372
59	Maine.....	2	3,388	17,000	20,388
60	Maryland.....	4	15,282	125,592	140,874
61	Michigan.....	1	2,637		2,637
62	Minnesota.....	1	1,566		1,566

*Not including \$398,461 worth of goods concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Continued.

E.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 134.]

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
9.2	90.8	\$11,208		\$11,208	100.0		1
		27,721		27,721	100.0		2
76.2	23.8	35,000		35,000	100.0		3
100.0		141,707	\$20,344	162,051	87.4	12.6	4
100.0		35,458		35,458	100.0		5
19.8	80.2	4,500	1,500	6,000	75.0	25.0	6
1.5	98.5	6,429		6,429	100.0		7
		4,856		4,856	10.9	89.1	8
	100.0		40,067	40,067		100.0	9
			23,280	23,280		95.0	10
33.9	66.1	20,151	500,814	520,965	5.0		11
		15,967		15,967	97.5	2.5	12
29.3	70.7	54,823	30,302	85,125	64.1	35.9	13
1.3	98.7	28,849	2,718	31,567	91.7	8.3	14
6.4	93.6	98,366		98,366	100.0		15
76.4	23.6	147,623	124,786	272,409	54.1	45.9	16
10.1	89.9	7,650		7,650	100.0		17
100.0		30,080	180,000	210,080	14.7	85.3	18
14.7	85.3	4,022		4,022	100.0		19
11.0	89.0	13,916		13,916	100.0		20
68.1	31.9	126,118	153,492	279,610	45.1	54.9	21
22.3	77.7	35,062		35,062	100.0		22
78.6	21.4	63,516	6,876	70,394	90.2	9.8	23
100.0		202,491	12,615	215,106	92.7	6.3	24
21.8	78.2	44,000	49,420	93,420	47.1	52.9	25
4.4	95.6	12,719		12,719	100.0		26
100.0		3,995	2,576	6,571	80.8	19.2	27
14.4	85.6	12,913		12,913	100.0		28
19.5	80.5	87,451	29,185	116,636	82.0	18.0	29
100.0		10,507	20,000	30,507	35.3	64.7	30
100.0		329,316	842,673	1,171,989	28.1	71.9	31
100.0		48,391	464,132	512,523	9.4	90.6	32
100.0		23,673		23,673	100.0		33
54.9	45.1	63,408		63,408	100.0		34
25.0	75.0	14,799	19,182	33,981	43.6	56.4	35
80.9	10.1	110,661	19,635	130,296	84.9	15.1	36
11.5	88.5	31,377	1,300	32,677	96.0	4.0	37
26.1	73.9	42,460	335,071	377,531	11.2	88.8	38
		25,325	1,000	26,325	96.2	3.8	39
37.1	62.9	26,062	13,085	39,147	66.7	33.3	40
81.8	18.2	196,371	160,000	356,371	55.1	44.9	41
89.4	10.6	15,863		15,863	100.0		42
.9	99.1	2,860		2,860	100.0		43
13.9	86.1	29,378	4,620	33,998	86.4	13.6	44
100.0		13,821	7,212	21,033	65.7	34.3	45
1.6	98.4	15,351		15,351	100.0		46
17.1	82.9	58,240		58,240	100.0		47
69.9	30.1						48
		470,189		470,189	100.0		
34.7	65.3	2,812,825	3,057,757	5,870,582	47.9	52.1	
100.0		46,628		46,628	100.0		49
100.0		37,079	280	37,359	99.3	.7	50
4.6	95.4	4,200		4,200	100.0		51
100.0		1,504		1,504	100.0		52
100.0		9,967		9,967	100.0		53
38.8	61.2	53,281		53,281	100.0		54
		50,961		50,961	100.0		55
100.0		38,285		38,285	100.0		56
100.0		9,041		9,041	100.0		57
(b)	(b)	4,800		4,800	100.0		58
16.6	83.4	13,483		13,483	100.0		59
10.8	89.2	29,966		29,966	100.0		60
100.0		11,553		11,553	100.0		61
100.0		19,645		19,645	100.0		62

* Not reported.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Concluded.

E.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Class and State.	Institutions.	Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		
			Value of goods sold.		
			Within State.	Outside State.	Total.
	JUVENILE REFORMATORY—concluded.				
1	Missouri.....	2	\$9,193		\$9,193
2	Montana.....	1			
3	Nebraska.....	1	2,378		2,378
4	New Hampshire.....	1	1,050	\$10,000	11,050
5	New Jersey.....	2	9,163	7,000	16,163
6	New York.....	1			
7	Oregon.....	1			
8	Pennsylvania.....	2			
9	Rhode Island.....	1			
10	South Dakota.....	1			
11	Texas.....	1	17,248		17,248
12	Utah.....	1	97		97
13	Vermont.....	1	6,716	6,287	13,003
14	Washington.....	1			
15	West Virginia.....	1			
16	Wisconsin.....	1			
	Total.....	39	a 120,340	a 226,158	350,870
17	Penal.....	257	b 9,204,728	b 17,294,702	26,897,891
18	Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	a 120,340	a 226,158	350,870
	Grand total.....	296	c 9,325,068	c 17,520,860	27,248,761

a Not including \$4,372 worth of goods, concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

b Not including \$398,461 worth of goods, concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS.

[For explanation of this table, see pp. 184,185.]

Institution No.	State and Institution.	Control.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
	ALABAMA.					
1	State Prison System.....	State				
	ARIZONA.					
1	Territorial Prison.....	Ter....	\$2,875	\$58,246		
	ARKANSAS.					
1	State Penitentiary.....	State...	8,412			
	CALIFORNIA.					
1	State Prison at Folsom.....	State...	8,561	149,857		
2	State Prison at San Quentin.....	State...	381,083	322,271		
3	San Bernardino Co. Jail.....	Co.....			\$12,265	
4	San Francisco Co. Jail, No. 2.....	Co. and city.			(d)	e \$39,245
5	Los Angeles City Jail.....	City....				29,127
6	Preston School of Industry.....	State....	97	46,167		
7	Whittier State School.....	State....	153	95,288		

a Including \$1,477, deposits by convicts.

b Including \$1,495, deposits by convicts.

c Including \$4,589, deposits by convicts.

TABLE V.—DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE—Concluded.

E.—SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF GOODS MADE, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—Concluded.

Lease, contract, piece-price, and public-account systems.		State-use and public works and ways systems.					Marginal number.
Per cent of goods sold.		Value of goods used.			Per cent of goods used.		
Within State.	Outside State.	In institution.	In other institutions.	Total.	In institution.	In other institutions.	
100.0		\$44,330		\$44,330	100.0		1
		3,646		3,646	100.0		2
100.0		6,025		6,025	100.0		3
9.5	90.5	6,775		6,775	100.0		4
56.7	43.3	30,831		30,831	100.0		5
		43,967		43,967	100.0		6
		13,720		13,720	100.0		7
		57,385	\$491	57,876	99.2	0.8	8
		20,793	1,556	22,349	93.0	7.0	9
		4,107	1,040	5,147	79.8	20.2	10
100.0		16,100		16,100	100.0		11
100.0		3,008		3,008	100.0		12
51.6	48.4	3,200		3,200	100.0		13
		11,606	3,148	14,754	78.7	21.3	14
		16,174		16,174	100.0		15
		24,527		24,527	100.0		16
a 34.7	a 65.3	636,587	6,515	643,102	99.0	1.0	
b 34.7	b 65.3	2,812,825	3,057,757	5,870,582	47.9	52.1	17
c 34.7	c 65.3	636,587	6,515	643,102	99.0	1.0	18
c 34.7	c 65.3	3,449,412	3,064,272	6,513,684	53.0	47.0	

Not including \$402,833 worth of goods, concerning which there is no record as to locality of sale.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS.

[For explanation of this table, see pp.184, 185.]

Amount received from—								Amount paid by lessee.	Institution No.
Other States.	United States.	Contractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old machinery, etc.	All other sources.	Total.		
		\$343,664	\$16,063				\$259,717	\$77,687	1
	\$4,369				\$343	a \$2,365	65,353		1
		91,631	53,024			6,005	150,660		1
	738		22,926		899	b 8,824	183,234		1
	10,863		204,816			c 14,930	562,880		2
	146						12,265		3
							39,391		4
							29,127		5
						f 383	46,550		6
			1,988			600	97,876		7

a Included in receipts from city.

b Including receipts from county.

f Deposits by convicts.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
COLORADO.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State	\$6,357	\$180,851		
2	State Industrial School.....	State		51,810		
3	State Reformatory.....	State	8,321	42,109		
CONNECTICUT.						
1	State Prison.....	State	4,117	34,278		
2	Fairfield Co. Jail.....	Co.		c 18,468	c \$2,064	
3	Hartford Co. Jail.....	Co.		c 27,276	(c)	
4	Middlesex Co. Jail.....	Co.		c 3,220	c 615	
5	New Haven Co. Jail.....	Co.		c 25,970	c 8,064	
6	Windham Co. Jail.....	Co.		c 8,240	(c)	
7	School for Boys.....	State	1,112	63,704		
DELAWARE.						
1	Newcastle Co. Workhouse.....	Co.	1,480		\$9,358	
2	Ferris Industrial School.....	(4)	1,218		5,600	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.						
1	Washington Asylum Workhouse.....	City				\$48,273
2	Reform School.....	City (c)				44,052
FLORIDA.						
1	State Prison System.....	Lessee				
2	Duval Co. Convict Camp.....	Lessee				
3	Escambia Co. Jail.....	Co.			14,727	
4	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Co.			14,848	
5	Suwanee Co. Jail.....	Co.		30	7,787	
GEORGIA.						
1	State Convict Camp at Albany.....	Lessee				
2	State Convict Camp at Chattahoochee.....	Lessee				
3	State Convict Camps at Rising Fawn, Cole City, and Sugar Hill.....	Lessee				
4	State Convict Camp at Durham.....	Lessee				
5	State Convict Camp at Egypt.....	Lessee				
6	State Convict Camp at Fargo.....	Lessee				
7	State Convict Camp at Heartsease.....	Lessee				
8	State Convict Camps at Jakin and Blakely.....	Lessee				
9	State Convict Camp at Lela.....	Lessee				
10	State Convict Camp at Lookout Mountain.....	Lessee				
11	State Convict Camps at Pitts and Worth.....	Lessee				
12	State Convict Camp at Savannah.....	Lessee				
13	State Convict Camp at Worth.....	Lessee				
14	State Convict Farm.....	State		3,826		
15	Baldwin Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.			8,242	
16	Bibb Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.			40,600	
17	Burke Co. Convict Camps (3).....	Co.			13,000	
18	Chatham Co. Convict Camps (3).....	Co.			32,000	
19	Chatham Co. Convict Farm.....	Co.			14,000	
20	Decatur Co. Convict Camp.....	Lessee				
21	Dekalb Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.			12,718	
22	Dougherty Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.			6,000	
23	Early Co. Convict Camp.....	Lessee				
24	Floyd Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.			9,500	
25	Fulton Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.			103,077	
26	Glynn Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.			6,000	
27	Lowndes Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.			5,600	
28	Muscogee Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.			11,302	
29	Richmond Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.			29,494	
30	Atlanta City Stockade.....	City				44,453

a Including \$23,556, deposits by convicts.

b Including \$1,804, deposits by convicts.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Amount received from—							Amount paid by lessee.	Institution No.
Other States.	United States.	Contractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old machinery, etc.	All other sources.		
	\$1,074		\$12,894			^a \$25,423	\$299,242	1
\$1,328	238					783	54,109	2
			5,580			^b 2,269	47,958	3
	1,932	\$52,904			\$233	225	89,682	1
	85	2,000			204	939	23,760	2
	120	1,575			548	280	30,119	3
		324	1,622			486	5,667	4
	116	5,000	1,548			2,614	41,794	5
		2,308	790		813	3,585	15,994	6
		7,388				1,100	72,982	7
	1,100	6,456	769			19,908	61,586	1
			1,730			13,075	30,425	2
					392			
	9,997		10,831			5,000	48,665	1
							159,345	2
							1,529	3
	702						15,439	4
	73						14,921	5
							7,887	
							6,000	1
							19,860	2
							23,900	3
							43,000	4
							5,990	5
							35,000	6
							5,700	7
							10,000	8
							5,090	9
							6,600	10
							15,000	11
							10,090	12
							7,500	13
			25,001				29,437	14
							8,242	15
							40,000	16
							13,060	17
							82,000	18
							14,008	19
							4,860	20
						575	13,293	21
							6,080	22
							3,075	23
							9,500	24
							103,077	25
							6,890	26
							5,000	27
							11,302	28
			6,090				25,494	29
							44,453	30

^c The State makes a per capita allowance to the county jails for the support of prisoners. The county makes up deficit only.

^d Private, with assistance by county.

^e City institution, under the management of the United States Department of Justice.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

In- stitu- tion No.	State and institution.	Control.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
IDAHO.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State		\$39,386		
ILLINOIS.						
1	Southern Penitentiary.....	State	\$27,807	109,750		
2	State Penitentiary.....	State	72,541	111,500		
3	Chicago House of Correction.....	City				\$114,848
4	Peoria House of Correction.....	City	4,256			15,523
5	Quincy House of Correction.....	City				5,040
6	State Reformatory.....	State	42,645	322,600		
INDIANA.						
1	Industrial School for Girls and Women's Prison.	State		40,184		
2	Reformatory.....	State		144,195		
3	State Prison.....	State		120,520		
4	Marion Co. Workhouse.....	Co.			\$21,609	
5	Reform School for Boys.....	State		87,585		
IOWA						
1	Penitentiary at Anamosa.....	State	10,121	210,765		
2	Penitentiary at Fort Madison.....	State	4,754	144,691		
3	State Industrial School for Boys.....	State	3,510	86,296		
KANSAS.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State		98,550		
2	State Industrial Reformatory.....	State		56,960		
3	Boys' Industrial School.....	State		227,241		
KENTUCKY.						
1	Branch Penitentiary.....	State		75,902		
2	Penitentiary.....	State	5,037	23,403		
3	House of Reform.....	State		34,619		
LOUISIANA.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State	291	88,458		
MAINE.						
1	State Prison.....	State	2,021	25,624		
2	Androscoggin Co. Jail.....	Co.			7,301	
3	Cumberland Co. Jail.....	Co.			15,851	
4	Penobscot Co. Jail.....	Co.			9,356	
5	York Co. Jail.....	Co.			7,319	
6	Industrial School for Girls.....	State	315	11,500		
7	State School for Boys.....	State	27	63,650		
MARYLAND.						
1	House of Correction.....	State		25,000		
2	Penitentiary.....	State				
3	Baltimore City Jail.....	City				54,080
4	House of Reformation for Colored Boys.	State	375	10,000		7,875
5	House of Refuge.....	State	5,141	20,000		21,257
6	Industrial Home for Colored Girls.....	State	1,447	3,500		4,283
7	St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys.	State	1,299	20,000		26,500
MASSACHUSETTS.						
1	Reformatory.....	State		235,957		
2	Reformatory Prison for Women.....	State		57,384		
3	State Farm.....	State		145,029		
4	State Prison.....	State		169,017		

a Including \$10,796, deposits by convicts.

b Including \$9,895, deposits by convicts.

c Including \$23,978 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

d Including \$1,268 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Amount received from—								Amount paid by lessee.	Institution No.
Other States.	United States.	Contractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old machinery, etc.	All other sources.	Total.		
					\$9	\$339	\$30,734		1
	\$3,816	\$65,066	\$38,238		1,330	a 18,302	236,492		1
	4,151	149,583				b 23,135	288,369		2
	391	20,858	19,697	\$6,944	123	c 25,139	188,000		3
	99		7,657		40	d 1,751	25,070		4
						e 482	5,492		5
	813	9,521			1,604	f 40,876	375,414		6
	125	1,225				167	41,701		1
		70,664				587	215,446		2
	137	51,288				835	172,780		3
	246		71		29	975	22,990		4
	57				100	107	87,849		5
	300	3,850	1,600			1,881	218,405		1
	607	47,763				g 15,061	208,122		2
			4,068				90,364		3
			124				99,274		1
\$52,257	331	16,667	219,599			5,475	521,570		2
			1,636				58,596		3
		50,492		4,816		2,882	134,092		1
		137,095	971			1,703	163,172		2
		1,749				61	36,429		3
			67,733	120,727		939	277,857		1
	1,014		92,929			h 1,635	121,202		1
		500				1,468	9,269		2
		3,135				644	20,130		3
		825				877	11,058		4
		600				10	7,929		5
					22	8,274	19,796		6
		335	892			3,943	68,820		7
		28,479			748	2,150	56,377		1
	1,657	123,504				1,794	126,955		2
	1,220	7,450			130	134	63,014		3
	4,211	582	944		350	12,868	36,830		4
		3,661	751			9,568	55,237		5
		2,030				2,904	12,717		6
		13,011	7,039			12,408	79,018		7
	651		257,162			7,957	501,727		1
			49,583		200	17	106,964		2
		2,418	7,866			833	156,246		3
			323,288			3,367	497,399		4

* Received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

f Including \$2,406, deposits by convicts.

g Including \$12,479, deposits by convicts.

h Including \$75, deposits by convicts.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.						
5	Berkshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.....			\$24,661	
6	Bristol Co. Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.	Co.....			30,275	
7	Essex Co. House of Correction at Ipswich.	Co.....			13,396	
8	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence.	Co.....			25,488	
9	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Salem.	Co.....			19,807	
10	Franklin Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.....			8,689	
11	Hampden Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.....			24,274	
12	Hampshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.....			7,490	
13	Middlesex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Cambridge.	Co.....	\$160		123,801	
14	Middlesex Co. Jail at Lowell.	Co.....			21,615	
15	Norfolk Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.....			8,979	
16	Plymouth Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Co.....			14,024	
17	Suffolk Co. House of Correction.	Co.....			609,069	
18	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg.	Co.....			11,813	
19	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Worcester.	Co.....			27,280	
MICHIGAN.						
1	Reformatory.....	State...	2,581	\$39,400		
2	State House of Correction and Branch Prison.	State...	2,079	58,677		
3	State Prison.....	State...	17,721	122,685		
4	Detroit House of Correction.	City....	85,297	1,946		
5	Industrial School for Boys.....	State...	1,124	86,350		
MINNESOTA.						
1	State Prison.....	State...	17,581	97,000		
2	State Reformatory.....	State...		111,101		
3	St. Paul Workhouse.....	City....				\$21,430
4	State Training School.....	State...		93,837		
MISSISSIPPI.						
1	State Prison System.....	State...				
MISSOURI.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State...	58,299			
2	St. Louis City Workhouse.....	City....				13,671
3	St. Louis House of Refuge.....	City....				47,782
4	Training School for Boys.....	State...		61,000		
MONTANA.						
1	State Reform School.....	State...		25,327		
NEBRASKA.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State...	2,765	230,330		
2	State Industrial School for Boys...	State...	470	110,655		
NEVADA.						
1	State Prison.....	State...	981	35,533		

a Including \$2,498, deposits by convicts.

b Including \$6,346, deposits by convicts.

c Including \$13,175, deposits by convicts.

d Including \$26,834, deposits by convicts.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Amount received from—								Amount paid by lessee.	Institution No.
Other States.	United States.	Contractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old machinery, etc.	All other sources.	Total.		
			\$3,332			\$80	\$28,053		5
	\$109		29,082	\$708			60,174		6
	78		909		\$25		14,408		7
	115		1,357		177	1,117	28,254		8
		\$1,195			177	2,465	23,644		9
	110	1,115	800				10,714		10
		4,730				401	29,405		11
		1,318			466	124	9,398		12
	461		21,313			a 2,851	148,426		13
	121		16,882		88	1,746	40,452		14
	173		5,993				15,145		15
		436				306	14,766		16
			59,847		325	8,445	677,686		17
		4,809	869				17,491		18
		4,627			199	2,856	34,962		19
		37,860	3,994		22	b 9,717	90,993		1
		16,319				c 17,100	92,096		2
		63,591	22,225		695	d 34,503	243,699		3
	7,126		157,706			e 30,441	197,219		4
			2,637		395	f 1,046	90,428		5
	5,328	43,526	1,040,664			5,585	1,192,103		1
	697						111,798		2
			1,677	6,876		40	30,023		3
			1,566				95,403		4
		456	224,996	13,615		3,850	242,917		1
	9,777	227,031				14,388	251,196		1
			24,289	18,848		10,319	67,127		2
			8,643				56,425		3
	12,422		550			g 31,440	105,412		4
							25,327		1
		24,197			870	1,746	257,143		1
			2,378				113,033		2
	898		248		70	h 11,490	48,239		1

a Including \$2,280, deposits by convicts, and \$22,565 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

b Including \$928, deposits by convicts.

c Received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

d Deposits by convicts.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

In- stitu- tion No.	State and institution.	Control.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
1	State Prison.....	State...	\$515	\$5,625		
2	Hillsboro Co. Almshouse and House of Correction.	Co.....				
3	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Co.....			\$8,522	
4	Manchester City Farm and House of Correction.	City.....				\$4,492
5	Industrial School.....	State...	1,210	12,800		
NEW JERSEY.						
1	Reformatory.....	State...	103,643	85,700		
2	State Prison.....	State...	100	209,095		
3	Essex Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....			41,559	
4	Hudson Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....			49,182	
5	Mercer Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....			10,649	
6	State Home for Boys.....	State...	1,278	69,000		
7	State Home for Girls.....	State...	29	27,097		
NEW MEXICO.						
1	Penitentiary.....	Ter.....	1,664	71,211		
NEW YORK.						
1	Auburn Prison.....	State...	16,406	175,077		
2	Clinton Prison.....	State...	18,803	229,693		
3	Eastern New York Reformatory.....	State...	611	55,225		
4	House of Refuge for Women.....	State...	1,084	79,247		
5	Sing Sing Prison.....	State...	1,378	168,640		
6	State Reformatory.....	State...	2,929	270,751		
7	State Reformatory for Women.....	State...	404	54,653		
8	Erle Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	500	14,796	52,796	
9	Monroe Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	28,182	8,202	864	
10	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	980	10,909	40,599	
11	Kings Co. Penitentiary.....	City.....		30,833		
12	New York Co. Penitentiary.....	City.....		12,126		144,120
13	Workhouse, Blackwells Island, and Branch Workhouses, Harts and Rikers Islands.	City.....				180,975
14	State Industrial School.....	State...	1,456	184,500		
NORTH CAROLINA.						
1	State Prison.....	State...	23,994			
2	Alamance Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			4,417	
3	Anson Co. (Wadesboro Township) Convict Camp.	Co.....			4,500	
4	Buncombe Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			17,233	
5	Cabarrus Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			6,765	
6	Columbus Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			3,275	
7	Durham Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			11,034	
8	Edgecombe Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			8,268	
9	Forsyth Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			15,770	
10	Franklin Co. and Louisburg Town- ship Jail.	Co.....			3,319	
11	Gaston Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			7,487	
12	Granville Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			2,964	
13	Green Co. Jail.....	Co.....			2,700	
14	Guilford Co. Convict Camps (2).....	Co.....			12,660	
15	Haywood Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			10,499	
16	Henderson Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			3,267	
17	Iredell Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			9,177	
18	Lenoir Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			6,143	
19	Mecklenburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			27,580	
20	New Hanover Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			14,712	
21	Person Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			4,398	
22	Randolph Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			3,155	
23	Robeson Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			1,723	
24	Rockingham Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			8,652	

^a Hillsboro Co. House of Correction is so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

^b Including \$6,116 received from various counties and \$5,384 from various cities from which convicts were committed.

^c Including \$6,673 deposits by convicts.

TABLE VII.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Amount received from—								Amount paid by lessee.	Institution No.
Other States.	United States.	Con-tractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old ma-chinery, etc.	All other sources.	Total.		
	\$425	\$16,801				\$3,326	\$26,177 (e)		1
		400				62	8,984		2
			\$4,344				8,836		3
		6,625	300		\$64	b 13,399	33,188		4
									5
		10,375	625		263	23	97,086		1
	4,589	71,419			1,020	c 6,694	292,817		2
	780		314			38	42,691		3
	1,296		803		117	70	51,468		4
			809	\$11,500			22,958		5
			16,475			5,067	90,542		6
			103			87	27,287		7
	4,729		11,518				87,458		1
			309,030				494,107		1
	406					d 7,987	238,036		2
						d 1,543	56,768		3
						106	79,353		4
	6,331		237,641		1,759	d 6,700	421,071		5
	10,373			1,833	3,408	d 778	287,143		6
						39	54,692		7
				2,165	55	e 4,729	74,541		8
			2,160			f 7,063	18,289		9
			4,826		75	1,649	58,058		10
	2,804		113,103		199	g 36,805	183,744		11
			21,423				177,660		12
							180,975		13
					126	82	184,708		14
		73,313	40,397	9,342	750	5,470	129,272		1
						4,417	4,417		2
					14	124	4,638		3
					400	402	18,035		4
						60	6,825		5
							3,275		6
							11,034		7
							8,268		8
							15,770		9
							3,319		10
							7,487		11
		100				d 12	2,976		12
							2,700		13
							12,660		14
							10,499		15
							3,267		16
							9,177		17
					25		6,168		18
							27,580		19
							14,712		20
						13	4,411		21
						220	3,375		22
							1,723		23
						115	8,767		24

d Deposits by convicts.

e Including \$4,252 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

f Received from city of Rochester for care of its convicts.

g Including \$17,940 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution. No.	State and institution.	Control.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
NORTH CAROLINA—concluded.						
25	Rowan Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			\$7,496	
26	Swain Co. Jail.....	Co.....			1,656	
27	Wake Co. Workhouse Camp.....	Co.....			17,891	
28	Wayne Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			3,960	
29	Wilson Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			9,172	
30	Monroe Township (Union Co.) Convict Camp.	Tp.....	\$7,272		a 5,530	(b)
NORTH DAKOTA.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State	150,121	\$46,648		
OHIO.						
1	Penitentiary.....	State		100,990		
2	State Reformatory.....	State	160,084	146,450		
3	Stark Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....			10,999	
4	Xenia City Workhouse.....	Co. and city.			2,681	\$2,079
5	Zanesville City and Co. Workhouse.	Co. and city.	699		1,177	1,155
6	Cincinnati City Workhouse.....	City.....	7,755			30,630
7	Cleveland House of Correction.....	City.....	2,299			27,754
8	Columbus Workhouse.....	City.....	266			93,870
9	Dayton City Workhouse.....	City.....				9,283
10	Toledo Workhouse.....	City.....	2,885			4,305
OREGON.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State		81,827		
2	Multnomah Co. Jail.....	Co.....			13,974	
3	State Reform School.....	State		61,881		
PENNSYLVANIA.						
1	Eastern State Penitentiary.....	State	28,596	89,807		
2	Western Penitentiary.....	State	47,921	73,260		
3	Allegheny Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....	42,468		50,000	
4	Berks Co. Prison.....	Co.....			21,404	
5	Chester Co. Prison.....	Co.....	653		7,200	
6	Delaware Co. Prison.....	Co.....	173		12,400	
7	Lancaster Co. Prison.....	Co.....			18,960	
8	Lehigh Co. Prison.....	Co.....	2,135		9,722	
9	Northampton Co. Prison.....	Co.....	222		14,963	
10	Northumberland Co. Prison.....	Co.....			9,977	
11	Philadelphia Co. Prison.....	Co.....			(c)	e 83,200
12	Schuylkill Co. Prison.....	Co.....			17,052	
13	Phila. Co. House of Correction.....	City.....			(c)	e 215,881
14	House of Refuge, Boys' Dept.....	State.....	521	91,800		
15	House of Refuge, Girls' Dept.....	State.....	130	22,950		
RHODE ISLAND.						
1	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail	State.....		43,814		
2	State Workhouse and House of Correction.	State.....				
3	Sockanosset School for Boys.....	State.....		57,369		
SOUTH CAROLINA.						
1	Penitentiary.....	State.....	28,851	6,120		
2	State Convict Camp at Clemson College Farm.	State.....		6,517		
3	Abbeville Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			9,176	

a Including amount received from city.

b Included in amount received from county.

c Including \$6,029, deposits by convicts.

d Received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

e Including \$1,197 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed.

f Including \$2,161 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

g Including \$21,014 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed.

h Including \$11,713 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

i Received from various counties from which convicts were committed. (Montgomery County owns the building and gives city rent free in return for board of county convicts.)

j Including \$6,949 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Amount received from—							Amount paid by leased.	Institution No.
Other States.	United States.	Contractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old machinery, etc.	All other sources.		
							\$7,496	25
							1,656	26
			\$63		\$350		18,304	27
							3,969	28
				\$157	75		9,172	29
							5,762	30
			256,031		247		302,926	1
	\$16,559	\$196,120				\$19,274	332,943	1
		21,805			406	c 6,857	175,518	2
		2,019			297	d 3,000	16,315	3
		927				d 793	6,480	4
			13,735			e 3,898	19,965	5
		18,937	1,640			f 2,767	53,974	6
		97	31,934			g 21,963	81,748	7
		8,983			105	h 13,832	116,790	8
		3,253				i 720	13,256	9
			13,305		50	j 9,032	26,692	10
	1,269	13,204				k 4,404	100,704	1
	1,694						15,568	2
	190						62,071	3
	3,764		56,908		875	l 80,010	231,364	1
	2,127	5,454	92,582			m 85,111	258,534	2
		2,493	61,608		480	n 22,163	136,744	3
			6,919			41	28,364	4
			4,273				11,473	5
			4,586			278	17,264	6
	18		3,213				22,191	7
			7,953		68		17,743	8
			5,515				20,478	9
	106		2,461				12,544	10
			4,680			537	88,417	11
			7,664			1,798	26,514	12
			42,000			1,555	259,436	13
					1,400	p 145,421	238,621	14
						q 35,855	58,805	15
		15,517	736		283	4,942	65,292	1
							(r)	2
			310			130	57,809	3
		29,807	43,191			s 6,644	85,762	1
							6,517	2
							9,176	3

* Deposits by convicts.

† Including \$5,815, deposits by convicts, and \$71,949 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

‡ Including \$75,890 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

§ Including \$16,595 from various counties from which convicts were committed.

|| Philadelphia city is coextensive with Philadelphia County.

¶ Including \$63,193 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

‡ Including \$15,798 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

* State Workhouse and House of Correction are so combined with almshouse and insane asylum that a separate financial statement could not be given.

* \$2,673 received from counties for leased convicts.

TABLE VII.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

In-stitution No.	State and Institution.	Control.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
SOUTH CAROLINA—concluded.						
4	Alken Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			\$4,036	
5	Anderson Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			5,572	
6	Bamberg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			3,241	
7	Barnwell Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			3,990	
8	Beaufort Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			2,069	
9	Berkeley Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			1,511	
10	Charleston Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....	\$162		8,000	
11	Cherokee Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			9,342	
12	Chester Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			9,767	
13	Chesterfield Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			1,012	
14	Clarendon Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			2,513	
15	Colleton Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			2,959	
16	Darlington Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			3,300	
17	Edgefield Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			6,792	
18	Fairfield Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			4,611	
19	Florence Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			3,450	
20	Georgetown Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			3,297	
21	Greenville Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			9,570	
22	Greenwood Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			2,521	
23	Hampton Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			1,799	
24	Horry Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			817	
25	Kershaw Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			2,462	
26	Laurens Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			5,750	
27	Lee Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			1,400	
28	Lexington Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			2,026	
29	Marion Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			2,098	
30	Newberry Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			1,859	
31	Orangeburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			4,136	
32	Pickens Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			4,000	
33	Richland Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			10,931	
34	Saluda Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			2,450	
35	Spartanburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			10,200	
36	Sumter Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			5,609	
37	Union Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			1,943	
38	Williamsburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			1,948	
39	York Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....			4,000	
40	Charleston City Jail.....	City.....				\$4,750
41	Columbia City Jail.....	City.....				1,817
SOUTH DAKOTA.						
1	Penitentiary.....	State.....		\$48,563		
2	Reform School.....	State.....	1,815	26,800		
TENNESSEE.						
1	Branch Prison.....	State.....	368,658			
2	State Prison.....	State.....	11,078			
TEXAS.						
1	State Penitentiaries.....	State.....	18,108	151,913		
2	Bexar Co. Jail.....	Co.....			17,524	
3	Dallas Co. Jail.....	Co.....			36,963	
4	Fannin Co. Jail.....	Co.....			15,288	
5	Harris Co. Jail.....	Co.....			26,553	
6	Hunt Co. Jail.....	Co.....			8,050	
7	Jefferson Co. Jail.....	Co.....			16,748	
8	Johnson Co. Jail.....	Co.....			6,548	
9	Lamar Co. Jail.....	Co.....			19,101	
10	McLennan Co. Jail.....	Co.....			23,641	
11	Tarrant Co. Jail.....	Co.....			44,100	
12	Walker Co. Jail.....	Co.....			3,719	
13	House of Correction and Reforma- tory.	State.....		38,376		
UTAH.						
1	State Prison.....	State.....	1,009	38,378		
2	State Industrial School.....	State.....	3	34,633		

* Received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

TABLE VII.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Amount received from—							Amount paid by lessee.	Institution No.
Other States.	United States.	Con-tractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old ma-chinery, etc.	All other sources.		
						\$4,036		4
						5,572		5
						3,241		6
						3,990		7
						2,069		8
						1,511		9
						\$1,742		10
						9,742		11
						9,342		12
						9,767		13
						1,012		14
						2,513		15
						2,959		16
						3,300		17
						6,792		18
						4,611		19
						3,450		20
						3,297		21
						9,570		22
						2,521		23
						1,769		24
						817		25
						2,462		26
						5,750		27
						1,400		28
						2,026		29
						2,098		30
						1,859		31
						4,136		32
						4,000		33
						10,931		34
						2,450		35
						10,200		36
						5,609		37
						1,943		38
						1,948		39
						4,000		40
						5,991		41
						1,817		
	\$5,917		\$3,746				58,226	1
	98		840			2,541	30,279	2
	9,315	\$102,477	339,655			7,754	347,409	1
			43,148			41,037	195,977	2
		389,642	344,299			b 13,424	899,278	1
	199						17,723	2
	493						37,456	3
							15,288	4
	727						27,280	5
			1,740				9,790	6
	135						16,883	7
			2,861				9,409	8
	329						19,430	9
	686						24,337	10
	324						44,424	11
							3,719	12
			17,247			312	55,935	13
	1,116		7,620			c 5,298	52,400	1
			97			128	34,914	2

b Including \$12,628 deposits by convicts.

c Including \$4,011 deposits by convicts.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
VERMONT.						
1	House of Correction.....	State...	\$207	\$19,400		
2	State Prison.....	State...	1,318	26,400		
3	Industrial School.....	State...	226	24,275		
VIRGINIA.						
1	Penitentiary.....	State...				
WASHINGTON.						
1	State Prison.....	State...		83,615		
2	Seattle City Jail.....	City...				\$12,340
3	State Reform School.....	State...		51,200		
WEST VIRGINIA.						
1	Penitentiary.....	State...	12,523	50,000		
2	Reform School.....	State...		61,800		
WISCONSIN.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State...		73,254		
2	State Reformatory.....	State...	69,144			
3	Industrial School for Boys.....	State...	89,459			
WYOMING.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	Lessee..		\$21,317		
UNITED STATES PRISONS.						
1	Penitentiary at Atlanta.....	U. S.				
2	Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.....	U. S.				

^a Including \$178, deposits by convicts.

^b Deposits by convicts.

^c Received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

B.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 185.]

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
	ALABAMA.					
1	Penal.....	1				
	ARIZONA.					
2	Penal.....	1	\$2,875	\$58,246		
	ARKANSAS.					
3	Penal.....	1	8,412			
	CALIFORNIA.					
4	Penal.....	5	389,644	472,128	b \$12,265	c \$68,372
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	250	141,455		
	Total.....	7	389,894	613,583	b 12,265	c 68,372

^a Including \$1,477, deposits by convicts.

^b Not including receipts for 1 institution, included in receipts from city.

^c Including receipts from county for 1 institution.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

A.—RECEIPTS, BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

Amount received from—							Amount paid by lessee.	Institution No.
Other States.	United States.	Contractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old machinery, etc.	All other sources.		
	\$1,911		\$41,092			\$700	\$63,103	1
		\$23,620				^a 679	50,699	2
		400		\$260		928	25,863	3
		118,112	6,576	3,966		1,392	130,046	\$1,381 1
			63,690				147,305	1
						^b 16,185	28,495	2
							51,200	3
	41,863	95,224			\$2,607	608	190,302	1
	1,121					737	63,658	2
	314	60,323	1,637				135,528	1
	81	32,455				2,353	34,889	2
					1,169	^c 15,546	16,715	3
	2,062						^d 23,379	^e 36,189 1
	167,268						167,268	1
	379,874						379,874	2

^d Not including \$36,189 paid to lessee.^e Amount paid to lessee by State for caring for convicts.

B.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 185.]

Amount received from—							Amount paid by lessee.	Marginal number.
Other States.	United States.	Contractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old machinery, etc.	All other sources.		
		\$343,664	\$16,053				\$350,717	\$77,687 1
	\$4,369				\$343	^a \$2,365	65,353	2
		91,631	53,024			6,005	150,660	3
	11,747		227,742		889	^d 23,754	810,897	4
			1,988			^e 983	144,426	5
	11,747		229,730		889	^f 24,737	961,323	

^d Including \$6,084, deposits by convicts.^e Including \$383, deposits by convicts.^f Including \$6,467, deposits by convicts.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
COLORADO.						
1	Penal.....	1	\$6,357	\$160,851		
2	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	8,321	93,919		
	Total.....	3	14,678	254,770		
CONNECTICUT.						
3	Penal.....	6	4,117	117,452	\$10,773	
4	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	1,112	63,704		
	Total.....	7	5,229	181,156	10,773	
DELAWARE.						
5	Penal.....	1	1,480		33,353	
6	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	1,218		5,600	
	Total.....	2	2,698		38,953	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.						
7	Penal.....	1				\$48,273
8	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1				44,052
	Total.....	2				92,325
FLORIDA.						
9	Penal.....	5		50	37,362	
GEORGIA.						
10	Penal.....	30		3,826	290,933	44,453
IDAHO.						
11	Penal.....	1		39,386		
ILLINOIS.						
12	Penal.....	5	104,604	221,250		135,411
13	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	42,645	322,600		
	Total.....	6	147,249	543,850		135,411
INDIANA.						
14	Penal.....	4		304,899	21,669	
15	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		87,585		
	Total.....	5		392,484	21,669	
IOWA.						
16	Penal.....	2	14,875	355,456		
17	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	3,510	86,296		
	Total.....	3	18,385	441,752		
KANSAS.						
18	Penal.....	2		325,791		
19	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		56,960		
	Total.....	3		382,751		
KENTUCKY.						
20	Penal.....	2	5,037	99,305		
21	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		34,619		
	Total.....	3	5,037	133,924		
LOUISIANA.						
22	Penal.....	1	291	88,458		

a Including \$23,556, deposits by convicts.

b Including \$1,804, deposits by convicts.

c Including \$25,360, deposits by convicts.

d Including \$20,691, deposits by convicts, and \$25,698 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Amount received from—								Amount paid by lessee.	Marginal number.
Other States.	United States.	Con-tractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old ma-chinery, etc.	All other sources.	Total.		
.....	\$1,074	.....	\$12,894	.....	.....	^a \$25,423	\$200,242	.....	1
\$1,328	238	.....	3,580	.....	.....	^b 3,062	102,127	.....	2
1,328	1,312	.....	16,474	.....	.....	^c 28,485	302,369	.....
.....	2,303	\$64,411	2,570	.....	\$1,298	8,149	206,956	.....	3
.....	7,388	790	790	.....	.....	1,100	72,982	.....	4
.....	2,303	71,799	3,360	.....	1,298	9,249	279,938	.....
.....	1,100	6,456	769	.....	.....	19,908	61,586	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	1,750	.....	.....	13,075	20,425	.....	6
.....	1,100	6,456	2,519	.....	.....	32,983	82,011	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	.....	48,665	.....	7
.....	9,997	.....	10,231	.....	.....	5,000	69,280	.....	8
.....	9,997	.....	10,231	.....	392	5,000	117,945	.....
.....	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,187	\$160,874	9
.....	.....	.....	31,601	.....	.....	575	371,388	200,435	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	339	39,734	.....	11
.....	8,457	235,497	65,592	\$6,944	1,493	^d 68,779	743,423	.....	12
.....	813	9,621	.....	.....	1,604	^e 40,876	376,414	.....	13
.....	9,270	245,018	65,592	6,944	3,097	^f 109,655	1,118,837	.....
.....	508	123,177	71	.....	29	2,564	452,917	.....	14
.....	57	.....	.....	.....	100	107	87,849	.....	15
.....	565	123,177	71	.....	129	2,671	540,766	.....
.....	907	51,622	1,600	.....	.....	^g 16,942	426,527	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	4,068	.....	.....	.....	90,364	.....	17
.....	907	51,622	5,668	.....	.....	^g 16,942	516,891	.....
.....	52,257	331	16,667	220,323	.....	5,475	620,844	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	1,636	.....	.....	.....	58,596	.....	19
.....	52,257	331	221,969	.....	.....	5,475	679,440	.....
.....	.....	187,587	971	4,816	.....	4,585	297,264	.....	20
.....	.....	1,749	.....	.....	.....	61	36,429	.....	21
.....	.....	189,336	971	4,816	.....	4,646	333,693	.....
.....	.....	.....	67,733	120,727	.....	939	277,857	.....	22

^a Including \$2,406, deposits by convicts.

Including \$23,097, deposits by convicts, and \$25,698 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

^g Including \$12,479, deposits by convicts.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
MAINE.						
1	Penal.....	5	\$2,021	\$25,624	\$39,827	
2	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	342	75,150		
	Total.....	7	2,363	100,774	39,827	
MARYLAND.						
3	Penal.....	3		25,000		\$54,080
4	Juvenile Reformatory.....	4	8,232	53,500		59,975
	Total.....	7	8,232	78,500		114,055
MASSACHUSETTS.						
5	Penal.....	19	160	607,387	979,661	
MICHIGAN.						
6	Penal.....	4	107,678	222,708		
7	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	1,124	86,350		
	Total.....	5	108,802	309,058		
MINNESOTA.						
8	Penal.....	3	17,581	208,101		21,430
9	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		93,837		
	Total.....	4	17,581	301,938		21,430
MISSISSIPPI.						
10	Penal.....	1				
MISSOURI.						
11	Penal.....	2	58,299			13,671
12	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2		61,000		47,782
	Total.....	4	58,299	61,000		61,453
MONTANA.						
13	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		25,327		
NEBRASKA.						
14	Penal.....	1	2,765	230,330		
15	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	470	110,655		
	Total.....	2	3,235	340,985		
NEVADA.						
16	Penal.....	1	981	35,533		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
17	Penal.....	4	515	5,625	8,522	4,492
18	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	1,210	12,800		
	Total.....	5	1,725	18,425	8,522	4,492
NEW JERSEY.						
19	Penal.....	5	103,743	294,795	101,390	
20	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	1,307	96,097		
	Total.....	7	105,050	390,892	101,390	

a Including \$75, deposits by convicts.

b Including \$2,498, deposits by convicts.

c Including \$48,635, deposits by convicts, and \$22,565 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

d Including \$928, deposits by convicts.

e Including \$49,563, deposits by convicts, and \$22,565 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

f Received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

g Including \$31,440 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Amount received from—								Amount paid by lessees.	Marginal number.
Other States.	United States.	Contractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old machinery, etc.	All other sources.	Total.		
	\$1,514	\$5,060 335	\$92,929 892		\$10 22	a \$4,624 12,217	\$169,588 88,616		1
	1,514	5,395	93,821		32	a 16,841	258,204		2
	2,877 4,211	159,433 19,284	8,734		878 350	4,078 37,748	246,346 183,802		3
	7,088	178,717	8,734		1,228	41,826	430,148		4
	2,925	20,648	773,163	\$708	1,657	b 33,165	2,424,314		5
	7,126	117,770	183,925 2,637		717 395	c 91,761 d 1,046	624,007 90,428		6
	7,126	117,770	186,562		1,112	e 92,807	714,435		7
	6,025	43,526	1,042,341 1,566	6,876		5,625	1,333,924 95,403		8
	6,025	43,526	1,043,907	6,876		5,625	1,429,327		9
		456	224,996	13,615		3,850	242,917		10
	9,777 12,422	227,031	24,289 9,193	18,848		24,707 / 31,440	318,323 161,837		11
	22,199	227,031	33,482	18,848		g 56,147	480,160		12
							25,327		13
		24,197	2,378		870	1,746	257,143 113,033		14
		24,197	2,378		870	1,746	370,176		15
	898		248		70	h 11,490	48,239		16
	425	17,201 6,625	4,344 300		(i) 64	i 3,388 / 13,399	i 43,997 33,188		17
	425	23,826	4,644		i 64	h 16,787	i 77,185		18
	6,665	81,794	2,551 16,578	11,500	1,500	i 6,825 5,154	507,020 117,829		19
	6,665	81,794	19,129	11,500	1,500	i 11,979	624,849		20

a Deposits by convicts.

i Not including 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

j Including \$11,500 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed.

k Including \$11,500 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed; but not including 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

l Including \$6,673, deposits by convicts.

TABLE VII.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
	NEW MEXICO.					
1	Penal.....	1	\$1,664	\$71,211		
	NEW YORK.					
2	Penal.....	13	71,277	1,110,152	\$94,259	\$325,095
3	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	1,456	184,500		
	Total.....	14	72,733	1,294,652	94,259	325,095
	NORTH CAROLINA.					
4	Penal.....	30	31,266		b 235,312	(c)
	NORTH DAKOTA.					
5	Penal.....	1	150,121	46,648		
	OHIO.					
6	Penal.....	10	173,988	247,440	14,857	169,076
	OREGON.					
7	Penal.....	2		81,827	13,974	
8	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		61,881		
	Total.....	3		143,708	13,974	
	PENNSYLVANIA.					
9	Penal.....	13	122,168	163,067	161,678	299,081
10	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	651	114,750		
	Total.....	15	122,819	277,817	161,678	299,081
	RHODE ISLAND.					
11	Penal.....	2		f 43,814		
12	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		57,369		
	Total.....	3		f 101,183		
	SOUTH CAROLINA.					
13	Penal.....	41	29,013	12,637	160,127	6,567
	SOUTH DAKOTA.					
14	Penal.....	1		48,563		
15	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	1,815	26,800		
	Total.....	2	1,815	75,363		
	TENNESSEE.					
16	Penal.....	2	379,736			
	TEXAS.					
17	Penal.....	12	18,108	151,913	218,235	
18	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		38,376		
	Total.....	13	18,108	190,289	218,235	
	UTAH.					
19	Penal.....	1	1,009	38,378		
20	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	3	34,633		
	Total.....	2	1,012	73,011		

a Including \$16,958, deposits by convicts, and \$29,255 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed.

b Including amount received from one city.

c Included in amount received from county.

d Including \$12, deposits by convicts.

e Including \$6,029, deposits by convicts, and \$47,547 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed.

f Deposits by convicts.

g Including \$5,815, deposits by convicts, and \$164,434 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Amount received from—								Amount paid by lessee.	Marginal number.
Other States.	United States.	Con-tractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old machinery, etc.	All other sources.	Total.		
	\$4,729		\$11,518				\$87,458		1
	19,914		688,183	\$3,998	\$5,496 126	a \$67,340 82	2,314,446 184,708		2
	19,914		688,183	3,998	5,622	a 67,431	2,499,154		3
		\$73,413	40,460	9,499	1,614	d 6,416	366,714		4
			256,031		247		302,926		5
	16,559	252,141	60,614		858	e 82,136	843,681		6
	2,863 190	13,204				f 4,404	116,272 62,071		7
	3,053	13,204				f 4,404	178,343		8
	6,015	7,947	300,362		1,423 1,400	g 191,493 h 181,276	1,131,066 297,426		9
	6,015	7,947	300,362		2,823	i 372,799	1,428,492		10
		15,517	j 736 310		j 283	j 4,942 130	j 65,292 57,909		11
		15,517	j 1,046		j 283	j 5,072	j 123,101		12
		29,807	43,191			k 9,627	261,956		13
	5,917 98		3,746 840				58,226 30,279		14
	6,015		4,586			2,541	88,505		15
	9,315	102,477	382,803			48,791	543,386		16
	2,903	389,642	348,900 17,247			l 1,424 312	1,125,017 55,935		17
	2,903	389,642	366,147			l 13,736	1,180,952		18
	1,116		7,620 97			m 5,286 126	52,400 34,914		19
	1,116		7,717		58	m 5,412	87,314		20

a Including \$78,991 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

b Including \$5,815, deposits by convicts, and \$243,425 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

c Not including 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with almshouse and insane asylum that a separate financial statement could not be given.

d Including \$1,241 received from various counties from which convicts were committed, and \$2,673 received from counties for leased convicts.

e Including \$12,628, deposits by convicts.

f Including \$4,011, deposits by convicts.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
	VERMONT.					
1	Penal.....	2	\$1,525	\$45,800		
2	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	226	24,275		
	Total.....	3	1,751	70,075		
	VIRGINIA.					
3	Penal.....	1				
	WASHINGTON.					
4	Penal.....	2		83,615		\$12,340
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		51,200		
	Total.....	3		134,815		12,340
	WEST VIRGINIA.					
6	Penal.....	1	12,523	50,000		
7	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		61,800		
	Total.....	2	12,523	111,800		
	WISCONSIN.					
8	Penal.....	2	69,144	73,254		
9	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	89,459			
	Total.....	3	158,603	73,254		
	WYOMING.					
10	Penal.....	1		\$21,317		
	UNITED STATES PRISONS.					
11	Penal.....	2				
	ALL STATES.					
12	Penal.....	257	1,892,977	\$6,191,837	\$2,434,197	\$1,202,341
13	Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	163,351	2,157,438	5,600	151,809
	Grand total.....	296	2,056,328	\$8,349,275	\$2,439,797	\$1,354,150

a Including \$178, deposits by convicts.

b Deposits by convicts.

c Received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

d Including \$15,546 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

e Not including \$36,189 paid to lessee.

f Amount paid to lessee by State for caring for convicts.

g Not including \$36,189 paid to lessee by 1 institution, and 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

h Including amount received from 1 city, but not including receipts from 1 county included in receipts from city and 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

i Not including amount received from 1 city included in receipts from county, but including amount received from 1 county.

j Not including 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Concluded.

Amount received from—								Amount paid by lessee.	Marginal number.
Other States.	United States.	Contractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old machinery, etc.	All other sources.	Total.		
.....	\$1,911	\$23,620 400	\$41,092	..... \$260	.....	^a \$1,379 928	\$113,802 25,863	.....	1
.....	1,911	24,020	41,092	260	.....	^a 2,307	139,665	.....	2
.....	.....	118,112	6,576	3,966	.....	1,392	130,046	\$1,381	3
.....	.....	.....	63,690	.....	.....	^b 16,155	175,800 51,200	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	63,690	.....	.....	^b 16,155	227,000	.....	5
.....	41,863 1,121	95,224	.....	.....	\$2,607	608 737	190,302 63,658	.....	6
.....	42,084	95,224	.....	.....	2,607	1,345	253,960	.....	7
.....	395	92,778	1,637	.....	.....	2,353 1,169	170,417 16,715	.....	8
.....	395	92,778	1,637	.....	1,169	^c 17,899	187,132	.....	9
.....	2,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	^e 23,379	^f 36,189	10
.....	547,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	547,142	.....	11
\$52,257 1,328	732,537 29,147	3,031,710 45,302	\$5,311,888 84,815	201,497 260	^k 22,683 5,288	^l 832,816 ⁿ 366,946	^m 20,013,763 2,847,933	404,188	12
53,585	761,684	2,077,012	\$5,396,703	201,757	^k 27,971	^o 1,190,762	^m 22,861,696	404,188	13

^a Not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

^f Including \$199,848 deposits by convicts, \$290,740 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed, and \$2,673 received from counties for leased convicts; but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

^m Not including \$36,189 paid to lessee by 1 institution and 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

ⁿ Including \$5,521, deposits by convicts, and \$137,477 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed.

^o Including \$205,369, deposits by convicts, \$428,217 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed, and \$2,673 received from counties for leased convicts; but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 185.]

Marginal number.	Class and State.	Institutions.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
PENAL						
1	Alabama.....	1				
2	Arizona.....	1	\$2,875	\$58,246		
3	Arkansas.....	1	8,412			
4	California.....	5	389,644	472,128	b \$12,265	c \$68,372
5	Colorado.....	1	6,357	160,851		
6	Connecticut.....	6	4,117	117,452	10,773	
7	Delaware.....	1	1,490		33,353	
8	District of Columbia.....	1				48,273
9	Florida.....	5		50	37,362	
10	Georgia.....	30		3,826	290,933	44,453
11	Idaho.....	1		39,386		
12	Illinois.....	5	104,604	221,250		135,411
13	Indiana.....	4		304,899	21,669	
14	Iowa.....	2	14,875	355,456		
15	Kansas.....	2		325,791		
16	Kentucky.....	2	5,037	99,305		
17	Louisiana.....	1	291	88,458		
18	Maine.....	5	2,021	25,624	39,827	
19	Maryland.....	3		25,000		54,080
20	Massachusetts.....	19	160	607,387	979,661	
21	Michigan.....	4	107,678	222,708		
22	Minnesota.....	3	17,581	208,101		21,430
23	Mississippi.....	1				
24	Missouri.....	2	58,299			13,671
25	Nebraska.....	1	2,765	230,330		
26	Nevada.....	1	981	35,533		
27	New Hampshire.....	4	515	5,625	i 8,522	4,492
28	New Jersey.....	5	103,743	294,795	101,390	
29	New Mexico.....	1	1,664	71,211		
30	New York.....	13	71,277	1,110,152	94,259	325,095
31	North Carolina.....	30	31,266		o 235,312	(p)
32	North Dakota.....	1	150,121	46,648		
33	Ohio.....	10	173,988	247,440	14,857	169,076
34	Oregon.....	2		81,827	13,974	
35	Pennsylvania.....	13	122,168	163,067	161,678	299,081
36	Rhode Island.....	2		i 43,814		
37	South Carolina.....	41	29,013	12,637	160,127	6,567
38	South Dakota.....	1		48,563		
39	Tennessee.....	2	379,736			
40	Texas.....	12	18,108	151,913	218,235	
41	Utah.....	1	1,009	38,378		
42	Vermont.....	2	1,525	45,800		
43	Virginia.....	1				
44	Washington.....	2		83,615		12,340
45	West Virginia.....	1	12,523	50,000		
46	Wisconsin.....	2	69,144	73,254		
47	Wyoming.....	1		r 21,317		
48	United States prisons.....	2				
Total.....		257	1,892,977	a 6,191,837	b 2,434,197	c 1,202,341

^a Including \$1,477, deposits by convicts.^b Not including receipts for 1 institution included in receipts from city.^c Including receipts from county for 1 institution.^d Including \$6,084, deposits by convicts.^e Including \$23,556, deposits by convicts.^f Including \$20,091, deposits by convicts, and \$25,698 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.^g Including \$12,479, deposits by convicts.^h Including \$75, deposits by convicts.ⁱ Including \$2,498, deposits by convicts.^j Including \$48,635, deposits by convicts, and \$22,565 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.^k Deposits by convicts.^l Not including 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.^m Including \$6,673, deposits by convicts.ⁿ Including \$16,958, deposits by convicts, and \$29,255 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed.^o Including amount received from 1 city.^p Included in amount received from county.^q Including \$12, deposits by convicts.^r Including \$6,029, deposits by convicts, and \$47,547 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed.^s Including \$5,815, deposits by convicts, and \$164,434 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 185.]

Amount received from—							Total.	Amount paid by lessee.	Marginal number.
Other States.	United States.	Contractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old machinery, etc.	All other sources.			
		\$343,664	\$16,053				\$359,717	\$77,687	1
	\$4,399				\$343	a \$2,365	65,353		2
		91,631	53,024			b 6,005	150,660		3
	11,747		227,742		889	d 23,754	816,897		4
	1,074		12,894			e 25,423	200,242		5
	2,303	64,411	2,570		1,298		206,956		6
	1,100	6,456	769			19,908	61,586		7
					392		48,605		8
	775						38,187	160,874	9
			31,601			575	371,388	200,435	10
					9	339	39,734		11
	8,457	235,497	65,592	\$6,944	1,493	f 68,779	743,423		12
	508	123,177	71		29	2,564	452,917		13
	907	51,622	1,600			g 16,942	426,527		14
\$52,257	331	16,667	220,323			5,475	620,844		15
		187,587	971	4,816		4,585	287,264		16
			67,733	120,727		939	277,857		17
	1,514	5,060	92,929			h 4,624	109,588		18
	2,877	159,433			878	i 4,078	240,346		19
	2,925	20,648	778,163	708	1,657	j 33,165	2,424,314		20
	7,126	117,770	183,925		717	k 91,761	624,007		21
	6,025	43,526	1,042,341	6,876		5,625	1,333,924		22
		456	224,996	13,615		3,850	242,917		23
	9,777	227,031	24,289	18,848		24,707	318,323		24
		24,197			870	1,746	257,143		25
	898		248		70	l 11,490	48,239		26
	425	17,201	4,344		(1)	m 3,388	43,987		27
	6,665	81,794	2,551	11,500	1,500	n 6,825	507,020		28
	4,729		11,518				87,458		29
	19,914		688,183	3,998	5,496	o 67,349	2,314,446		30
		73,413	40,460	9,499	1,614	p 6,416	366,714		31
			256,031		247		302,926		32
	16,559	252,141	60,614		858	r 82,136	843,681		33
	2,863	13,204				s 4,404	116,272		34
	6,015	7,947	300,362		1,423	t 191,493	1,131,066		35
		15,517	736		t 283	u 4,942	65,242		36
		29,807	43,191			v 9,627	201,956		37
	5,917		3,746				58,226		38
	9,315	102,477	382,803			48,791	543,386		39
	2,903	389,642	348,900			w 13,424	1,125,017		40
	1,116		7,620			x 5,286	52,400		41
	1,911	23,620	41,082			y 1,379	113,802		42
		118,112	6,576	3,966		z 1,392	130,040	1,381	43
			63,690			aa 16,155	175,840		44
	41,863	95,224			2,607	ab 16,155	190,302		45
	365	92,778	1,637			ac 608	170,417		46
	2,062					ad 2,353	23,379	\$36,180	47
	547,142						547,142		48
52,257	732,537	3,031,710	15,311,888	201,497	422,683	ee 832,816	f 20,013,763	404,188	

^a Not including 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with almshouse and insane asylum that a separate financial statement could not be given.

^b Including \$1,241 received from various counties from which convicts were committed, and \$2,673 received from counties for leased convicts.

^c Including \$12,628, deposits by convicts.

^d Including \$4,011, deposits by convicts.

^e Including \$178, deposits by convicts.

^f Not including \$36,189 paid to lessee.

^g Amount paid to lessee by State for caring for convicts.

^h Not including \$36,189 paid to lessee by 1 institution, and 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

ⁱ Including amount received from 1 city, but not including receipts from 1 county included in receipts from city and 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

^j Not including amount received from 1 city included in receipts from county, but including amount received from 1 county.

^k Not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

^l Including \$199,848, deposits by convicts, \$290,740 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed, and \$2,673 received from counties for leased convicts; but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

^m Not including \$36,189 paid to lessee by 1 institution, and 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

TABLE VII.—RECEIPTS—Concluded.

C.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Class and State.	Institutions.	Cash on hand.	Amount received from—		
				State.	County.	City.
JUVENILE REFORMATORY.						
1	California.....	2	\$250	\$141,455		
2	Colorado.....	2	8,321	93,919		
3	Connecticut.....	1	1,112	63,704		
4	Delaware.....	1	1,218		\$5,600	
5	District of Columbia.....	1				\$44,052
6	Illinois.....	1	42,645	322,000		
7	Indiana.....	1		87,585		
8	Iowa.....	1	3,510	86,296		
9	Kansas.....	1		56,960		
10	Kentucky.....	1		34,619		
11	Maine.....	2	342	75,150		
12	Maryland.....	4	8,232	53,500		59,975
13	Michigan.....	1	1,124	86,350		
14	Minnesota.....	1		93,837		
15	Missouri.....	2		61,000		47,782
16	Montana.....	1		25,327		
17	Nebraska.....	1	470	110,655		
18	New Hampshire.....	1	1,210	12,800		
19	New Jersey.....	2	1,307	96,097		
20	New York.....	1	1,456	184,500		
21	Oregon.....	1		61,881		
22	Pennsylvania.....	2	651	114,750		
23	Rhode Island.....	1		57,369		
24	South Dakota.....	1	1,815	26,800		
25	Texas.....	1		38,376		
26	Utah.....	1	3	34,633		
27	Vermont.....	1	226	24,275		
28	Washington.....	1		51,200		
29	West Virginia.....	1		61,800		
30	Wisconsin.....	1	89,459			
Total.....		39	163,351	2,157,438	5,600	151,809
AGGREGATE.						
31	Penal.....	257	1,892,977	\$6,191,837	\$2,434,197	\$1,202,341
32	Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	163,351	2,157,438	5,600	151,809
Grand total.....		296	2,056,328	\$8,349,275	\$2,439,797	\$1,354,150

a Including \$383, deposits by convicts.

b Including \$1,804, deposits by convicts.

c Including \$2,406, deposits by convicts.

d Including \$928, deposits by convicts.

e Received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

f Including \$11,500 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed.

g Including \$78,991 received from various counties from which convicts were committed.

h Including \$5,521, deposits by convicts, and \$137,477 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed.

i Not including \$36,189 paid to lessee by 1 institution, and 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

j Including amount received from 1 city, but not including receipts from 1 county, included in receipts from city and 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

k Not including amount received from 1 city included in receipts from county, but including amount received from 1 county.

TABLE VI.—RECEIPTS—Concluded.

C.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—Concluded.

Amount received from—								Amount paid by lessee.	Marginal number.
Other States.	United States.	Con-tractors.	Goods sold.	State for work done.	Old ma- chinery, etc.	All other sources.	Total.		
			\$1,988			^a \$983	\$144,426		1
\$1,328	\$238		3,590			^b 3,062	102,127		2
		\$7,388	790			1,100	72,982		3
			1,750			13,075	20,425		4
	9,997		10,231			^c 9,000	69,280		5
	813	9,521			\$1,604	^c 40,876	375,414		6
	57				100	107	87,849		7
			4,068				90,364		8
			1,636				58,596		9
		1,749				61	36,429		10
		335	892		22	12,217	88,616		11
	4,211	19,284	8,734		350	37,748	183,802		12
			2,637		395	^d 1,046	90,428		13
	12,422		1,566				95,403		14
			9,193			^e 31,440	161,837		15
							25,327		16
		6,625	2,378				113,033		17
			300		64	^f 13,399	33,188		18
			16,678			5,154	117,829		19
					126	82	184,708		20
	190				1,400	^g 181,276	62,071		21
						130	297,426		22
	98		310			2,541	57,809		23
			840			30,279	30,279		24
			17,247			312	55,935		25
		400	97	\$260	58	126	34,914		26
						928	25,863		27
	1,121						51,200		28
					1,169	^e 15,546	63,658		29
							16,715		30
1,328	29,147	45,302	84,815	260	5,288	^h 366,946	2,847,933		
52,257	732,537	3,031,710	ⁱ 5,311,888	201,497	^m 22,683	ⁿ 832,816	^o 20,013,763	\$404,188	31
1,328	29,147	45,302	84,815	260	5,288	^h 366,946	2,847,933		32
53,585	761,684	3,077,012	ⁱ 5,396,703	201,757	^m 27,971	^p 1,199,762	^o 22,861,696	404,188	

ⁱ Not including 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

^m Not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

ⁿ Including \$199,848, deposits by convicts, \$290,740 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed, and \$2,673 received from counties for leased convicts; but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

^o Not including \$36,189 paid to lessee by 1 institution, and 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

^p Including \$205,369, deposits by convicts, \$428,217 received from various counties and cities from which convicts were committed, and \$2,673 received from counties for leased convicts; but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 186.]

In- sti- tution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Non- indus- trial build- ings.	Indus- trial build- ings.	Food.	Clothing.
ALABAMA.							
1	State Prison System.....	State.....		\$2,963	\$334	\$48,306	\$16,390
ARIZONA.							
1	Territorial Prison.....	Ter.....		3,974		11,132	1,111
ARKANSAS.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.....	\$40,000	1,285	3,710	43,085	9,865
CALIFORNIA.							
1	State Prison at Folsom.....	State.....		21,065	7	34,093	
2	State Prison at San Quentin.....	State.....		5,463	20,414	69,652	2,218
3	San Bernardino Co. Jail.....	Co.....		494		3,739	387
4	San Francisco Co. Jail No. 2.....	City and Co.....		57		13,099	
5	Los Angeles City Jail.....	City.....		386		6,244	154
6	Preston School of Industry.....	State.....		1,229	892	13,732	423
7	Whittier State School.....	State.....		1,966	650	19,839	1,842
COLORADO.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.....	17,600	12,661	2,000	34,179	1,705
2	State Industrial School.....	State.....	5,000	1,839	920	9,069	
3	State Reformatory.....	State.....		4,873		5,485	
CONNECTICUT.							
1	State Prison.....	State.....		3,836	697	17,682	3,015
2	Fairfield Co. Jail.....	Co.....		4,958	1,407	7,038	1,178
3	Hartford Co. Jail.....	Co.....		611		10,323	287
4	Middlesex Co. Jail.....	Co.....		190		1,568	220
5	New Haven Co. Jail.....	Co.....		5,274		15,433	418
6	Windham Co. Jail.....	Co.....		1,699		4,025	559
7	School for Boys.....	State.....		12,137	438	16,453	3,527
DELAWARE.							
1	Newcastle Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....		7,933	26,486	7,325	2,833
2	Ferris Industrial School.....	(A).....		1,652	2,543	1,986	1,243
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.							
1	Washington Asylum Workhouse.....	City.....		666		16,778	1,525
2	Reform School.....	City (A).....		15,877	(A)	11,891	
FLORIDA.							
1	State Prison System (m).....	Lessee.....					
2	Duval Co. Convict Camp (m).....	Lessee.....					
3	Escambia Co. Jail.....	Co.....			200	8,158	355
4	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Co.....	2,000	1,000		5,676	225
5	Suwanee Co. Jail.....	Co.....		25	250	3,851	250

a Not including expenditures of lessees.

b Including \$910, return of deposits to convicts.

c Including \$1,435, return of deposits to convicts.

d Including \$3,976, return of deposits to convicts.

e Including \$357, return of deposits to convicts.

f Including \$23,800, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 186.]

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Institution No.
Non-industrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$34,825	\$10,980	\$1,282	\$5,219	\$191,150	.....	.....	\$48,250	\$359,717	.....	1.
26,862	2,834	413	5,750	.....	.....	.....	b 11,492	63,568	\$4,660	1
23,894	9,654	4,153	86	.....	.....	.....	18,863	154,595	4,477	1
51,312	3,709	10,227	21,261	31,310	.....	.....	c 11,174	184,158	7,637	1
60,000	32,737	7,631	241,764	222,515	.....	.....	d 75,162	737,556	196,407	2
840	3,040	36	816	.....	.....	.....	2,913	12,265	.....	3
15,200	2,400	108	1,336	.....	.....	.....	7,191	39,391	.....	4
8,280	10,230	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,476	29,127	.....	5
16,592	6,060	860	3,661	.....	.....	.....	e 3,075	46,524	123	6
38,939	8,640	443	12,995	2,588	.....	.....	10,026	97,928	101	7
38,053	7,920	2,000	12,207	.....	.....	.....	f 57,177	185,502	21,097	1
9,076	9,596	554	4,335	2,360	.....	.....	11,420	54,169	.....	2
16,009	2,160	405	5,853	.....	.....	.....	g 10,012	44,797	11,482	3
30,442	12,982	295	1,482	1,750	.....	.....	17,747	89,928	3,811	1
4,305	.....	.....	.....	1,632	.....	.....	4,874	23,760	.....	2
7,986	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,280	30,119	.....	3
1,755	.....	914	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020	5,667	.....	4
7,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,037	41,794	.....	5
1,638	1,532	182	405	3,340	.....	.....	2,614	15,994	.....	6
23,144	1,680	577	777	.....	.....	.....	14,265	72,998	1,006	7
5,000	5,779	3,208	1,206	.....	.....	.....	1,273	61,043	2,023	1
3,672	1,506	648	2,113	.....	.....	.....	4,063	19,425	2,218	2
10,288	3,600	.....	2,924	.....	.....	.....	12,886	48,665	.....	1
13,103	2,760	.....	10,613	.....	.....	h \$10,428	14,608	69,280	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4,210	1,631	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	15,429	.....	2
3,600	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	14,921	.....	3
2,135	485	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	476	7,837	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

s Including \$1,963, return of deposits to convicts.

A Private, with assistance by county.

c City institution, under the management of the United States Department of Justice.

d Including amount expended for industrial buildings.

e Included in amount expended for industrial buildings.

f United States Treasury.

g Controlled by lessees.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Non-industrial buildings.	Industrial buildings.	Food.	Clothing.
GEORGIA.							
1	State Convict Camp at Albany (a)	Lessee					
2	State Convict Camp at Chattahoochee. (a)	Lessee					
3	State Convict Camps at Rising Fawn, Cole City, and Sugar Hill. (a)	Lessee					
4	State Convict Camp at Durham (a)	Lessee					
5	State Convict Camp at Egypt (a)	Lessee					
6	State Convict Camp at Fargo (a)	Lessee					
7	State Convict Camp at Hearts-case. (a)	Lessee					
8	State Convict Camps at Jakin and Blakely. (a)	Lessee					
9	State Convict Camp at Lela (a)	Lessee					
10	State Convict Camp at Lookout Mountain. (a)	Lessee					
11	State Convict Camps at Pitts and Worth. (a)	Lessee					
12	State Convict Camp at Savannah. (a)	Lessee					
13	State Convict Camp at Worth (a)	Lessee					
14	State Convict Farm.	State		\$1,000		\$5,680	\$4,888
15	Baldwin Co. Convict Camp	Co.		88		1,568	356
16	Bibb Co. Convict Camp	Co.		2,000		11,790	1,660
17	Burke Co. Convict Camps (3)	Co.		400		3,012	528
18	Chatham Co. Convict Camps (3)	Co.		200		8,628	4,715
19	Chatham Co. Convict Farm	Co.		400		2,959	1,563
20	Decatur Co. Convict Camp (a)	Lessee					
21	DeKalb Co. Convict Camp	Co.		150		1,926	410
22	Dougherty Co. Convict Camp	Co.		150		1,428	350
23	Early Co. Convict Camp (a)	Lessee					
24	Floyd Co. Convict Camp	Co.				1,489	400
25	Fulton Co. Convict Camp	Co.		3,436		18,903	4,131
26	Glynn Co. Convict Camp	Co.				1,850	600
27	Lowndes Co. Convict Camp	Co.		125		1,900	240
28	Muskogee Co. Convict Camp	Co.		750		2,108	1,096
29	Richmond Co. Convict Camp	Co.		\$900		3,037	2,164
30	Atlanta City Stockade	City		8,500		8,620	
IDAHO.							
1	State Penitentiary	State		1,997	\$200	10,908	1,925
ILLINOIS.							
1	Southern Penitentiary	State	6,000	7,154	1,104	62,354	4,545
2	State Penitentiary	State		31,352	456	90,018	5,995
3	Chicago House of Correction	City		7,057	784	51,773	6,223
4	Peoria House of Correction	City		700	6	2,420	333
5	Quincy House of Correction	City		8		1,298	149
6	State Reformatory	State		114,005		61,421	1,067
INDIANA.							
1	Industrial School for Girls and Women's Prison.	State		2,177		7,759	2,513
2	Reformatory	State		5,779		34,540	9,562
3	State Prison	State		11,223	609	28,917	3,542
4	Marion Co. Workhouse	Co.		1,290		8,257	400
5	Reform School for Boys	State		13,293	2,000	13,047	7,402
IOWA.							
1	Penitentiary at Anamosa	State	4,622	24,681		22,760	4,207
2	Penitentiary at Fort Madison	State		19,152	3,108	26,724	6,186
3	State Industrial School for Boys	State	4,800	23,436	2,774	12,337	1,309

a Controlled by lessees.

b Including \$8,653, return of deposits to convicts.

c Including \$8,490, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Institution No.
Non-industrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
										1
										2
										3
										4
										5
										6
										7
										8
										9
										10
										11
										12
										13
\$7,080		\$2,000					\$8,779	\$29,427		14
900	\$600	2,000					2,730	8,242		15
9,000	420	2,500					12,630	40,000		16
3,600		200					5,260	13,000		17
10,497	2,624	1,000					4,336	32,000		18
3,499	875	250					4,454	14,000		19
										20
2,100	1,680	700			\$575		5,752	13,293		21
1,260	720	100					1,992	6,000		22
										23
2,540	1,200	250					3,621	9,500		24
20,189	17,460	8,402					30,556	103,077		25
2,400		150					1,000	6,000		26
1,200	630	300					1,205	5,600		27
900	780	500					5,168	11,302		28
6,300	1,200	6,500					15,393	35,494		29
5,598	3,732	6,000					12,003	44,453		30
9,600	2,400	2,500	\$1,465				8,739	39,734		1
59,168	5,700	10,906	6,163				b 77,042	240,136	\$24,163	1
80,008		119	15,165				c 69,121	292,234	68,676	2
53,705	10,560	5,442	4,875				47,581	188,000		3
3,700	2,951	57	5,578			\$6,002	3,367	25,114	4,212	4
1,260	1,321	133					1,323	5,492		5
79,984	6,540		12,830				d 76,488	352,355	65,704	6
9,695	4,200						15,357	41,701		1
45,522	5,224	923		\$71,251			42,645	215,446		2
27,199	14,721	45	4,454	32,280			29,810	172,780		3
6,309	1,920		2,008				2,806	22,990		4
13,100	9,456	2,491	228	164			26,670	87,849		5
49,805	3,723	218	3,802				22,355	136,173	92,353	1
39,617	4,420	2,005	2,425				e 30,439	134,076	78,800	2
17,686	3,840	12,252	4,976				1,705	85,115	8,759	3

* Including \$2,209, return of deposits to convicts.

* Including \$11,165, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Non-industrial buildings.	Industrial buildings.	Food.	Clothing.
KANSAS.							
1	State Industrial Reformatory.....	State.....		\$15,947	\$4,989	\$15,615	\$1,656
2	State Penitentiary.....	State.....		1,068	19,645	39,912	20,353
3	Boys' Industrial School.....	State.....		3,620	1,931	26,636	34
KENTUCKY.							
1	Branch Penitentiary.....	State.....		18,289	32,494	20,304	2,998
2	Penitentiary.....	State.....		15,198	8,403	35,712	5,308
3	House of Reform.....	State.....		1,329	512	12,689	2,375
LOUISIANA.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.....		35,012	12,821	66,987	14,262
MAINE.							
1	State Prison.....	State.....		3,793	1,000	11,494	420
2	Androscoggin Co. Jail.....	Co.....		935	549	3,146	615
3	Cumberland Co. Jail.....	Co.....		333	82	7,309	1,339
4	Penobscot Co. Jail.....	Co.....		2,500		5,134	552
5	York Co. Jail.....	Co.....		129	100	4,013	814
6	Industrial School for Girls.....	State.....		103	37	3,407	233
7	State School for Boys.....	State.....		1,377	158	4,004	1,825
MARYLAND.							
1	House of Correction.....	State.....		6,328	183	13,232	625
2	Penitentiary.....	State.....		300	1,023	25,794	2,082
3	Baltimore City Jail.....	City.....		841	450	14,522	
4	House of Reformation for Colored Boys.....	State.....		1,962	200	6,289	
5	House of Refuge.....	State.....		2,948	2,140	8,152	
6	Industrial Home for Colored Girls.....	State.....		2,334	601	3,442	252
7	St. Mary's Industrial School for boys.....	State.....		2,265	2,700	16,673	
MASSACHUSETTS.							
1	Reformatory.....	State.....		22,099	2,561	36,542	14,328
2	Reformatory Prison for Women.....	State.....		4,322		5,796	1,065
3	State Farm.....	State.....	\$3,269	21,076		27,887	8,638
4	State Prison.....	State.....			9,332	34,256	6,690
5	Berkshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Co.....		3,393		6,161	936
6	Bristol Co. Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.....	Co.....		500		11,550	2,178
7	Essex Co. House of Correction at Ipswich.....	Co.....				2,444	555
8	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence.....	Co.....		2,229		8,509	824
9	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Salem.....	Co.....		1,570		4,472	605
10	Franklin Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Co.....	225	1,065		942	329
11	Hampden Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Co.....		1,294		7,283	610
12	Hampshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Co.....				2,703	220
13	Middlesex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Cambridge.....	Co.....		5,639	8,606	20,268	4,948
14	Middlesex Co. Jail at Lowell.....	Co.....		2,716		4,529	754
15	Norfolk Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Co.....				2,523	599
16	Plymouth Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Co.....				3,355	160
17	Suffolk Co. House of Correction.....	Co.....		395,082		63,513	14,773
18	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg.....	Co.....		736		3,241	504
19	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Worcester.....	Co.....		979		7,983	902

* Expenditure on that part of nonindustrial buildings used for industrial purposes.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Institution No.
Non-industrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$22,106	\$7,800	\$2,421	\$4,990	\$7,098			\$16,652	\$99,274		1
54,360	17,160	5,780	196,894	164,281			2,117	521,570		2
11,136	3,840	2,988	3,352	2,801			2,258	68,566		3
25,559			2,640				15,192	117,476	\$16,616	1
46,959			118				40,740	182,438	15,771	2
5,580	2,360	79	132				11,176	36,232	197	3
52,075	29,172	17,457	19,468				28,022	275,276	2,872	1
10,600	6,300	600	76,630				11,712	122,558	665	1
2,424							1,600	9,209		2
5,378			756				4,933	20,130		3
1,432							1,440	11,058		4
1,000		50					1,823	7,929		5
3,826	900	65	736				8,902	18,209	1,902	6
7,719	2,400	400	256				50,141	68,280	567	7
19,455	660	1,231	3,122				8,536	53,372	3,005	1
54,091			2,300				18,286	103,876	23,079	2
31,888		857	1,297			\$7,678	4,025	61,558	1,456	3
10,613	1,560	845	2,788				12,882	37,139	66	4
19,184	1,560	350	2,317				7,945	44,596	15,782	5
1,610	480		245				4,367	13,331	833	6
10,564	6,400		14,189				26,028	78,819	1,468	7
106,080	27,425	4,670	209,619	24,613			53,790	501,727		1
20,121	13,565	1,618	28,589	16,474			15,412	106,964		2
25,776	1,120	10,503	10,969	3,816			43,192	156,246		3
81,760	23,938	3,891	257,684	42,732			37,113	497,399		4
7,882	939	295	1,828				6,619	28,053		5
20,861	4,157		19,991				9,937	69,174		6
4,764	780	37	368		\$1,012		4,448	14,408		7
6,740	780				1,649		7,523	28,254		8
7,760					2,374		6,863	23,644		9
3,316	980		75				3,782	10,714		10
8,722	2,916	156					8,424	29,405		11
2,991	699						2,785	9,398		12
31,734	8,497	262	13,222		44,110		11,116	148,402	184	13
8,961	800		14,653		1,637		6,402	40,452		14
8,543	1,707	78	1,548				147	15,145		15
6,500	1,100				489		3,162	14,766		16
87,217	6,898	1,666	54,411		10,034		44,092	677,686		17
7,358	1,000		100				4,552	17,491		18
11,145	2,620						11,333	34,962		19

b Including \$2,474, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Non-industrial buildings.	Industrial buildings.	Food.	Clothing.
MICHIGAN.							
1	Reformatory.....	State.....		\$4,841	(b)	\$15,963	\$1,641
2	State House of Correction and Branch Prison.....	State.....		7,780	\$4,454	16,261	1,445
3	State Prison.....	State.....		48,674	1,866	34,116	4,368
4	Detroit House of Correction.....	City.....		527	1,102	18,481	3,131
5	Industrial School for Boys.....	State.....		12,654		17,147	1,123
MINNESOTA.							
1	State Prison.....	State.....		33,394	\$11,407	31,968	6,394
2	State Reformatory.....	State.....		18,959		22,207	7,466
3	St. Paul Workhouse.....	City.....		11,557	\$417	3,646	281
4	State Training School.....	State.....		15,322	\$1,010	14,797	4,505
MISSISSIPPI.							
1	State Prison System.....	State.....		7,812	2,466	43,886	17,084
MISSOURI.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.....		6,515	2,916	72,821	13,416
2	St. Louis City Workhouse.....	City.....		1,802	\$1,095	25,158	2,009
3	St. Louis House of Refuge.....	City.....		1,867	\$1,116	18,705	8,407
4	Training School for Boys.....	State.....		40,876	1,872	15,917	5,149
MONTANA.							
1	State Reform School.....	State.....		1,257	200	6,133	1,254
NEBRASKA.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.....		45,606	445	16,488	2,015
2	State Industrial School for Boys.....	State.....		2,439	\$97	8,228	1,303
NEVADA.							
1	State Prison.....	State.....		3,581		6,668	292
NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
1	State Prison.....	State.....		347		6,166	1,011
2	Hillsboro Co. Almshouse and House of Correction.....	Co.....					
3	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Co.....		162		4,850	409
4	Manchester City Farm and House of Correction.....	City.....		743		2,213	528
5	Industrial School.....	State.....		6,081	337	4,540	1,417
NEW JERSEY.							
1	Reformatory.....	State.....		1,124	109,744	11,845	
2	State Prison.....	State.....		2,700	7,237	49,784	850
3	Essex Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....		115		9,490	
4	Hudson Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....		2,500	927	10,821	126
5	Mercer Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....		705		6,771	148
6	State Home for Boys.....	State.....		6,212	2,632	18,505	832
7	State Home for Girls.....	State.....		785	561	3,514	724
NEW MEXICO.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Ter.....	\$250	1,661	2,361	15,464	955

a Including amount expended for industrial buildings.

b Included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

c Including \$6,075, return of deposits to convicts.

d Including \$12,966, return of deposits to convicts.

e Including \$25,173, return of deposits to convicts.

f Including \$2,043, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VIII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Institution No.
Non-industrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$30,952	\$1,150	\$571	\$3,721				c \$29,076	\$87,915	\$5,659	1
20,138	800		2,756				d 38,113	91,747	2,428	2
43,766	1,700	4,278	25,734				e 67,182	231,684	29,736	3
19,903	13,927	859	87,352				f 32,076	177,368	105,148	4
24,047	2,400	394	5,233				g 27,663	90,661	891	5
43,178	7,660	4,646	928,220				16,331	1,083,198	123,486	1
22,431	5,603	4,693	5,654				24,785	111,798		2
10,244		53	464				3,261	30,023		3
17,588	8,124	767	2,812	\$4,688			25,820	85,403		4
22,215	16,730	28,827	4,304	38,454			61,040	242,917		1
81,754	2,520	566	2,113				68,243	250,864	58,631	1
21,960		2,334	1,193			\$3,717	7,859	67,127		2
14,434	7,800	988	2,727			205	176	56,425		3
8,400	9,600	3,000	6,945				13,653	105,412		4
8,062	1,915	1,006	1,107				4,403	25,327		1
14,670	780	350	1,151				2,417	83,922	175,986	1
11,929	3,420	1,989	1,002				11,176	41,583	71,920	2
14,777	1,578		78	898			19,880	47,752	1,468	1
15,204			863				3,101	26,692		1
								(j)		2
817							2,746	8,984		3
800	1,886	322	403				1,941	8,836		4
3,199	3,048	7,995	5,843				1,767	34,227	171	5
23,029	12,492	735	13,719	10,609			17,432	200,729		1
78,500	23,874	750	10,130	77,049			k 41,943	292,817	100	2
15,320	4,200	4,000	1,845		\$353		7,358	42,691		3
13,210	8,255	1,625	2,101				11,903	51,468		4
6,200	5,280	75	480				3,299	22,958		5
22,550	3,900	489	5,961				29,242	90,323	1,497	6
4,897	2,401		1,713				12,387	26,982	334	7
9,880	5,411	2,015	5,131	16,247			26,981	86,356	2,766	1

g Including \$842, return of deposits to convicts.

h Expenditure on that part of nonindustrial buildings used for industrial purposes.

i Including \$11,004, return of deposits to convicts.

j Hillsboro County House of Correction, so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

k Including \$4,997, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Non-industrial buildings.	Industrial buildings.	Food.	Clothing.
NEW YORK.							
1	Auburn Prison.....	State.....		\$1,488	\$1,400	\$37,218	\$9,188
2	Clinton Prison.....	State.....		6,782		37,603	7,056
3	Eastern New York Reformatory.....	State.....		500		7,846	3,136
4	House of Refuge for Women.....	State.....		21,145		10,954	1,364
5	Sing Sing Prison.....	State.....		8,687	2,709	33,958	8,388
6	State Reformatory.....	State.....		46,236	(c)	47,642	3,082
7	State Reformatory for Women.....	State.....		13,329		9,481	555
8	Eric Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....		3,601		24,658	2,100
9	Monroe Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	\$378	653		8,519	1,461
10	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....		2,902		22,046	
11	Kings Co. Penitentiary.....	City.....		3,086		30,047	
12	New York Co. Penitentiary.....	City.....		3,500	500	41,822	3,671
13	Workhouse, Blackwells Island, and Branch Workhouses, Harts and Rikers Islands.....	City.....		4,716		75,719	5,077
14	State Industrial School.....	State.....		2,179		37,613	
NORTH CAROLINA.							
1	State Prison.....	State.....	100	2,571	1,306	29,317	3,006
2	Alamance Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		28		562	170
3	Anson Co. (Wadesboro Township) Convict Camp.....	Co.....		51		1,232	404
4	Buncombe Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		328		4,696	1,080
5	Cabarrus Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		181	112	734	116
6	Columbus Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		152		515	83
7	Durham Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		168		1,572	332
8	Edgecombe Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		516		2,229	357
9	Forsyth Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		307	563	2,511	982
10	Franklin Co. and Louisburg Township Jail.....	Co.....				989	120
11	Gaston Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		73		1,540	342
12	Granville Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				987	120
13	Greene Co. Jail.....	Co.....		146		1,095	266
14	Guilford Co. Convict Camps (2).....	Co.....		576		2,834	765
15	Haywood Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....	96	500		1,489	175
16	Henderson Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		129		764	331
17	Iredell Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		297		766	210
18	Lenoir Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....	250	274		2,016	465
19	Mecklenburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		997		4,238	1,091
20	New Hanover Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		342		6,037	539
21	Person Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		71		676	241
22	Randolph Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		82		591	158
23	Robeson Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		58		523	161
24	Rockingham Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		226	24	1,714	348
25	Rowan Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		96		1,190	339
26	Swain Co. Jail.....	Co.....		67		675	84
27	Wake Co. Workhouse Camp.....	Co.....		839	300	4,361	1,474
28	Wayne Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		29		1,333	345
29	Wilson Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		796		4,113	741
30	Monroe Township (Union Co.) Convict Camp.....	Tp.....		161		1,834	332
NORTH DAKOTA.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.....		3,312	868	9,920	1,533
OHIO.							
1	Penitentiary.....	State.....		17,308		98,767	
2	State Reformatory.....	State.....		66,948	3,060	20,468	7,201
3	Stark Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....		1,000	333	6,849	560
4	Xenia City Workhouse.....	Co. and city.....		100		3,280	400
5	Zanesville City and Co. Workhouse.....	Co. and city.....		600	525	2,322	382
6	Cincinnati City Workhouse.....	City.....		493	1,448	13,491	4,519
7	Cleveland House of Correction.....	City.....		1,148	319	18,281	2,537
8	Columbus Workhouse.....	City.....		92,073	533	7,164	1,472
9	Dayton City Workhouse.....	City.....		1,198		2,600	323
10	Toledo Workhouse.....	City.....		602		4,952	3,448

a Including \$7,128, return of deposits to convicts.

b Including \$1,491, return of deposits to convicts.

c Including \$6,629, return of deposits to convicts.

d Including amount expended for industrial buildings.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Institution No.
Non-industrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$30,371	\$25,303	\$3,600	\$297,109				\$46,137	\$480,814	\$19,699	1
70,919	12,606	11,000	52,500				a 44,892	243,358	13,481	2
28,616	1,500		1,472				b 13,815	56,886	493	3
25,727	840		1,242	\$106			17,736	80,166	271	4
83,139	27,672	1,244	132,157	73,974			c 40,577	412,505	9,944	5
69,134	18,033	2,403	32,245	15,614			/ 54,162	288,551	1,521	6
18,388	1,358	834	1,581	39			8,503	54,068	1,028	7
28,347	825		3,212				11,798	74,541	500	8
7,531	840		55				2,183	21,640	24,831	9
17,395	3,600	1,810	2,639				8,646	59,038		10
45,579	2,250		76,463				26,319	183,744		11
56,525	8,500	1,500	27,526				34,125	177,660		12
40,964	18,127		13,932				22,440	180,975		13
63,825	17,940		21,328	208			42,713	185,806	358	14
35,607	4,678	4,724	7,407				36,078	124,884	28,382	1
1,032	1,183	113					1,329	4,417		2
1,428	138	144					1,241	4,638		3
3,061	569	3,336					4,975	18,035		4
1,600	402	1,451					2,229	6,825		5
1,146	243	1,049					87	3,275		6
2,033	2,958	1,045					2,926	11,034		7
1,597	812	446					2,291	8,248	20	8
2,412	3,955	1,438					3,602	15,770		9
1,910	180	75					45	3,319		10
2,321	432	554					2,225	7,487		11
761	216	215	75				590	2,964	12	12
1,007	16	58					112	2,700		13
2,442	600	621					4,822	12,660		14
1,574	2,282	400	300				3,683	10,499		15
1,056		143					844	3,267		16
1,168	214	5,704					818	9,177		17
1,609	183	136					1,175	6,168		18
5,068	985	1,822					13,379	27,580		19
1,350	1,718	995					3,731	14,712		20
878	725	261					1,559	4,411		21
1,289	91	75					1,089	3,375		22
780		27					174	1,723		23
1,240	1,134	273					3,808	8,767		24
1,882	304	1,307					2,288	7,496		25
650		50					130	1,656		26
3,723	741	3,444					3,422	18,304		27
1,224		195					843	3,969		28
1,839		316					1,367	9,172		29
1,319	180	159					2,147	6,132	6,902	30
13,852	6,275	295	216,047				4,330	256,432	196,615	1
119,003	12,000		15,677				70,188	332,943		1
33,829	10,960	693	2,869	17,253			a 34,740	198,021	137,581	2
5,820							1,753	16,315		3
1,800							900	6,480		4
2,348	1,400	200	6,724				5,466	19,967	697	5
30,582	2,880						8,272	61,085	44	6
15,879	3,060	572	32,779			\$1,225	7,559	83,350	688	7
8,769							5,354	115,365	1,691	8
6,568							2,567	13,256		9
4,486	2,200	1,090	412				8,077	25,276	4,301	10

e Included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

f Including \$594, return of deposits to convicts.

g Rent.

h Including \$7,872, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

In- sti- tution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Non- indus- trial build- ings.	Indus- trial build- ings.	Food.	Clothing.
OREGON.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.....		\$18,300	\$200	\$14,425	\$308
2	Multnomah Co. Jail.....	Co.....		272	364	8,410	615
3	State Reform School.....	State.....		16,125	3,000	5,990	160
PENNSYLVANIA.							
1	Eastern State Penitentiary.....	State.....		29,496		43,900	4,453
2	Western Penitentiary.....	State.....		d 12,074	(c)	35,514	7,796
3	Allegheny Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....		d 10,833	(c)	17,225	7,001
4	Berks Co. Prison.....	Co.....		782		6,002	317
5	Chester Co. Prison.....	Co.....		45		1,571	112
6	Delaware Co. Prison.....	Co.....		1,492		2,838	383
7	Lancaster Co. Prison.....	Co.....		689		4,244	331
8	Lehigh Co. Prison.....	Co.....		742		2,898	159
9	Northampton Co. Prison.....	Co.....		517		3,933	784
10	Northumberland Co. Prison.....	Co.....		184		3,353	233
11	Philadelphia Co. Prison.....	Co.....		1,484		16,551	3,449
12	Schuylkill Co. Prison.....	Co.....		1,714	e 16	5,789	460
13	Philadelphia Co. House of Cor- rection.	City (A).....		5,138	5,896	43,616	5,966
14	House of Refuge, Boys' Depart- ment.	State.....		8,057	300	23,824	3,962
15	House of Refuge, Girls' Depart- ment.	State.....		1,846		8,408	125
RHODE ISLAND.							
1	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	State.....		4,658		16,447	2,176
2	State Workhouse and House of Correction.	State.....					
3	Sockanosset School for Boys.....	State.....		4,082	261	16,114	7,110
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	State.....		17,230	1,136	31,306	2,222
2	State Convict Camp at Clemson College Farm.	State.....		50		1,104	504
3	Abbeville Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				1,008	170
4	Aiken Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		75		1,095	200
5	Anderson Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		50		1,452	320
6	Bamberg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		80		912	96
7	Barnwell Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		175		1,022	96
8	Beaufort Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		250		511	108
9	Berkeley Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				533	100
10	Charleston Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				1,469	845
11	Cherokee Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		100		715	102
12	Chester Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		110		1,679	403
13	Chesterfield Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				394	48
14	Clarendon Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		200		640	85
15	Colleton Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		84		500	175
16	Darlington Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				1,188	285
17	Edgefield Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		188		810	210
18	Fairfield Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		158		986	276
19	Florence Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				958	152
20	Georgetown Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				1,323	150
21	Greenville Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				2,040	576
22	Greenwood Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				752	240
23	Hampton Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		50		319	30
24	Horry Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				352	21
25	Kershaw Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		58		372	175
26	Laurens Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		250		1,090	300
27	Lee Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				350	30
28	Lexington Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		15		405	132
29	Marion Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				438	80
30	Newberry Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		50		463	120
31	Orangeburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				1,473	264

a Including \$2,468, return of deposits to convicts.

b Including \$803, return of deposits to convicts.

c Including \$6,869, return of deposits to convicts.

d Including amount expended for industrial buildings.

e Included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Institution No.
Non-industrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$20,688	\$1,620	\$1,691	\$5,535	\$1,260			^a \$14,798	\$78,834	\$21,870	1
1,240	2,005	725	158				^b 1,779	15,568		2
6,967	4,043	263	1,620				6,811	44,879	17,192	3
66,991		195	41,365				^c 38,994	225,294	34,666	1
73,140	10,646	119	84,952				48,004	272,245	34,210	2
59,562	3,563	4,571	46,213				24,078	173,736	5,476	3
11,323	1,320		4,276				4,344	28,364		4
4,336			2,400				2,582	11,246	880	5
4,836			3,108				4,603	17,260	177	6
9,127	1,517		2,234				4,049	22,191		7
3,384	900	13	5,541		\$1,000		2,525	17,162	2,716	8
4,432			2,772		2,000		6,262	20,700		9
3,117	540		1,958				3,159	12,544		10
35,188			4,780		(/)	/ \$7,490	19,475	88,417		11
6,402	900	127	6,659				4,438	26,514		12
69,017	9,550	12,977	30,119		(/)	/ 41,265	35,862	259,436		13
38,382	6,460	2,000	20,468				135,177	238,620	522	14
9,870	1,000		2,006				35,550	58,805	130	15
23,724		3,363	113				14,811	65,292		1
							(/)			2
16,436	2,280	453	1,303				9,770	57,809		3
17,654	1,680	296	2,769				7,967	82,290	32,323	1
1,320	1,200	300					2,039	6,517		2
1,020	960	500					5,518	9,176		3
1,200	540	85					841	4,036		4
600	540	550					2,060	5,572		5
600	360	185					1,008	3,241		6
528	780	75					1,314	3,990		7
300	300						540	2,069		8
168	360						350	1,511		9
3,240	2,180	198					1,565	9,497	407	10
984	752	4,189					2,500	9,342		11
720	402	1,500	1,500				3,393	9,767		12
180	240						150	1,012		13
360	420						808	2,513		14
300	300	800					800	2,959		15
660	360						407	3,300		16
1,037	252	912					3,383	6,792		17
996		334					1,861	4,611		18
300	600						1,440	3,450		19
540	600						684	3,297		20
600	960	2,400					2,694	9,571		21
210	600						719	2,521		22
240	360	50					720	1,769		23
240							204	817		24
696		275					886	2,462		25
480	810	250					2,570	5,750		26
360	360	60					300	1,400		27
720							694	2,026		28
200	480						900	2,098		29
600		47					579	1,859		30
1,080	540						779	4,136		31

/ Philadelphia city is coextensive with Philadelphia County.

° Expenditure on that part of nonindustrial buildings used for industrial purposes.

^ Philadelphia.

* State Workhouse and House of Correction so combined with almshouse and insane asylum that a separate financial statement could not be given.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Non-industrial buildings.	Industrial buildings.	Food.	Clothing.
SOUTH CAROLINA—concluded.							
32	Pickens Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		\$50		\$720	\$200
33	Richland Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		160		2,682	353
34	Saluda Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		22		492	105
35	Spartanburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		500		3,720	750
36	Sumter Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		607		705	278
37	Union Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				612	96
38	Williamsburg Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....		25		365	64
39	York Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				988	287
40	Charleston City Jail.....	City.....		37		1,241	262
41	Columbia City Jail.....	City.....				480	200
SOUTH DAKOTA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	State.....		8,030	\$1,988	12,407	1,734
2	Reform School.....	State.....		3,300	300	6,382	2,094
TENNESSEE.							
1	Branch Prison.....	State.....	\$4,958	2,510	46,370	31,511	12,718
2	State Prison.....	State.....		7,000	9,688	36,523	10,012
TEXAS.							
1	State Penitentiaries.....	State.....		20,537	20,410	272,100	34,998
2	Bexar Co. Jail.....	Co.....		710		8,039	
3	Dallas Co. Jail.....	Co.....		2,167		14,302	2,532
4	Fannin Co. Jail.....	Co.....		59		6,096	415
5	Harris Co. Jail.....	Co.....		2,264		13,944	350
6	Hunt Co. Jail.....	Co.....				4,886	550
7	Jefferson Co. Jail.....	Co.....		483		8,134	120
8	Johnson Co. Jail.....	Co.....		592		2,627	445
9	Lamar Co. Jail.....	Co.....		151	203	7,336	1,028
10	McLennan Co. Jail.....	Co.....		34		9,067	667
11	Tarrant Co. Jail.....	Co.....		1,118		15,580	1,411
12	Walker Co. Jail.....	Co.....				877	127
13	House of Correction and Reformatory.	State.....		2,693	2,998	8,519	2,069
UTAH.							
1	State Prison.....	State.....		1,576	540	8,346	3,462
2	State Industrial School.....	State.....		16,228		3,733	636
VERMONT.							
1	House of Correction.....	State.....		879		6,874	832
2	State Prison.....	State.....		500	473	7,725	773
3	Industrial School.....	State.....		1,571	25	5,061	2,304
VIRGINIA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	State.....			3,312	34,033	9,572
WASHINGTON.							
1	State Prison.....	State.....		838	607	24,234	2,008
2	Seattle City Jail.....	City.....		445		5,297	
3	State Reform School.....	State.....		1,903	211	6,551	291
WEST VIRGINIA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	State.....	608	86,247	3,868	27,784	886
2	Reform School.....	State.....	5,000	3,579	400	13,764	735
WISCONSIN.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.....		8,381	19,870	34,499	5,573
2	State Reformatory.....	State.....		21,579		10,752	6,111
3	Industrial School for Boys.....	State.....		12,110		14,142	1,512

a Including \$11,915, return of deposits to convicts.

b Including \$3,249, return of deposits to convicts.

c Including \$124, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Institution No.
Non-industrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$604		\$300					\$2,036	\$4,000		32
1,800	\$1,320	2,000					2,616	10,931		33
713		75					1,043	2,450		34
1,620	1,080	250					2,280	10,200		35
656	255	955					2,153	5,609		36
270	490	10					475	1,943		37
240	360						894	1,948		38
714	420						1,501	4,000		39
3,300	900						242	5,982	\$9	40
702	360	75						1,817		41
13,904	4,584	2,074	\$1,153				12,352	58,226		1
5,662	2,370	1,457	900				6,330	28,705	3,299	2
23,767	12,097	10,041	74,197				24,990	243,159	472,908	1
19,760	4,800	6,098	19,370				60,244	182,495	24,560	2
199,910	38,465	39,738	101,774				e 177,217	905,179	12,207	1
3,285	2,942	162					2,585	17,723		2
6,237	1,939	683					9,566	37,456		3
2,100	998	2,425					3,135	15,288		4
2,700	3,244	272					4,366	27,280		5
1,620	600	382					1,862	9,790		6
2,600	1,743	365					3,438	16,883		7
2,100	840	303					2,442	9,409		8
2,040	2,002	1,177					5,493	19,430		9
3,240	1,440	1,538					8,351	24,337		10
8,001	3,156	955					14,203	44,424		11
780		121					1,814	3,719		12
6,500	4,693	3,212	3,340	\$17,559			2,564	54,207	1,728	13
17,253	1,080	206	9,165				b 9,583	51,211	2,198	1
5,500	2,031	1,512	1,067				4,207	34,914	3	2
5,488	4,005	50	20,000	18,637			6,545	63,310		1
8,461			258	24,263			c 9,624	52,017		2
7,080	660			1,612			7,756	26,089		3
46,213							16,741	d 109,871	20,175	1
20,862	9,486	4,575	46,399				38,296	147,305		1
4,140	1,500	200					e 16,913	28,495		2
4,335	4,935	300	804				3,917	23,247	27,953	3
36,143	1,950		9,110				23,187	189,783	13,042	1
13,938	4,140	3,889	3,194				7,825	56,464	7,194	2
28,971	2,731	983	1,255				33,265	135,528		1
9,108	7,624	1,201	1,927				15,604	73,906	30,127	2
21,772	4,665	80	3,770				15,899	73,950	32,224	3

d Not including expenditures of lessees.

e Including \$16,155, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

In- sti- tution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Non- indus- trial build- ings.	Indus- trial build- ings.	Food.	Clothing.
WYOMING.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	Lessee.....		\$17,602	(b)	(c)	\$1,448
UNITED STATES PRISONS.							
1	Penitentiary at Atlanta.....	U. S.....		8,500	\$1,000	\$26,733	6,729
2	Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.	U. S.....		191,994		40,677	12,465

^a Including amount expended for industrial buildings.^b Included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.^c Furnished by lessee.^d For discharged prisoners only.

B.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 187.]

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Nonindustrial buildings.	Industrial buildings.	Food.	Clothing.
ALABAMA.							
1	Penal.....	1		\$2,963	\$334	\$48,306	\$16,390
ARIZONA.							
2	Penal.....	1		3,974		11,132	1,111
ARKANSAS.							
3	Penal.....	1	\$40,000	1,285	3,710	43,085	9,865
CALIFORNIA.							
4	Penal.....	5		27,465	20,421	126,827	2,759
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2		3,195	1,542	33,571	2,265
	Total.....	7		30,660	21,963	160,398	5,024
COLORADO.							
6	Penal.....	1	17,600	12,661	2,000	34,179	1,705
7	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	5,000	6,712	920	14,554	
	Total.....	3	22,600	19,373	2,920	48,733	1,705
CONNECTICUT.							
8	Penal.....	6		16,568	2,104	56,069	5,677
9	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		12,137	438	16,453	3,527
	Total.....	7		28,705	2,542	72,522	9,204
DELAWARE.							
10	Penal.....	1		7,933	26,486	7,325	2,833
11	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		1,652	2,543	1,986	1,243
	Total.....	2		9,585	29,029	9,311	4,076

^a Not including expenditures of lessees.^b Including \$910, return of deposits to convicts.^c Including \$5,411, return of deposits to convicts.^d Including \$357, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

A.—EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Institution No.
Non-industrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....	.....	.....	\$4,329	\$23,379	.....	1
\$40,191 50,700	\$10,540 22,280	\$2,500 138	\$31,840 13,997	\$14,404	.....	.....	30,822 46,926	167,268 379,177	\$607	1 2

* Not including \$36,189 paid to lessee by State, and expenditures of lessee.

/ Expenditure on that part of nonindustrial buildings used for industrial purposes.

g United States.

B.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 187.]

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Marginal number.
Nonindustrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$34,825	\$10,980	\$1,282	\$5,219	\$191,150	.....	.....	\$48,259	\$350,717	.....	1
26,862	2,834	413	5,750	.....	.....	.....	11,492	63,568	\$4,660	2
23,894	9,654	4,153	86	.....	.....	.....	18,863	154,595	4,477	3
135,632 55,531	52,116 14,700	18,359 1,303	265,177 16,666	253,825 2,588	.....	.....	99,916 13,101	1,002,497 144,452	204,044 224	4 5
191,163	66,816	19,662	281,833	256,413	.....	.....	113,017	1,146,949	204,268	.....
38,053 25,085	7,920 11,756	2,000 959	12,207 10,188	2,360	.....	.....	57,177 21,432	185,502 98,966	21,097 11,482	6 7
63,138	19,676	2,959	22,305	2,360	.....	.....	78,609	284,468	32,579	.....
53,758 23,144	14,514 1,680	1,391 577	1,887 777	6,722	.....	.....	48,572 14,265	207,262 72,998	3,811 1,096	3 9
76,902	16,194	1,968	2,664	6,722	.....	.....	62,837	280,260	4,907	.....
5,000 3,672	5,779 1,505	3,208 648	1,206 2,113	.....	.....	.....	1,273 4,063	61,043 19,425	2,023 2,218	10 11
8,672	7,284	3,856	3,319	.....	.....	.....	5,336	80,468	4,241	.....

* Including \$5,768, return of deposits to convicts.

/ Including \$23,890, return of deposits to convicts.

g Including \$1,963, return of deposits to convicts.

h Including \$25,853, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Nonindustrial buildings.	Industrial buildings.	Food.	Clothing.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.							
1	Penal.....	1		\$666		\$16,778	\$1,525
2	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		a 5,877	(b)	11,891	
	Total.....	2		c 6,543	(b)	28,669	1,525
FLORIDA.							
3	Penal.....	5	\$2,000	1,025	\$450	17,685	830
GEORGIA.							
4	Penal.....	30	900	17,199		74,898	23,101
IDAHO.							
5	Penal.....	1		1,997	200	10,908	1,925
ILLINOIS.							
6	Penal.....	5	6,000	46,271	2,350	207,863	17,245
7	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		114,005		61,421	1,087
	Total.....	6	6,000	160,276	2,350	269,284	18,332
INDIANA.							
8	Penal.....	4		20,469	609	79,473	16,017
9	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		13,293	2,000	13,047	7,402
	Total.....	5		33,762	2,609	92,520	23,419
IOWA.							
10	Penal.....	2	4,622	43,833	3,108	49,484	10,393
11	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	4,800	23,436	2,774	12,337	1,309
	Total.....	3	9,422	67,269	5,882	61,821	11,702
KANSAS.							
12	Penal.....	2		17,015	24,634	55,527	22,009
13	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		3,620	1,731	26,636	34
	Total.....	3		20,635	26,365	82,163	22,043
KENTUCKY.							
14	Penal.....	2		33,487	40,897	56,016	8,306
15	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		1,329	512	12,689	2,375
	Total.....	3		34,816	41,409	68,705	10,681
LOUISIANA.							
16	Penal.....	1		35,012	12,821	66,987	14,262
MAINE.							
17	Penal.....	5		7,690	1,731	31,096	3,740
18	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2		1,480	195	7,411	2,058
	Total.....	7		9,170	1,926	38,507	5,798
MARYLAND.							
19	Penal.....	3		7,469	1,656	53,548	2,707
20	Juvenile Reformatory.....	4		9,509	5,641	34,556	252
	Total.....	7		16,978	7,297	88,104	2,959

a Including amount expended for industrial buildings.

b Included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

c Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 1 institution.

d Not including expenditure of 2 institutions under control of leasees.

e Not including expenditures of 15 institutions under control of leasees.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Marginal number.
Nonindustrial employes.	Industrial employes.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$10,286 13,103	\$3,600 2,760		\$2,924 10,613			\$10,428	\$12,886 14,608	\$48,665 69,280		1 2
23,380	6,360		13,537			10,428	27,494	117,945		
9,945	2,836	\$415					3,001	\$38,187		3
77,063	31,921	30,852			\$575		114,879	\$371,388		4
9,600	2,400	2,500	1,465				8,739	39,734		5
197,841 79,984	20,532 6,540	16,657	31,781 12,830			6,002	198,434 70,488	750,976 352,355	\$97,051 65,704	6 7
277,825	27,072	16,657	44,611			6,002	\$274,922	1,103,331	162,755	
88,725 13,100	26,065 9,456	968 2,491	6,462 226	\$123,511 164			90,618 26,670	452,917 87,849		8 9
101,825	35,521	3,459	6,688	123,675			117,288	540,766		
89,422 17,686	8,143 3,840	2,223 12,252	6,227 4,976				\$52,794 1,705	270,249 85,115	171,153 8,759	10 11
107,108	11,983	14,475	11,203				\$54,499	355,364	179,912	
76,466 11,136	24,960 3,840	8,201 2,988	201,884 3,352	171,379 2,801			18,769 2,258	620,844 58,596		12 13
87,602	28,800	11,189	205,236	174,180			21,027	679,440		
72,518 5,580			2,758 132				55,632 11,176	269,914 36,232	32,387 197	14 15
78,098	2,360	79	2,890				67,108	306,146	32,584	
52,075	29,172	17,457	19,468				26,022	275,276	2,872	16
20,834 11,545	6,300 3,300	650 465	77,395 992				21,508 59,043	170,944 86,489	665 2,469	17 18
32,379	9,600	1,115	78,387				80,551	257,433	3,134	
105,434 41,971	660 10,000	2,088 1,195	6,719 19,539			7,678	30,847 51,222	218,806 173,885	27,540 18,149	19 20
147,405	10,669	3,283	26,258			7,678	82,069	392,091	45,689	

/ Including \$17,143, return of deposits to convicts.

* Including \$2,209, return of deposits to convicts.

^ Including \$19,352, return of deposits to convicts.

^ Including \$11,165, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Nonindustrial buildings.	Industrial buildings.	Food.	Clothing.
MASSACHUSETTS.							
1	Penal.....	19	\$3,494	\$462,700	\$20,499	\$253,962	\$59,618
MICHIGAN.							
2	Penal.....	4		b 61,822	c 7,422	84,821	10,585
3	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		12,654		17,147	1,123
	Total.....	5		b 74,476	c 7,422	101,968	11,708
MINNESOTA.							
4	Penal.....	3		63,910	11,824	57,821	14,241
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		15,322	1,010	14,797	4,505
	Total.....	4		79,232	12,834	72,618	18,746
MISSISSIPPI.							
6	Penal.....	1		7,812	2,466	42,886	17,084
MISSOURI.							
7	Penal.....	2		8,317	4,011	57,979	15,425
8	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2		42,743	2,988	34,622	13,566
	Total.....	4		51,060	6,999	132,601	28,981
MONTANA.							
9	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		1,257	200	6,133	1,254
NEBRASKA.							
10	Penal.....	1		45,606	445	16,488	2,015
11	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		2,439	97	8,228	1,303
	Total.....	2		48,045	542	24,716	3,318
NEVADA.							
12	Penal.....	1		3,581		6,668	292
NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
13	Penal.....	4		a 1,252		a 13,229	a 1,948
14	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		6,081	337	4,540	1,417
	Total.....	5		a 7,333	337	a 17,769	a 3,365
NEW JERSEY.							
15	Penal.....	5		7,144	117,908	58,711	1,124
16	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2		6,967	3,193	22,019	1,556
	Total.....	7		14,111	121,101	110,730	2,680
NEW MEXICO.							
17	Penal.....	1	250	1,661	2,361	15,461	955
NEW YORK.							
18	Penal.....	13	378	f 116,625	e 4,609	387,513	45,099
19	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		2,179		37,613	
	Total.....	14	378	f 118,804	e 4,609	425,126	45,099
NORTH CAROLINA.							
20	Penal.....	30	446	10,061	2,395	83,133	15,177

^a Including \$2,474, return of deposits to convicts.^b Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 1 institution.^c Not including amount expended in 1 institution, included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.^d Including \$46,257, return of deposits to convicts.^e Including \$842, return of deposits to convicts.^f Including \$47,039, return of deposits to convicts.^g Including \$11,004, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Marginal number.
Nonindustrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$458,231	\$39,921	\$23,176	\$613,057	\$87,635	\$61,305		^a \$290,672	\$2,424,290	\$184	1
114,759	17,577	5,718	119,563				^d 166,447	588,714	142,971	2
24,047	2,400	394	5,233				^e 27,663	90,661	891	3
138,806	19,977	6,112	124,796				^f 194,110	679,375	143,862	
75,853	13,263	9,392	934,338				44,377	1,225,019	126,486	4
17,588	8,124	767	2,812	4,658			25,820	95,403		5
13,441	21,387	10,159	937,150	4,658			70,197	1,320,422	126,486	
22,215	16,730	28,827	4,394	38,454			61,049	242,917		6
103,714	2,529	2,900	3,306			\$3,717	76,102	517,591	58,631	7
22,834	17,409	3,988	9,672			205	13,829	161,837		8
126,548	19,920	6,888	12,978			3,922	89,931	479,828	58,631	
8,052	1,915	1,006	1,107				4,403	25,327		9
14,670	780	350	1,151				2,417	83,522	175,986	10
11,929	3,420	1,689	1,002				11,176	41,583	71,920	11
26,509	4,200	2,339	2,153				13,593	125,505	247,906	
14,777	1,578		78	898			^g 19,880	47,752	1,468	12
^h 16,821	1,886	^h 322	^h 1,266		(h)		^h 7,788	^h 44,512		13
3,199	3,048	7,995	5,843				1,767	34,227	171	14
^h 20,020	4,934	^h 8,317	^h 7,109		(h)		^h 9,555	^h 78,739	171	
136,259	54,101	7,185	28,275	87,658	353		ⁱ 81,945	610,663	100	15
27,447	6,301	489	7,674				41,629	117,395	1,831	16
163,706	60,402	7,674	35,949	87,658	353		ⁱ 123,574	727,968	1,931	
9,880	5,411	2,015	5,131	16,247			26,981	86,356	2,766	17
551,635	121,454	23,633	641,943	89,733			ⁱ 331,333	2,313,955	71,768	18
63,825	17,940		21,328	208			42,713	185,806	358	19
615,460	139,394	23,633	663,271	89,941			ⁱ 374,046	2,499,761	72,126	
85,066	24,929	30,666	7,782				103,009	362,664	35,316	20

^a Not including 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

^d Including \$4,997, return of deposits to convicts.

^f Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 1 institution.

^h Not including amount expended in 1 institution, included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

ⁱ Including \$15,842, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Nonindustrial buildings.	Industrial buildings.	Food.	Clothing.
	NORTH DAKOTA.						
1	Penal.....	1		\$3,312	\$868	\$9,920	\$1,533
	OHIO.						
2	Penal.....	10		181,470	6,218	178,174	20,842
	OREGON.						
3	Penal.....	2		18,572	564	22,835	923
4	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		16,125	3,000	5,890	160
	Total.....	3		34,697	3,564	28,725	1,083
	PENNSYLVANIA.						
5	Penal.....	13		c 65,190	d 5,912	187,334	32,173
6	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2		9,903	300	32,232	4,077
	Total.....	15		c 75,093	d 6,212	219,566	36,250
	RHODE ISLAND.						
7	Penal.....	2		f 4,658		f 16,447	f 2,176
8	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		4,082	261	16,114	7,110
	Total.....	3		f 8,740	261	f 32,561	f 9,286
	SOUTH CAROLINA.						
9	Penal.....	41		20,574	1,136	69,664	11,110
	SOUTH DAKOTA.						
10	Penal.....	1		8,030	1,988	12,407	1,734
11	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		3,300	300	6,382	2,094
	Total.....	2		11,330	2,288	18,789	3,828
	TENNESSEE.						
12	Penal.....	2	\$4,958	9,510	56,058	68,034	22,730
	TEXAS.						
13	Penal.....	12		28,115	20,613	362,968	42,643
14	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		2,693	2,996	8,519	2,069
	Total.....	13		30,808	23,611	371,507	44,712
	UTAH.						
15	Penal.....	1		1,576	540	8,346	3,462
16	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		16,228		3,733	636
	Total.....	2		17,804	540	12,079	4,098
	VERMONT.						
17	Penal.....	2		1,379	473	14,599	1,605
18	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		1,571	25	5,081	2,304
	Total.....	3		2,950	498	19,680	3,909
	VIRGINIA.						
19	Penal.....	1			3,312	34,033	9,572

a Including \$7,872, return of deposits to convicts.

b Including \$3,271, return of deposits to convicts.

c Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 2 institutions.

d Not including amount expended in 2 institutions, included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

e Including \$6,860, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Marginal number.
Non-industrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$13,852	\$6,275	\$295	\$216,047				\$4,330	\$256,432	\$196,615	1
229,084	32,500	2,564	58,461	\$17,253		\$1,225	a 144,876	872,667	145,002	2
21,928 6,967	3,625 4,043	2,416 263	5,093 1,620	1,269			b 16,577 6,811	94,402 44,879	21,870 17,192	3 4
28,895	7,668	2,679	7,313	1,269			b 23,388	139,281	39,062	
351,055 48,252	28,936 7,400	18,002 2,000	236,377 22,474		\$3,000	48,755	c 198,375 170,727	1,175,109 297,425	78,125 652	5 6
399,307	36,396	20,002	258,851		3,000	48,755	c 369,102	1,472,534	78,777	
f 23,724 16,436	2,280	f 3,363 453	f 113 1,303				f 14,811 9,770	f 65,292 57,809		7 8
f 40,160	2,280	f 3,816	f 1,416				f 24,581	f 123,101		
49,142	22,231	16,671	4,269				63,433	258,230	32,739	9
13,904 5,662	4,584 2,370	2,074 1,457	1,153 900				12,352 6,330	58,226 28,795	3,299	10 11
19,566	6,954	3,531	2,053				18,682	87,021	3,299	
43,527	16,897	16,139	93,567				94,234	425,654	497,468	12
234,733 6,560	57,399 4,693	48,121 3,212	101,774 3,340		17,559		d 234,532 2,564	1,130,918 54,207	12,207 1,728	13 14
241,293	62,092	51,333	105,114	17,559			d 237,096	1,185,125	13,935	
17,253 5,500	1,080 2,031	206 1,512	9,165 1,067				e 9,583 4,207	51,211 34,914	2,198	15 16
22,753	3,111	1,718	10,232				e 13,790	86,125	2,201	
13,889 7,080	4,005 660	50	20,258	42,900 1,612			f 16,169 7,756	115,327 26,089		17 18
20,969	4,665	50	20,258	44,512			f 23,925	141,416		
46,213							16,741	f 109,871	20,175	19

f Not including 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with almshouse and insane asylum that a separate financial statement could not be given.

g Including \$11,915, return of deposits to convicts.

a Including \$3,240, return of deposits to convicts.

b Including \$124, return of deposits to convicts.

c Not including expenditures of lessees.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Nonindustrial buildings.	Industrial buildings.	Food.	Clothing.
WASHINGTON.							
1	Penal.....	2		\$1,283	\$977	\$29,551	\$2,608
2	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		1,903	211	6,551	231
	Total.....	3		3,186	818	25,682	2,239
WEST VIRGINIA.							
3	Penal.....	1	\$808	86,217	3,868	27,781	886
4	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	5,000	3,579	400	13,764	735
	Total.....	2	5,808	89,826	4,268	41,548	1,621
WISCONSIN.							
5	Penal.....	2		29,560	19,870	45,251	11,634
6	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1		12,110		14,142	1,512
	Total.....	3		42,070	19,870	59,393	13,156
WYOMING.							
7	Penal.....	1		b 17,602	(c)	(d)	e 1,448
UNITED STATES PRISONS.							
8	Penal.....	2		200,494	1,000	61,410	12,194
ALL STATES.							
9	Penal.....	257	81,256	91,773,445	440,478	63,345,618	651,656
10	Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	14,800	m 357,411	n 33,816	504,059	67,254
	Grand total.....	296	96,056	p 2,130,856	q 474,294	r 3,849,677	s 598,940

a Including \$16,155, return of deposits to convicts.

b Including amount expended for industrial buildings.

c Included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

d Furnished by lessee.

e For discharged prisoners only.

f Not including \$36,189, paid to lessee by State, and expenditures of lessee.

g Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 5 institutions, but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

h Not including amount expended in 5 institutions, included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

i Not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

j Not including 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

k Including \$188,548, return of deposits to convicts, but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Concluded.

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Marginal number.
Nonindustrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$25,002 4,335	\$10,934 4,935	\$4,775 300	\$46,599 804				^a \$55,209 3,917	\$175,800 23,247	\$27,953	1 2
29,337	15,921	5,075	47,203				^a 59,126	199,047	27,953	
26,143 13,938	1,550 4,140	3,889	9,110 3,194				23,187 7,825	183,783 56,464	13,042 7,194	3 4
50,081	6,090	3,889	12,304				31,012	246,247	20,236	
28,079 21,772	10,355 4,665	2,154 80	3,182 3,770				48,860 15,890	209,434 73,950	50,127 32,224	5 6
59,851	15,020	2,264	6,952				64,768	283,384	62,351	
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)				4,329	723,379		7
90,891	32,820	2,638	45,846	\$14,404			77,748	546,445	687	8
43,980,552 616,960	854,179 169,562	4366,499 52,751	43,860,313 175,537	1,143,047 31,950	465,233 10,633	567,377 10,633	43,150,356 700,837	19,669,019 2,735,570	2,237,721 275,714	9 10
44,597,492	1,023,741	4419,250	44,035,850	1,174,997	465,233	78,010	43,860,193	22,404,589	2,513,435	

¹ Not including expenditures of leases in 20 institutions; \$36,189 paid to lessee in 1 institution; and 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

² Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 1 institution.

³ Not including amount expended in 1 institution, included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

⁴ Including \$5,371, return of deposits to convicts.

⁵ Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 6 institutions, but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

⁶ Not including amount expended in 6 institutions, included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

⁷ Including \$193,919, return of deposits to convicts, but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 187.]

Marginal number.	Class and State.	Institutions.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Nonindustrial buildings.	Industrial buildings.	Food.	Clothing.
	PENAL.						
1	Alabama.....	1		\$2,963	\$334	\$48,306	\$16,390
2	Arizona.....	1		3,974		11,132	1,111
3	Arkansas.....	1	\$40,000	1,285	3,710	43,065	9,865
4	California.....	5		27,465	20,421	126,827	2,759
5	Colorado.....	1	17,600	12,661	2,000	34,179	1,705
6	Connecticut.....	6		16,568	2,104	56,069	5,677
7	Delaware.....	1		7,933	26,486	7,325	2,833
8	District of Columbia.....	1		666		16,778	1,525
9	Florida.....	5	2,000	1,025	450	17,685	830
10	Georgia.....	30	900	17,199		74,898	23,101
11	Idaho.....	1		1,997	200	10,908	1,925
12	Illinois.....	5	6,000	46,271	2,350	207,863	17,245
13	Indiana.....	4		20,469	609	79,473	16,017
14	Iowa.....	2	4,622	43,833	3,108	49,484	10,393
15	Kansas.....	2		17,015	24,634	55,527	22,009
16	Kentucky.....	2		33,487	40,897	58,016	8,306
17	Louisiana.....	1		35,012	12,821	66,987	14,262
18	Maine.....	5		7,690	1,731	31,096	3,740
19	Maryland.....	3		7,469	1,656	53,548	2,707
20	Massachusetts.....	19	3,494	462,700	20,499	253,962	59,618
21	Michigan.....	4		\$61,822	\$7,422	84,821	10,585
22	Minnesota.....	3		63,010	11,824	57,821	14,241
23	Mississippi.....	1		7,812	2,466	43,886	17,084
24	Missouri.....	2		8,317	4,011	97,979	15,425
25	Nebraska.....	1		45,606	445	16,488	2,015
26	Nevada.....	1		3,581		6,668	292
27	New Hampshire.....	4		\$1,252		\$13,229	\$1,948
28	New Jersey.....	5		7,144	117,908	88,711	1,124
29	New Mexico.....	1	250	1,661	2,361	18,464	965
30	New York.....	13	378	\$116,625	\$4,609	387,513	45,099
31	North Carolina.....	30	446	10,061	2,395	83,133	15,177
32	North Dakota.....	1		3,312	868	9,920	1,533
33	Ohio.....	10		181,470	6,218	178,174	20,842
34	Oregon.....	2		18,572	564	22,835	928
35	Pennsylvania.....	13		\$65,190	\$5,912	187,334	32,173
36	Rhode Island.....	2		\$4,658		\$16,447	\$2,176
37	South Carolina.....	41		20,574	1,136	69,664	11,110
38	South Dakota.....	1		8,030	1,888	12,407	1,734
39	Tennessee.....	2	4,958	9,510	56,058	68,034	22,730
40	Texas.....	12		28,115	20,613	362,988	42,642
41	Utah.....	1		1,576	540	8,346	3,402
42	Vermont.....	2		1,379	473	14,599	1,605
43	Virginia.....	1			3,312	34,033	9,572
44	Washington.....	2		1,283	607	29,531	2,008
45	West Virginia.....	1	608	86,247	3,868	27,784	889
46	Wisconsin.....	2		29,960	19,870	45,251	11,684
47	Wyoming.....	1		\$17,602	(bb)	(cc)	\$1,448
48	United States prisons.....	2		200,494	1,000	61,410	19,194
	Total.....	257	81,256	1,773,445	69,440,478	345,618	531,686

a Not including expenditures of leasees.

b Including \$910, return of deposits to convicts.

c Including \$5,411, return of deposits to convicts.

d Including \$23,890, return of deposits to convicts.

e Not including expenditures of 2 institutions under control of leasees.

f Not including expenditures of 15 institutions under control of leasees.

g Including \$17,143, return of deposits to convicts.

h Including \$11,165, return of deposits to convicts.

i Including \$2,474, return of deposits to convicts.

j Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 1 institution.

k Not including amount expended in 1 institution, included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

l Including \$46,257, return of deposits to convicts.

m Including \$11,004, return of deposits to convicts.

n Not including 1 institution not reported, it

being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

o Including \$4,997, return of deposits to convicts.

p Including \$15,842, return of deposits to convicts.

q Including \$7,872, return of deposits to convicts.

r Including \$3,271, return of deposits to convicts.

s Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 2 institutions.

t Not including amount expended in 2 institutions, included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

u Including \$6,869, return of deposits to convicts.

v Not including 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with almshouse and insane asylum that a separate financial statement could not be given.

w Including \$11,915, return of deposits to convicts.

x Including \$3,249, return of deposits to convicts.

y Including \$124, return of deposits to convicts.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table see p. 187.]

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Marginal number.
Nonindustrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$34,825	\$10,980	\$1,282	\$5,219	\$191,159			\$48,259	\$359,717		1
26,862	2,834	419	5,750				11,492	63,568	\$4,660	2
23,894	9,634	4,153	86				18,863	154,565	4,477	3
135,632	52,116	18,359	265,177	253,825			\$99,916	1,002,497	204,044	4
38,053	7,920	2,000	12,207				\$57,177	185,502	21,067	5
53,758	14,514	1,391	1,857	6,722			48,572	207,262	3,811	6
5,000	5,779	3,208	1,206				1,273	61,043	2,023	7
10,286	3,600		2,924				12,886	48,665		8
9,945	2,836	415					3,001	\$38,187		9
77,063	31,921	30,852			\$575		114,879	\$371,388		10
9,600	2,400	2,500	1,465				8,739	39,734		11
197,841	20,532	16,657	31,781			\$6,002	\$198,434	750,876	97,061	12
89,725	26,085	968	6,466	123,511			90,618	452,917		13
89,422	8,143	2,223	6,227				\$52,794	270,249	171,153	14
76,466	24,960	8,201	201,884	171,379			18,769	620,544		15
72,518			2,758				55,932	289,914	32,367	16
52,075	29,172	17,457	19,468				28,022	275,276	2,872	17
20,834	6,300	6,650	77,305				21,508	170,944	665	18
105,434	660	2,088	6,719			7,678	30,847	218,806	27,540	19
458,231	99,921	23,176	613,057	87,635	61,305		\$280,692	2,424,290	184	20
114,759	17,577	5,718	119,563				\$166,447	588,714	142,971	21
75,853	13,263	9,392	934,338				44,377	1,225,019	126,486	22
22,215	16,730	28,827	4,394	38,454			61,040	242,917		23
103,714	2,520	2,900	3,306			3,717	76,102	317,991	58,631	24
14,670	780	350	1,151				2,417	83,922	175,986	25
14,777	1,578		78	898			\$19,880	47,552	1,468	26
\$16,821	1,886	\$322	\$1,206		(*)		\$7,788	\$4,712		27
136,259	54,101	7,185	28,275	87,658	353		\$81,945	610,663	100	28
9,880	5,411	2,015	5,131	16,247			26,981	86,356	2,766	29
551,635	121,454	23,633	641,943	89,733			\$331,333	2,313,955	71,768	30
85,066	24,929	30,666	7,782				103,009	362,664	35,316	31
13,852	6,275	295	216,047				4,330	256,432	196,615	32
229,084	32,500	2,564	58,461	17,253		1,225	\$144,876	872,667	145,002	33
21,928	3,625	2,416	5,693	1,269			\$16,577	94,402	21,870	34
351,055	28,936	18,002	236,377		3,000	48,755	\$198,375	1,175,109	78,125	35
\$23,724		\$3,363	\$113				\$14,811	\$65,292		36
49,142	22,231	16,671	4,269				63,433	258,230	32,736	37
13,904	4,584	2,074	1,153				12,352	58,226		38
43,527	16,897	16,139	93,567				94,234	425,654	497,468	39
234,733	57,399	48,121	101,774				\$234,532	1,130,918	12,207	40
17,253	1,080	206	9,165				\$9,583	51,211	2,198	41
13,889	4,005	50	20,258	42,900			\$16,169	115,327		42
46,213							16,741	\$109,871	20,175	43
25,002	10,966	4,775	46,399				\$55,209	175,800		44
36,143	1,950		9,110				23,187	189,783	13,042	45
38,079	10,355	2,184	3,182				48,869	209,434	30,127	46
(cc)	(cc)	(cc)	(cc)				4,329	\$23,379		47
90,891	32,820	2,638	45,846	14,404			77,748	546,445	697	48
AA3,980,532	854,170	AA366,499	AA3,860,313	1,143,047	\$65,233	67,377	\$43,159,356	\$10,660,019	2,237,721	

* Including \$16,155, return of deposits to convicts.

aa Including amount expended for industrial buildings.

bb Included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

cc Furnished by lessee.

dd For discharged prisoners only.

ee Not including \$36,189, paid to lessee by State, and expenditures of lessee.

ff Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 5 institutions; but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

gg Not including amount expended in 5 institutions, included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

AA Not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

bb Including \$188,548, return of deposits to convicts; but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

ff Not including expenditures of lessees in 20 institutions; \$36,189 paid to lessee in 1 institution, and 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Concluded.

C.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Class and State.	Institutions.	Amount expended for—				
			Land.	Non-industrial buildings.	Industrial buildings.	Food.	Clothing.
	JUVENILE REFORMATORY.						
1	California.....	2		\$3,195	\$1,542	\$33,571	\$2,265
2	Colorado.....	2	\$5,000	6,712	920	14,554	
3	Connecticut.....	1		12,137	438	16,453	3,527
4	Delaware.....	1		1,652	2,543	1,986	1,243
5	District of Columbia.....	1		5,877	(d)	11,891	
6	Illinois.....	1		114,005		61,421	1,087
7	Indiana.....	1		13,293	2,000	13,047	7,402
8	Iowa.....	1	4,800	23,436	2,774	12,337	1,309
9	Kansas.....	1		3,620	1,931	26,636	34
10	Kentucky.....	1		1,329	512	12,689	2,375
11	Maine.....	2		1,480	195	7,411	2,058
12	Maryland.....	4		9,509	5,641	34,556	252
13	Michigan.....	1		12,654		17,147	1,123
14	Minnesota.....	1		15,322	1,010	14,797	4,505
15	Missouri.....	2		42,743	2,988	34,622	13,556
16	Montana.....	1		1,257	200	6,133	1,254
17	Nebraska.....	1		2,439	97	8,228	1,303
18	New Hampshire.....	1		6,081	337	4,540	1,417
19	New Jersey.....	2		6,997	3,193	22,019	1,556
20	New York.....	1		2,179		37,613	
21	Oregon.....	1		16,125	3,000	5,890	160
22	Pennsylvania.....	2		9,903	300	32,232	4,077
23	Rhode Island.....	1		4,082	261	16,114	7,110
24	South Dakota.....	1		3,300	300	6,382	2,094
25	Texas.....	1		2,693	2,998	8,519	2,069
26	Utah.....	1		16,228		3,733	636
27	Vermont.....	1		1,571	25	5,061	2,304
28	Washington.....	1		1,903	211	6,551	291
29	West Virginia.....	1	5,000	3,579	400	13,764	735
30	Wisconsin.....	1		12,110		14,142	1,512
	Total.....	39	14,800	\$ 357,411	\$ 33,816	504,059	67,254
	ALL STATES.						
31	Penal.....	257	81,256	\$1,773,445	\$ 440,478	\$3,345,618	\$ 531,686
32	Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	14,800	\$ 357,411	\$ 33,816	504,059	67,254
	Grand total.....	296	96,056	\$2,130,856	\$ 474,294	\$3,849,677	\$ 598,940

a Including \$357, return of deposits to convicts.

b Including \$1,963, return of deposits to convicts.

c Including amount expended for industrial buildings.

d Included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

e Including \$2,209, return of deposits to convicts.

f Including \$642, return of deposits to convicts.

g Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 1 institution.

h Not including amount expended in 1 institution, included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

i Including \$5,371, return of deposits to convicts.

j Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 5 institutions; but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

k Not including amount expended in 5 institutions, included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

l Not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES—Concluded.

C.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—Concluded.

Amount expended for—									Cash on hand.	Marginal number.
Non-industrial employees.	Industrial employees.	Industrial machinery and tools.	Raw material for manufacture.	Refund to State.	Refund to county.	Refund to city.	All other items.	Total.		
\$55,531	\$14,700	\$1,303	\$16,656	\$2,588			\$13,101	\$144,452	\$224	1
25,085	11,758	959	10,188	2,360			21,432	98,966	11,482	2
23,144	1,680	577	2,777				14,265	72,998	1,096	3
3,672	1,505	648	2,113				4,063	19,425	2,218	4
13,103	2,760		10,613			\$10,428	14,608	69,290		5
79,984	6,540		12,830				78,488	352,355	65,704	6
13,100	9,456	2,491	226	164			26,670	87,849		7
17,656	3,840	12,252	4,976				1,705	85,115	8,759	8
11,136	3,840	2,988	3,352	2,801			2,258	58,596		9
5,589	2,360	79	132				11,176	36,232	197	10
11,545	3,300	465	992				59,043	86,489	2,469	11
41,971	10,000	1,195	19,539				51,222	173,885	18,149	12
24,047	2,400	394	5,233				27,663	90,661	891	13
17,588	8,124	767	2,812	4,658			25,820	95,403		14
22,834	17,400	3,888	9,672			206	13,829	161,837		15
8,052	1,915	1,006	1,107				4,403	25,327		16
11,929	3,420	1,889	1,002				11,176	41,583	71,920	17
3,199	3,048	7,945	5,843				1,767	117,305	1,831	18
27,447	6,301	499	7,674				41,629	185,806	358	19
63,825	17,940		21,328	208			42,713	44,879	17,192	20
6,967	4,043	263	1,620				6,811	297,425	652	21
48,252	7,480	2,000	22,474				170,727	57,809		22
16,436	2,280	453	1,303				9,770	28,795	3,299	23
5,662	2,379	1,457	900				6,330	54,207	1,728	24
6,560	4,693	3,212	3,340	17,559			2,564	34,914		25
5,500	2,031	1,512	1,067				4,207	26,089	3	26
7,080	660			1,612			7,756	23,247		27
4,335	4,935	300	804				3,917	56,464	27,953	28
13,938	4,140	3,889	3,194				7,825	7,194		29
21,772	4,665	80	3,770				16,899	32,224		30
616,960	169,562	52,751	175,537	31,950		10,633	700,837	2,735,570	275,714	
3,980,532	854,179	366,499	3,860,313	1,143,047	\$65,233	67,377	3,159,356	919,669,019	2,237,721	31
616,960	169,562	52,751	175,537	31,950		10,633	700,837	2,735,570	275,714	32
4,597,492	1,023,741	419,250	4,035,850	1,174,997	65,233	78,010	3,860,193	22,404,589	2,513,435	

* Not including 1 institution not reported, it being so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

* Including \$188,548, return of deposits to convicts; but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

* Not including expenditures of lessees in 20 institutions; \$36,189 paid to lessee in 1 institution, and 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

* Including amount expended for industrial buildings in 6 institutions; but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

* Not including amount expended in 6 institutions, included in amount expended for nonindustrial buildings.

* Including \$193,919, return of deposits to convicts; but not including 2 institutions not reported, they being so combined with almshouses and insane asylum that separate financial statements could not be given.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS.

[For explanation of this table, see pp. 187, 188.]

In- sti- tution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Land owned or controlled by—			
			Public institutions.		Contractors or leasees.	
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.
ALABAMA.						
1	State Prison System.....	State...	6,910.0	\$70,100	160,889.0	\$1,374,950
ARIZONA.						
1	Territorial Prison.....	Ter.....	2,115.0	10,000		
ARKANSAS.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State...	11,010.0	145,000	160.0	16,000
CALIFORNIA.						
1	State Prison at Folsom.....	State...	883.4	12,000		
2	State Prison at San Quentin.....	State...	300.0	6,000		
3	San Bernardino Co. Jail.....	Co.....	.3	3,000		
4	San Francisco Co. Jail No. 2.....	Co. and city.	110.0	137,500		
5	Los Angeles City Jail.....	City.....	.3	30,000		
6	Preston School of Industry.....	State...	570.0	10,800		
7	Whittier State School.....	State...	160.0	63,715		
COLORADO.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State...	333.8	75,000		
2	State Industrial School.....	State...	121.9	10,000		
3	State Reformatory.....	State...	663.5	5,000		
CONNECTICUT.						
1	State Prison.....	State...	23.0	25,000		
2	Fairfield Co. Jail.....	Co.....	2.0	15,000		
3	Hartford Co. Jail.....	Co.....	2.6	25,000		
4	Middlesex Co. Jail.....	Co.....	30.0	1,500		
5	New Haven Co. Jail.....	Co.....	1.0	75,000		
6	Windham Co. Jail.....	Co.....	250.0	7,000		
7	School for Boys.....	State...	195.0	75,000		
DELAWARE.						
1	Newcastle Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....	40.0	10,000		
2	Ferris Industrial School.....	(a)	196.0	20,000		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.						
1	Washington Asylum Workhouse.....	City.....	b 40.0	b 30,000		
2	Reform School.....	City (c).	266.8	200,130		
FLORIDA.						
1	State Prison.....	Lessee			250,000.0	1,100,000
2	Duval Co. Convict Camp.....	Lessee			10,000.0	10,000
3	Escambia Co. Jail.....	Co.....	.2	3,000		
4	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Co.....	.6	3,500		
5	Suwanee Co. Jail.....	Co.....	.2	2,000		
GEORGIA.						
1	State Convict Camp at Albany.....	Lessee			30.0	900
2	State Convict Camp at Chattahoochee.....	Lessee			100.0	2,500
3	State Convict Camps at Rising Fawn, Cole City, and Sugar Hill.....	Lessee			40.0	250,000
4	State Convict Camp at Durham.....	Lessee			3,500.0	550,500
5	State Convict Camp at Egypt.....	Lessee			5,000.0	10,000
6	State Convict Camp at Fargo.....	Lessee			20,000.0	20,000
7	State Convict Camp at Hearts Case.....	Lessee			2,000.0	20,000
8	State Convict Camps at Jakin and Blakely.....	Lessee			40,000.0	100,000

a Private, with assistance by county.

b Including almshouse and hospital.

c City institution, under the management of the United States Department of Justice.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS.

[For explanation of this table, see pp. 187, 188.]

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Institution No.
Public Institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.					
\$119,500	\$11,000	\$36,050	\$55,950	\$108,665	\$778,500	\$309,295	\$2,245,450	1
160,000	25,000	.....	.....	5,000	.....	200,000	.....	1
80,279	16,167	.....	9,000	53,134	60,000	294,580	85,000	1
695,034	1,492	.....	.....	45,248	.....	753,774	.....	1
500,000	50,000	.....	.....	400,000	.....	956,000	.....	2
25,000	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	28,500	.....	3
250,000	15,000	.....	.....	2,500	.....	405,000	.....	4
50,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	81,000	.....	5
276,250	33,500	.....	.....	10,000	.....	330,550	.....	6
203,904	20,000	.....	.....	35,425	.....	323,044	.....	7
250,000	50,000	.....	.....	35,000	.....	410,000	.....	1
37,500	3,000	.....	.....	2,900	.....	53,400	.....	2
56,000	8,000	.....	.....	7,000	.....	76,000	.....	3
604,973	16,000	.....	.....	6,000	10,000	651,973	10,000	1
250,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	25,000	275,000	25,000	2
255,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	2,500	280,000	2,500	3
10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500	.....	4
115,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	25,000	200,000	25,000	5
51,000	1,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	61,000	.....	6
165,000	10,000	.....	.....	5,000	.....	255,000	.....	7
100,000	75,000	.....	.....	5,000	8,000	190,000	8,000	1
14,500	5,000	.....	.....	2,500	.....	42,000	.....	2
^b 225,000	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	^b 255,700	.....	1
^d 225,000	(^c)	.....	.....	1,500	.....	426,630	.....	2
.....	.....	50,000	26,000	.....	5,000	.....	1,181,000	1
.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	500	.....	12,500	2
20,000	100	.....	.....	3,000	.....	26,100	.....	3
8,000	1,000	.....	.....	42,000	.....	54,500	.....	4
5,000	250	.....	.....	365	.....	7,615	.....	5
.....	.....	2,000	15,000	.....	25,000	.....	42,900	1
.....	.....	3,000	25,000	.....	25,000	.....	55,500	2
.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	258,000	3
.....	.....	7,500	.....	.....	2,000	.....	560,000	4
.....	.....	300	1,000	.....	20,000	.....	31,300	5
.....	.....	7,000	5,000	.....	60,000	.....	92,000	6
.....	.....	2,000	8,000	.....	12,000	.....	42,000	7
.....	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	20,000	.....	124,000	8

^d Including industrial buildings.^c Included in nonindustrial buildings.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Land owned or controlled by—				
			Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.	
GEORGIA—concluded.							
9	State Convict Camp at Lela.....	Lessee.....			1,700.0	\$10,200	
10	State Convict Camp at Lookout Mountain.....	Lessee.....			150.0	25,000	
11	State Convict Camps at Pitts and Worth.....	Lessee.....			5,000.0	12,500	
12	State Convict Camp at Savannah.....	Lessee.....			10.0	20,000	
13	State Convict Camp at Worth.....	Lessee.....			3,000.0	15,000	
14	State Convict Farm.....	State.....	4,000.0	\$100,000			
15	Baldwin Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....	2.0	200			
16	Bibb Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....	6.0	3,500			
17	Burke Co. Convict Camps (3).....	Co.....					
18	Chatham Co. Convict Camps (3).....	Co.....					
19	Chatham Co. Convict Farm.....	Co.....	1,700.0	42,500			
20	Decatur Co. Convict Camp.....	Lessee.....			4,000.0	20,000	
21	DeKalb Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....					
22	Dougherty Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....	100.0	1,200			
23	Early Co. Convict Camp.....	Lessee.....			12,500.0	62,500	
24	Floyd Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....					
25	Fulton Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....	50.0	25,000			
26	Glynn Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....					
27	Lowndes Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....					
28	Muscogee Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....					
29	Richmond Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....	716.0	20,500			
30	Atlanta City Stockade.....	City.....	83.0	33,200			
IDAHO.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.....	148.7	14,270			
ILLINOIS.							
1	Southern Penitentiary.....	State.....	308.0	16,940			
2	State Penitentiary.....	State.....	200.0	64,000			
3	Chicago House of Correction.....	City.....	60.0	290,000			
4	Peoria House of Correction.....	City.....	8.8	18,300			
5	Quincy House of Correction.....	City.....	18.0	4,000			
6	State Reformatory.....	State.....	360.0	52,000			
INDIANA.							
1	Industrial School for Girls and Women's Prison.....	State.....	15.6	25,000			
2	Reformatory.....	State.....	60.0	16,000			
3	State Prison.....	State.....	101.0	21,200			
4	Marion Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....	15.0	15,000			
5	Reform School for Boys.....	State.....	467.9	33,374			
IOWA.							
1	Penitentiary at Anamosa.....	State.....	233.0	19,022			
2	Penitentiary at Fort Madison.....	State.....	21.5	10,000	3.0	1,500	
3	State Industrial School for Boys.....	State.....	800.0	53,200			
KANSAS.							
1	State Industrial Reformatory.....	State.....	1,120.0	32,000			
2	State Penitentiary.....	State.....	1,700.0	65,000			
3	Boys Industrial School.....	State.....	160.0	20,000			
KENTUCKY.							
1	Branch Penitentiary.....	State.....	30.0	300			
2	Penitentiary.....	State.....	9.0	75,000	1.0	1,200	
3	House of Reform.....	State.....	296.0	35,800			
LOUISIANA.							
1	State Penitentiary.....	State.....	12,706.0	338,075			

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Institution No.
Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.					
		\$1,000	\$5,000		\$10,000		\$6,200	9
		500			5,000		30,500	10
		1,000	3,000		40,000		56,500	11
		200	7,800		20,000		48,000	12
		1,000	7,500		20,000		43,500	13
\$40,000				\$6,500		\$146,500		14
400				2,000		2,600		15
2,500				5,000		11,000		16
500				4,000		4,500		17
1,500				500		2,000		18
10,000				15,000		67,500		19
375		1,000		10,000	2,000		23,000	20
3,000				500		10,375		21
		1,000			200	4,700		22
2,000				1,200			63,700	23
34,000				20,000		3,200		24
500				350		79,000		25
500				1,100		850		26
2,500				700		1,600		27
12,000				6,500		3,200		28
29,000				10,000		39,000		29
						72,200		30
246,754	\$11,553			2,500		275,077		1
1,012,095	60,000			92,202		1,181,237		1
1,453,239	150,000			11,955	175,000	1,679,194	175,000	2
828,110	40,000			25,000		1,183,110		3
18,000	5,000			2,197		46,497		4
25,000				1,400		30,400		5
675,000	120,000			20,000		867,000		6
77,000				1,500		103,500		1
483,892	48,750			2,559	59,327	551,201	59,327	2
473,841	88,000			10,000	101,224	593,041	101,224	3
62,000	3,000			150		80,150		4
125,570	20,565			2,873		182,382		5
1,733,268	11,000			19,057	7,500	1,782,347	7,500	1
187,100	45,000	8,000		12,000	41,500	254,100	51,000	2
166,750	10,700			54,531		285,181		3
1,000,000				59,670		1,091,670		1
1,442,634	70,000			75,000	20,000	1,652,634	20,000	2
152,500				2,500		175,000		3
800,000	50,000			40,000	24,000	890,300	24,000	1
512,000	300,000		2,000	24,000	60,000	911,000	63,200	2
30,000	42,000			10,000		117,800		3
100,000	75,000			112,839		625,914		1

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

In- sti- tution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Land owned or controlled by—			
			Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.	
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.
MAINE.						
1	State Prison.....	State...	12.0	\$1,200		
2	Androscoggin Co. Jail.....	Co.....	2.0	16,000		
3	Cumberland Co. Jail.....	Co.....	.6	12,500	0.1	\$2,500
4	Penobscot Co. Jail.....	Co.....	.4	10,000		
5	York Co. Jail.....	Co.....	2.0	500		
6	Industrial School for Girls.....	State...	35.0	3,500		
7	State School for Boys.....	State...	17.0	5,500		
MARYLAND.						
1	House of Correction.....	State...	300.0	9,000		
2	Penitentiary.....	State...	7.0	400,000		
3	Baltimore City Jail.....	City.....	5.0	100,000		
4	House of Reformation for Colored Boys.....	State and city.	500.0	15,000		
5	House of Refuge.....	State and city.	12.0	9,600		
6	Industrial Home for Colored Girls.....	State and city.	4.0	400		
7	St. Marys Industrial School for Boys.....	State and city.	168.0	110,880		
MASSACHUSETTS.						
1	Reformatory.....	State...	330.0	14,000		
2	Reformatory Prison for Women.....	State...	330.0	66,000		
3	State Farm.....	State...	1,058.0	55,385		
4	State Prison.....	State...	9.3	406,725		
5	Berkshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Co.....	10.0	25,000		
6	Bristol Co. Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.....	Co.....	2.3	50,000		
7	Essex Co. House of Correction at Ipswich.....	Co.....	60.0	7,500		
8	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence.....	Co.....	5.0	50,000		
9	Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Salem.....	Co.....	1.5	45,000		
10	Franklin Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Co.....	30.0	20,000		
11	Hampden Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Co.....	7.0	15,500		
12	Hampshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Co.....	2.0	10,000		
13	Middlesex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Cambridge.....	Co.....	1.4	30,000		
14	Middlesex Co. Jail at Lowell.....	Co.....	5.3	91,000		
15	Norfolk Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Co.....	10.0	20,000		
16	Plymouth Co. Jail and House of Correction.....	Co.....	1.0	6,000		
17	Suffolk Co. House of Correction.....	Co.....	198.0	400,700		
18	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg.....	Co.....	40.0	48,000		
19	Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Worcester.....	Co.....	9.8	100,000		
MICHIGAN.						
1	Reformatory.....	State...	190.8	15,868		
2	State House of Correction and Branch Prison.....	State...	152.0	14,109		
3	State Prison.....	State...	38.0	76,000		
4	Detroit House of Correction.....	City.....	8.0	85,000		
5	Industrial School for Boys.....	State...	318.0	46,950		
MINNESOTA.						
1	State Prison.....	State...	12.0	22,700		
2	State Reformatory.....	State...	880.0	18,050		
3	St. Paul Workhouse.....	City.....	15.0	22,500		
4	State Training School.....	State...	401.5	17,377		

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Institution No.
Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.					
\$23,500	\$19,000			\$2,500		\$46,200		1
25,000	5,000			900	\$800	46,900	\$800	2
80,000			\$20,000		600	92,500	23,100	3
45,000	5,000			500	600	60,500	600	4
25,000	2,500			1,000		29,000		5
54,500				300		58,300		6
67,000	33,000			3,000		108,500		7
341,827	5,000			16,000	25,000	371,827	25,000	1
1,225,000	300,000			75,000	50,000	2,000,000	50,000	2
350,000	4,000			16,000	2,100	470,000	2,100	3
170,000	2,800			2,975		190,775		4
200,000	8,000			1,500	2,500	219,100	2,500	5
12,250	2,750			300		15,700		6
193,000	36,000			35,000	12,000	374,880	12,000	7
1,144,618	200,000			30,245		1,388,863		1
404,374	20,000			9,985		500,339		2
900,045	4,000			51,769		1,011,199		3
1,000,357	40,000			20,000		1,467,082		4
200,000	23,000			2,000		250,000		5
338,000	10,000			2,000		400,000		6
151,325				1,175		160,000		7
235,166	1,000			100		286,266		8
110,000	20,000			161		175,161		9
40,000	13,000			2,000		75,000		10
160,500	19,000			1,000		196,000		11
50,000	9,000			1,000		70,000		12
480,000	20,000			5,133		535,133		13
190,000	6,000			150		287,150		14
205,500	10,000			1,200		236,700		15
16,000	2,900			100		25,000		16
1,290,778	82,300			15,099		1,788,877		17
20,000	80,000			2,000		150,000		18
200,000	20,000			300		320,300		19
287,000	50,000			1,000	20,000	353,868	20,000	1
271,472	13,000			2,000		300,681		2
667,200	160,000			12,361	106,000	915,561	106,000	3
150,000	50,000			35,000		320,000		4
232,975	30,000			8,879		318,804		5
742,300				173,360	40,000	938,360	40,000	1
355,903	22,000			42,299		438,252		2
97,000				3,000		122,500		3
307,037				52,741		377,155		4

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Land owned or controlled by—			
			Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.	
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.
MISSISSIPPI.						
1	State Prison System.....	State...	29,571.0	\$720,850		
MISSOURI.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State...	98.0	45,250		
2	St. Louis City Workhouse.....	City...	18.0	22,000		
3	St. Louis House of Refuge.....	City...	30.0	52,000		
4	Training School for Boys.....	State...	643.0	48,225		
MONTANA.						
1	State Reform School.....	State...	340.0	20,400		
NEBRASKA.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State...	200.0	25,000	2.0	\$250
2	State Industrial School for Boys.....	State...	501.0	12,525		
NEVADA.						
1	State Prison.....	State...	200.0	4,000		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
1	State Prison.....	State...	21.6	11,280		
2	Hillsboro Co. Almshouse and House of Correction.....	Co.....	a 100.0	a 25,000		
3	Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Co.....	4.0	5,000		
4	Manchester City Farm and House of Correction.....	City...	120.0	135,240		
5	Industrial School.....	State...	100.0	100,000		
NEW JERSEY.						
1	Reformatory.....	State...	85.0	8,500		
2	State Prison.....	State...	8.0	60,000		
3	Essex Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	75.0	50,000		
4	Hudson Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	240.0	120,000		
5	Mercer Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....	105.0	30,000		
6	State Home for Boys.....	State...	700.0	140,000		
7	State Home for Girls.....	State...	78.2	16,700		
NEW MEXICO.						
1	Penitentiary.....	Ter....	20.0	1,000		
NEW YORK.						
1	Auburn Prison.....	State...	17.5	80,000		
2	Clinton Prison.....	State...	35.0	54,000		
3	Eastern New York Reformatory.....	State...	270.0	17,000		
4	House of Refuge for Women.....	State...	86.5	28,995		
5	Sing Sing Prison.....	State...	15.0	75,000		
6	State Reformatory.....	State...	290.0	79,000		
7	State Reformatory for Women.....	State...	170.5	10,000		
8	Erie Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	5.3	57,460		
9	Monroe Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	85.0	60,000		
10	Onondaga Co Penitentiary.....	Co.....	176.0	15,500		
11	Kings Co. Penitentiary.....	City...	10.0	50,000		
12	New York Co. Penitentiary.....	City...	47.0	3,787,515		
13	Workhouse, Blackwells Island, and Branch Workhouses, Harts and Rikers islands.....	City...	291.5	12,467,500		
14	State Industrial School.....	State...	40.0	400,000		
NORTH CAROLINA.						
1	State Prison.....	State...	7,415.0	76,000		
2	Alamance Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				
3	Anson Co. (Wadesboro Township) Convict Camp.....	Co.....				
4	Buncombe Co. Convict Camp.....	Co.....				

a Including almshouse.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Institution No.
Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.					
\$51,700	\$17,000			\$77,509		\$867,059		1
865,063	643,350			85,000	\$156,000	1,638,663	\$156,000	1
30,000				17,500		69,500		2
150,000				30,000		232,000		3
150,000	70,000			10,000		278,225		4
43,000	3,000			1,500		67,900		1
339,000	30,000	\$3,500		30,000	13,000	424,000	16,750	1
165,000				4,500		182,025		2
60,000	8,000			3,000		75,000		1
233,720			\$15,000		12,000	245,000	27,000	1
• 145,000				10,000		• 180,000		2
41,000	2,500				250	48,500	250	3
5,000				2,500		142,740		4
25,000	5,000			10,000		140,000		5
469,000	126,230			15,000		618,730		1
550,000	330,000			12,000	3,000	952,000	3,000	2
300,000				6,000		356,000		3
690,000	50,000			2,500		772,500		4
50,000	20,000			9,000		109,000		5
100,000	40,000			16,000		296,000		6
35,900	70,000			1,500		124,100		7
100,000	20,000			10,000		131,000		1
698,000	430,000			162,211		1,370,211		1
1,000,000	352,631			20,000		1,429,431		2
900,000				800		917,800		3
305,147	12,500			1,938		348,670		4
890,000	60,000			50,000		1,075,000		5
1,243,768	248,000			42,381		1,613,149		6
329,148	1,000			1,000		332,148		7
379,500	2,500			3,160		442,620		8
97,000	10,000			8,000		175,000		9
374,500				10,000		400,000		10
930,000	50,000			25,000		1,055,000		11
800,000	40,000			15,000		4,642,513		12
828,000	5,000			3,500		13,304,000		13
510,108	15,000			128,909		1,054,017		14
1,250,000	20,000			55,500		1,401,500		1
390				4,867		5,257		2
595				3,280		3,875		3
550	75			9,950		10,575		4

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution	Control.	Land owned or controlled by—			
			Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.	
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.
	NORTH CAROLINA—concluded.					
5	Cabarrus Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
6	Columbus Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
7	Durham Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
8	Edgecombe Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
9	Forsyth Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
10	Franklin Co. and Louisburg Township Jail	Co.	1.0	\$500		
11	Gaston Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
12	Granville Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
13	Greene Co. Jail	Co.	1.0	2,000		
14	Guilford Co. Convict Camps (2)	Co.				
15	Haywood Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
16	Henderson Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
17	Iredell Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
18	Lenoir Co. Convict Camp	Co.	5.0	250		
19	Mecklenburg Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
20	New Hanover Co. Convict Camp	Co.	5.0	5,030		
21	Person Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
22	Randolph Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
23	Robeson Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
24	Rockingham Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
25	Rowan Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
26	Swain Co. Jail	Co.	.3	500		
27	Wake Co. Workhouse Camp	Co.	238.0	5,000		
28	Wayne Co. Convict Camp	Co.				
29	Wilson Co. Convict Camp	Co.	.3	2,000		
30	Monroe Township (Union Co.) Convict Camp	Tp.				
	NORTH DAKOTA.					
1	State Penitentiary	State	2,373.0	42,400		
	OHIO.					
1	Penitentiary	State	23.0	750,000		
2	State Reformatory	State	400.0	37,000		
3	Stark Co. Workhouse	Co.	3.0	20,000		
4	Xenia City Workhouse	Co. and city	2.5	6,000		
5	Zanesville City and Co. Workhouse	Co. and city	1.5	10,000		
6	Cincinnati City Workhouse	City	22.0	600,000		
7	Cleveland House of Correction	City	8.4	41,823		
8	Columbus Workhouse	City	2.0	10,000		
9	Dayton City Workhouse	City	2.0	75,000		
10	Toledo Workhouse	City	5.0	10,000		
	OREGON.					
1	State Penitentiary	State	375.0	30,000		
2	Multnomah Co. Jail	Co.	(c)	(c)		
3	State Reform School	State	600.0	20,000		
	PENNSYLVANIA.					
1	Eastern State Penitentiary	State	10.0	1,000,000		
2	Western Penitentiary	State	18.6	454,397		
3	Allegheny Co. Workhouse	Co.	260.0	100,000		
4	Berks Co. Prison	Co.	1.0	25,000		
5	Chester Co. Prison	Co.	.3	7,290		
6	Delaware Co. Prison	Co.	1.0	15,000		
7	Lancaster Co. Prison	Co.	6.0	60,000		
8	Lehigh Co. Prison	Co.	1.2	15,000		
9	Northampton Co. Prison	Co.	4.0	40,000		
10	Northumberland Co. Prison	Co.	.5	18,000		
11	Philadelphia Co. Prison	Co.	18.8	13,750		
12	Schuylkill Co. Prison	Co.	15.0	50,000		
13	Philadelphia Co. House of Correction	City	211.0	34,000		
14	House of Refuge, Boys' Department	State	535.0	80,250		
15	House of Refuge, Girls' Department	State	2.0	50,000		

a Not reported.

b Not including value of machinery and tools not reported.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Institution No.
Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.						
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
\$400	\$200			\$5,440		\$6,040		5
151				1,049		1,200		6
1,000	300			10,175		11,475		7
700				2,250		2,950		8
1,250	750			8,812		10,812		9
6,025				450		6,975		10
750				4,960		5,710		11
605				1,733		2,338		12
5,145				204		7,349		13
1,176	100			3,996		5,272		14
575				3,406		3,981		15
250				720		970		16
375				7,500		7,875		17
225				2,067		2,542		18
1,825	1,000			17,925		20,750		19
1,431	200			3,150		9,811		20
130				1,351		1,481		21
200				2,169		2,369		22
61				195		256		23
200	25			3,997		4,222		24
400	200			8,620		9,220		25
2,101				50		2,651		26
3,000	1,500			9,500		19,000		27
344				1,289		1,633		28
3,536				1,190		6,726		29
836	100			3,330		4,266		30
135,000	60,000			20,000		257,400		1
500,000	300,000			5,000	\$100,000	1,555,000	\$100,000	1
1,300,000	20,000			1,000	10,000	1,358,000	10,000	2
120,000	80,000				10,000	220,000	10,000	3
35,000	20,000				1,000	61,000	1,000	4
25,000	20,000			2,000		57,000		5
300,000	100,000				50,000	1,000,000	50,000	6
235,256	41,000			10,476	15	328,555	15	7
100,000	120,000				3,000	230,000	3,000	8
125,000	75,000				2,000	275,000	2,000	9
16,700	300			2,120		29,120		10
265,000	35,000			(a)		b 330,000		1
(c)	250			450		c 700		2
100,000	20,000			3,000		143,000		3
988,183				3,756		1,991,939		1
1,503,674	100,000			17,292		2,075,363		2
1,008,186	25,000			2,000		1,135,186		3
212,000				500		237,500		4
125,000				300		132,590		5
100,000				280		115,280		6
52,000	20,000			2,000		134,000		7
200,000				50		215,050		8
250,000				200		290,200		9
125,000				1,075		144,075		10
1,329,861				1,500		1,345,111		11
250,000				2,000		302,000		12
1,133,061	41,055			60,216		1,268,332		13
904,750	10,000			5,000		1,000,000		14
85,000				500		135,500		15

c Jail in basement of public building.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Land owned or controlled by—			
			Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.	
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.
RHODE ISLAND.						
1	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	State	40.0	\$25,000		
2	State Workhouse and House of Correction.	State	90.0	28,000		
3	Sockanosset School for Boys.	State	32.0	22,000		
SOUTH CAROLINA.						
1	Penitentiary.	State	4,638.0	177,500		
2	State Convict Camp at Clemson College Farm.	State	360.0	18,000		
3	Abbeville Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
4	Aiken Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
5	Anderson Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
6	Bamberg Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
7	Barnwell Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
8	Beaufort Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
9	Berkeley Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
10	Charleston Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
11	Cherokee Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
12	Chester Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
13	Chesterfield Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
14	Clarendon Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
15	Colleton Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
16	Darlington Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
17	Edgefield Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
18	Fairfield Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
19	Florence Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
20	Georgetown Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
21	Greenville Co. Convict Camp.	Co.	.1	200		
22	Greenwood Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
23	Hampton Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
24	Horry Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
25	Kershaw Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
26	Laurens Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
27	Lee Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
28	Lexington Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
29	Marion Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
30	Newberry Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
31	Orangeburg Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
32	Pickens Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
33	Richland Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
34	Saluda Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
35	Spartanburg Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
36	Sumter Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
37	Union Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
38	Williamsburg Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
39	York Co. Convict Camp.	Co.				
40	Charleston City Jail.	City				
41	Columbia City Jail.	City	.3	500		
SOUTH DAKOTA.						
1	Penitentiary.	State	600.0	38,125		
2	Reform School.	State	920.0	22,150		
TENNESSEE.						
1	Branch Prison.	State	12,000.0	84,475		
2	State Prison.	State	1,200.0	74,925		
TEXAS.						
1	State Penitentiaries.	State	17,414.0	400,000	52,050.0	\$1,301,250
2	Bexar Co. Jail.	Co.	1.0	3,000		
3	Dallas Co. Jail.	Co.	1.4	10,000		
4	Fannin Co. Jail.	Co.	.2	3,000		
5	Harris Co. Jail.	Co.	1.2	15,000		
6	Hunt Co. Jail.	Co.	600.3	33,000		
7	Jefferson Co. Jail.	Co.	.9	5,000		
8	Johnson Co. Jail.	Co.	640.6	36,000		
9	Lamar Co. Jail.	Co.	.2	5,000		
10	McLennan Co. Jail.	Co.	.2	10,500		

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Institution No.
Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.					
\$450,000	\$32,700			\$5,200	\$2,500	\$512,900	\$2,500	1
105,700	18,750			8,500		160,950		2
176,480	25,000			5,000		228,480		3
312,103	25,000			21,773	6,000	536,376	6,000	1
250				5,300		23,550		2
200				500		700		3
200				350		550		4
75				300		375		5
100				460		560		6
50				387		437		7
50				300		350		8
100				150		250		9
2,000				500		2,500		10
150				13,200		13,350		11
150				5,000		5,150		12
75				100		175		13
200				500		700		14
100				900		1,000		15
250				800		1,050		16
465				5,541		6,006		17
245				1,825		2,070		18
350				1,200		1,550		19
200				155		355		20
280				8,000		8,480		21
100				600		700		22
200				645		845		23
100				125		225		24
130				1,921		2,051		25
125				1,375		1,500		26
250				1,000		1,250		27
150				1,805		1,955		28
250				2,250		2,500		29
125				1,225		1,350		30
250				3,450		3,700		31
300				2,200		2,500		32
400				5,000		5,400		33
160				1,675		1,835		34
1,000				11,000		12,000		35
709				3,367		4,076		36
50				400		450		37
175				585		760		38
100				650		750		39
500				200		700		40
200				100		800		41
122,260	10,740			7,580		178,705		1
60,000	2,000			4,500		88,650		2
62,262	25,728			146,591		319,056		1
436,681	122,909			68,729	113,000	703,244	113,000	2
700,000	600,000	\$100,000	\$150,000	500,000	350,000	2,200,000	1,901,250	1
37,000				500		40,500		2
89,000				3,000		102,000		3
40,000				8,000		51,000		4
134,000				1,000		150,000		5
35,000				1,000		66,000		6
35,000				2,000		42,000		7
35,000				8,000		79,000		8
40,000				6,000		51,000		9
26,500				10,000		47,000		10

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

Institution No.	State and institution.	Control.	Land owned or controlled by—			
			Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.	
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.
TEXAS—concluded.						
11	Tarrant Co. Jail.....	Co.....	0.5	\$10,000		
12	Walker Co. Jail.....	Co.....	(a)	(a)		
13	House of Correction and Reformatory	State...	2,000.0	15,000		
UTAH.						
1	State Prison.....	State...	186.0	27,000		
2	State Industrial School.....	State...	45.0	12,000		
VERMONT.						
1	House of Correction.....	State...	25.0	15,000		
2	State Prison.....	State...	40.0	6,500		
3	Industrial School.....	State...	214.0	10,700		
VIRGINIA.						
1	Penitentiary.....	State...	886.5	146,777	175.0	\$6,650
WASHINGTON.						
1	State Prison.....	State...	200.0	13,425		
2	Seattle City Jail.....	City...	(b)	(b)		
3	State Reform School.....	State...	130.0	13,000		
WEST VIRGINIA.						
1	Penitentiary.....	State...	77.0	40,000		
2	Reform School.....	State...	195.0	25,000		
WISCONSIN.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	State...	134.0	15,750		
2	State Reformatory.....	State...	234.0	20,400		
3	Industrial School for Boys.....	State...	328.0	32,825		
WYOMING.						
1	State Penitentiary.....	Lessee..	468.5	42,500		
UNITED STATES PRISONS.						
1	Penitentiary at Atlanta.....	U. S....	320.0	70,000		
2	Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth...	U. S....	720.0	72,000		

a Walker County has no jail. Prisoners held for trial are confined in the penitentiary. Sentenced prisoners are sent to the camp and put to work mending roads. They sleep in tents.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

A.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Institution No.
Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.					
\$65,000				\$15,000		\$90,000		11
(a)	(a)			1,300		1,300		12
35,000	\$6,000			6,000		62,000		13
298,855	3,000			2,507		331,362		1
30,000	1,000			3,000		46,000		2
52,000	8,000			2,550		77,550		1
74,000	20,000			9,000	\$1,000	109,500	\$1,000	2
10,000	300			996		21,996		3
238,350	71,251	\$2,500	\$600	9,719	41,500	466,097	51,250	1
251,852	90,664			60,415		416,356		1
(b)				(c)		(c)		2
67,500	7,500			1,000		89,000		3
425,000	160,000			25,000	54,874	650,000	54,874	1
90,000	15,000			12,000		142,000		2
395,000	70,500			57,914	105,000	539,164	105,000	1
228,554	19,121			32,196		300,271		2
277,149				37,424		347,398		3
d 135,000	d 5,000				5,000	d 142,500	5,000	1
700,000				10,000		780,000		1
1,450,000				50,000		1,572,000		2

b Jail in basement of public building.

c Not reported.

d Owned by State; under immediate control of lessee.

TABLE VIII.--VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY--Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 188.]

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Land owned or controlled by—			
			Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.	
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.
	ALABAMA.					
1	Penal.....	1	6,910.0	\$70,100	160,889.0	\$1,374,950
	ARIZONA.					
2	Penal.....	1	2,115.0	10,000		
	ARKANSAS.					
3	Penal.....	1	11,010.0	145,000	160.0	16,000
	CALIFORNIA.					
4	Penal.....	5	1,294.0	188,500		
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	730.0	74,515		
	Total.....	7	2,024.0	263,015		
	COLORADO.					
6	Penal.....	1	333.8	75,000		
7	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	785.4	15,000		
	Total.....	3	1,119.2	90,000		
	CONNECTICUT.					
8	Penal.....	6	308.6	148,500		
9	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	195.0	75,000		
	Total.....	7	503.6	223,500		
	DELAWARE.					
10	Penal.....	1	40.0	10,000		
11	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	196.0	20,000		
	Total.....	2	236.0	30,000		
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
12	Penal.....	1	a 40.0	a 30,000		
13	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	266.8	200,130		
	Total.....	2	a 306.8	a 230,130		
	FLORIDA.					
14	Penal.....	5	1.0	8,500	260,000.0	1,110,000
	GEORGIA.					
15	Penal.....	30	6,657.0	226,100	97,030.0	1,119,100
	IDAHO.					
16	Penal.....	1	148.7	14,270		
	ILLINOIS.					
17	Penal.....	5	594.8	393,240		
18	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	360.0	52,000		
	Total.....	6	954.8	445,240		
	INDIANA.					
19	Penal.....	4	191.6	77,200		
20	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	467.9	33,374		
	Total.....	5	659.5	110,574		

a Including almshouse and hospital in 1 institution.

b Including industrial buildings in 1 institution.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 188.]

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Marginal number
Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.			Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.					
\$119,500	\$11,000	\$36,050	\$55,950	\$108,695	\$778,500	\$300,295	\$2,245,450	1
160,000	25,000			5,000		200,000		2
80,279	16,167		9,000	53,131	60,000	294,580	85,000	3
1,520,631	66,192			449,218		2,224,271		4
480,151	53,500			45,423		633,591		5
2,000,188	119,992			491,673		2,877,868		
250,000	50,000			35,000		410,000		6
93,500	11,000			9,900		129,400		7
313,500	61,000			11,500		339,400		
1,285,973	47,000			8,000	62,500	1,489,473	62,500	8
165,000	10,000			5,000		253,000		9
1,450,973	57,000			13,000	62,500	1,711,473	62,500	
100,000	75,000			5,000	8,000	190,000	8,000	10
14,500	5,000			2,500		42,000		11
111,500	80,000			7,500	8,000	232,000	8,000	
a 225,000				700		a 255,700		12
b 225,000	(c)			1,500		426,630		13
d 150,000	(c)			2,200		a 682,330		
33,000	1,350	51,000	27,000	45,865	5,500	88,215	1,193,500	14
138,775		34,500	79,300	83,350	264,200	448,225	1,497,100	15
246,754	11,553			2,500		275,077		16
3,336,444	258,000			132,754	175,000	4,120,438	175,000	17
675,000	120,000			20,000		867,000		18
4,011,444	378,000			152,754	175,000	4,987,438	175,000	
1,096,733	139,750			14,209	160,551	1,327,892	160,551	19
125,570	20,565			2,873		182,382		20
1,222,303	160,315			17,082	160,551	1,510,274	160,551	

c Not including 1 institution included in nonindustrial buildings.

d Including almshouse and hospital in 1 institution and industrial buildings in 1 institution.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Land owned or controlled by—				
			Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.	
IOWA.							
1	Penal.....	2	254.5	\$29,022	3.0	\$1,500	
2	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	800.0	53,200			
	Total.....	3	1,054.5	82,222	3.0	1,500	
KANSAS.							
3	Penal.....	2	2,820.0	97,000			
4	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	160.0	20,000			
	Total.....	3	2,980.0	117,000			
KENTUCKY.							
5	Penal.....	2	39.0	75,300	1.0	1,200	
6	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	296.0	35,800			
	Total.....	3	335.0	111,100	1.0	1,200	
LOUISIANA.							
7	Penal.....	1	12,706.0	338,075			
MAINE.							
8	Penal.....	5	17.0	40,200	.1	2,500	
9	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	52.0	9,000			
	Total.....	7	69.0	49,200	.1	2,500	
MARYLAND.							
10	Penal.....	3	312.0	509,000			
11	Juvenile Reformatory.....	4	684.0	135,880			
	Total.....	7	996.0	644,880			
MASSACHUSETTS.							
12	Penal.....	19	2,110.6	1,460,810			
MICHIGAN.							
13	Penal.....	4	388.8	190,977			
14	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	318.0	46,950			
	Total.....	5	706.8	237,927			
MINNESOTA.							
15	Penal.....	3	907.0	63,250			
16	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	401.5	17,377			
	Total.....	4	1,308.5	80,627			
MISSISSIPPI.							
17	Penal.....	1	29,571.0	720,850			
MISSOURI.							
18	Penal.....	2	116.0	67,250			
19	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	673.0	100,225			
	Total.....	4	789.0	167,475			
MONTANA.							
20	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	340.0	20,400			
NEBRASKA.							
21	Penal.....	1	200.0	25,000	2.0	250	
22	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	501.0	12,525			
	Total.....	2	701.0	37,525	2.0	250	

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Marginal number.
Public Institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.					
\$1,920,368 166,750	\$56,000 10,700	\$8,000		\$31,057 54,531	\$49,000	\$2,036,447 285,181	\$58,500	1 2
2,087,118	66,700	8,000		85,588	49,000	2,321,628	58,500	
2,442,634 152,500	70,000			134,670 2,500	20,000	2,744,304 175,000	20,000	3 4
2,595,134	70,000			137,170	20,000	2,919,304	20,000	
1,312,000 30,000	350,000 42,000		\$2,000	64,000 10,000	84,000	1,801,300 117,900	87,200	5 6
1,342,000	392,000		2,000	74,000	84,000	1,919,100	87,200	
100,000	75,000			112,839		625,914		7
198,500 121,500	31,500 33,000		20,000	4,900 3,300	2,000	275,100 166,900	24,500	8 9
320,000	64,500		20,000	8,200	2,000	441,900	24,500	
1,916,827 575,250	309,000 49,550			107,000 39,775	77,100 14,500	2,841,827 800,455	77,100 14,500	10 11
2,492,077	358,550			146,775	91,600	3,642,282	91,600	
7,136,663	580,200			145,397		9,323,070		12
1,375,672 232,975	273,000 30,000			50,361 8,879	126,000	1,890,010 318,804	126,000	13 14
1,608,647	303,000			59,240	126,000	2,208,814	126,000	
1,195,203 307,037	22,000			218,659 52,741	40,000	1,499,112 377,155	40,000	15 16
1,502,240	22,000			271,400	40,000	1,876,267	40,000	
51,700	17,000			77,509		867,059		17
865,063 300,000	643,350 70,000			102,500 40,000	156,000	1,708,163 510,225	156,000	18 19
1,195,063	713,350			142,500	156,000	2,218,388	156,000	
43,000	3,000			1,500		67,900		20
339,000 165,000	30,000	3,500		30,000 4,500	13,000	424,000 182,025	16,750	21 22
504,000	30,000	3,500		34,500	13,000	606,025	16,750	

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY. FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Land owned or controlled by—				
			Public institutions.		Contractors or lessors.		
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.	
NEVADA.							
1	Penal.....	1	200.0	\$4,000			
NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
2	Penal.....	4	a 245.6	a 176,520			
3	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	100.0	100,000			
	Total.....	5	a 345.6	a 276,520			
NEW JERSEY.							
4	Penal.....	5	553.0	268,500			
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	778.2	699,700			
	Total.....	7	1,291.2	428,200			
NEW MEXICO.							
6	Penal.....	1	20.0	1,000			
NEW YORK.							
7	Penal.....	13	1,479.3	16,781,970			
8	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	40.0	400,000			
	Total.....	14	1,519.3	17,181,970			
NORTH CAROLINA.							
9	Penal.....	30	7,665.6	91,280			
NORTH DAKOTA.							
10	Penal.....	1	2,373.0	42,400			
OHIO.							
11	Penal.....	10	469.4	1,559,823			
OREGON.							
12	Penal.....	2	b 375.0	b 30,000			
13	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	600.0	20,000			
	Total.....	3	b 975.0	b 50,000			
PENNSYLVANIA.							
14	Penal.....	13	547.4	1,822,437			
15	Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	537.0	130,250			
	Total.....	15	1,084.4	1,962,687			
RHODE ISLAND.							
16	Penal.....	2	130.0	53,000			
17	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	32.0	22,000			
	Total.....	3	162.0	75,000			
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
18	Penal.....	41	4,998.4	196,200			
SOUTH DAKOTA.							
19	Penal.....	1	600.0	38,125			
20	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	920.0	22,150			
	Total.....	2	1,520.0	60,275			

a Including almshouse in 1 institution.

b Not including 1 institution where jail is in basement of public building.

c Not including 1 institution not reported.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Marginal number.
Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.					
\$60,000	\$8,000			\$3,000		\$75,000		1
a 424,720	2,500		\$15,000	12,500	\$12,250	a 616,240	\$27,250	2
25,000	5,000			10,000		140,000		3
c 449,720	7,500		15,000	22,500	12,250	a 756,240	27,250	
1,969,000	526,100			44,500	3,000	2,808,230	3,000	4
135,900	110,000			17,500		420,100		5
2,104,900	636,100			62,000	3,000	3,228,330	3,000	
100,000	20,000			10,000		131,000		6
8,766,063	1,211,721			342,900		27,102,744		7
510,108	15,000			128,900		1,054,017		8
9,276,171	1,226,721			471,800		28,156,761		
1,284,226	24,450			179,125		1,579,081		9
135,000	60,000			20,000		257,400		10
2,756,956	776,300			20,500	176,015	5,113,675	176,015	11
b 265,000	35,250			4,450		d 330,700		12
100,000	20,000			3,000		143,000		13
b 365,000	55,250			c 3,450		d 473,700		
7,276,965	186,055			91,169		9,386,626		14
989,750	10,000			5,500		1,135,500		15
8,266,715	196,055			96,669		10,522,126		
555,700	51,450			13,700	2,500	673,850	2,500	16
176,480	25,000			5,000		228,480		17
732,180	76,450			18,700	2,500	902,330	2,500	
322,867	25,000			106,814	6,000	650,881	6,000	18
122,260	10,740			7,580		178,705		19
60,000	2,000			4,500		88,650		20
182,260	12,740			12,080		267,355		

^d Not including 1 institution where jail is in basement of public building, and machinery and tools in 1 institution not reported.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	State and class.	Institutions.	Land owned or controlled by—			
			Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.	
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.
	TENNESSEE.					
1	Penal.....	2	13,200.0	\$159,400		
	TEXAS.					
2	Penal.....	12	18,660.5	530,500	52,050.0	\$1,301,250
2	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	2,000.0	15,000		
	Total.....	13	20,660.5	545,500	52,050.0	1,301,250
	UTAH.					
4	Penal.....	1	186.0	27,000		
5	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	45.0	12,000		
	Total.....	2	231.0	39,000		
	VERMONT.					
6	Penal.....	2	65.0	21,500		
7	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	214.0	10,700		
	Total.....	3	279.0	32,200		
	VIRGINIA.					
8	Penal.....	1	886.5	146,777	175.0	6,650
	WASHINGTON.					
9	Penal.....	2	a 200.0	a 13,425		
10	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	130.0	13,000		
	Total.....	3	a 330.0	a 26,425		
	WEST VIRGINIA.					
11	Penal.....	1	77.0	40,000		
12	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	195.0	25,000		
	Total.....	2	272.0	65,000		
	WISCONSIN.					
13	Penal.....	2	338.0	36,150		
14	Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	328.0	32,825		
	Total.....	3	666.0	68,975		
	WYOMING.					
15	Penal.....	1	68.5	2,500		
	UNITED STATES PRISONS.					
16	Penal.....	2	1,040.0	142,000		
	ALL STATES.					
17	Penal.....	257	d133,454.6	d 27,207,651	570,310.1	4,933,400
18	Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	13,145.8	1,881,001		
	Total.....	296	d146,600.4	d 29,088,652	570,310.1	4,933,400

a Not including 1 institution where jail is in basement of public building.

b Not including 1 institution not reported.

c Not including 1 institution where jail is in basement of public building, and machinery and tools in 1 institution not reported.

d Including almshouse in 1 institution and almshouse and hospital in 1 institution; but not including 2 institutions where jails are in basements of public buildings.

e Not including 2 institutions not reported.

f Including almshouse in 1 institution and almshouse and hospital in 1 institution; but not including 2 institutions where jails are in basements of public buildings, and machinery and tools in 2 institutions not reported.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Concluded.

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Marginal number.
Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.					
\$498,943	\$148,637			\$215,320	\$113,000	\$1,022,300	\$113,000	1
1,236,500	600,000	\$100,000	\$150,000	555,800	350,000	2,922,500	1,901,250	2
35,000	6,000			6,000		62,000		3
1,271,500	606,000	100,000	150,000	561,800	350,000	2,984,800	1,901,250	
298,855	3,000			2,507		331,362		4
30,000	1,000			3,000		46,000		5
328,855	4,000			5,507		377,362		
126,000	28,000			11,550	1,000	187,050	1,000	6
10,000	300			996		21,996		7
136,000	28,300			12,546	1,000	209,046	1,000	
238,350	71,251	2,500	600	9,719	41,500	466,097	51,250	8
^a 251,852	90,664			^b 60,415		^c 416,356		9
67,500	7,500			1,000		89,000		10
^a 319,352	98,164			^b 61,415		^c 505,356		
425,000	160,000			25,000	54,874	650,000	54,874	11
90,000	15,000			12,000		142,000		12
515,000	175,000			37,000	54,874	792,000	54,874	
623,554	89,621			90,110	105,000	839,435	105,000	13
277,149				37,424		347,398		14
900,703	89,621			127,534	105,000	1,186,833	105,000	
135,000	5,000				5,000	142,500	5,000	15
2,150,000				60,000		2,352,000		16
^d 57,498,933	7,292,231	235,550	358,850	^e 3,904,692	2,951,490	^f 95,903,507	8,479,290	17
^g 6,379,623	^h 675,115			539,753	14,500	9,475,492	14,500	18
ⁱ 63,878,556	^j 7,967,346	235,550	358,850	^k 4,444,445	2,965,990	^l 105,378,999	8,493,790	

^g Including industrial buildings in 1 institution.^h Not including 1 institution included in nonindustrial buildings.ⁱ Including almshouse in 1 institution, almshouse and hospital in 1 institution, and industrial buildings in 1 institution, but not including 2 institutions where jails are in basements of public buildings.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 188.]

Marginal number.	Class and State.	Institutions.	Land owned or controlled by—			
			Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.	
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.
PENAL.						
1	Alabama.....	1	6,910.0	\$70,100	160,889.0	\$1,374,950
2	Arizona.....	1	2,115.0	10,000		
3	Arkansas.....	1	11,010.0	145,000	160.0	16,000
4	California.....	5	1,244.0	188,500		
5	Colorado.....	1	333.8	75,000		
6	Connecticut.....	6	308.6	148,500		
7	Delaware.....	1	40.0	10,000		
8	District of Columbia.....	1	440.0	430,000		
9	Florida.....	5	1.0	8,500	290,000.0	1,110,000
10	Georgia.....	30	6,657.0	220,100	97,030.0	1,119,100
11	Idaho.....	1	148.7	14,270		
12	Illinois.....	5	594.8	393,240		
13	Indiana.....	4	191.6	77,200		
14	Iowa.....	2	254.5	29,022	3.0	1,500
15	Kansas.....	2	2,820.0	97,000		
16	Kentucky.....	2	39.0	75,300	1.0	1,200
17	Louisiana.....	1	12,706.0	338,075		
18	Maine.....	5	17.0	40,200	0.1	2,500
19	Maryland.....	3	312.0	500,000		
20	Massachusetts.....	19	2,110.6	1,400,810		
21	Michigan.....	4	388.8	190,977		
22	Minnesota.....	3	907.0	63,250		
23	Mississippi.....	1	29,571.0	720,850		
24	Missouri.....	2	116.0	67,250		
25	Nebraska.....	1	200.0	25,000	2.0	250
26	Nevada.....	1	200.0	4,000		
27	New Hampshire.....	4	245.6	170,520		
28	New Jersey.....	5	513.0	28,500		
29	New Mexico.....	1	20.0	1,000		
30	New York.....	13	1,479.3	16,781,970		
31	North Carolina.....	30	7,063.6	91,280		
32	North Dakota.....	1	2,373.0	42,400		
33	Ohio.....	19	469.4	1,559,823		
34	Oregon.....	2	375.0	630,000		
35	Pennsylvania.....	13	547.4	1,832,437		
36	Rhode Island.....	2	140.0	53,000		
37	South Carolina.....	41	4,968.4	196,200		
38	South Dakota.....	1	600.0	38,125		
39	Tennessee.....	2	13,200.0	159,400		
40	Texas.....	12	18,640.5	550,500	52,050.0	1,301,250
41	Utah.....	1	186.0	27,000		
42	Vermont.....	2	65.0	21,500		
43	Virginia.....	1	886.5	146,777	175.0	6,650
44	Washington.....	2	200.0	13,425		
45	West Virginia.....	1	77.0	40,000		
46	Wisconsin.....	2	368.0	36,150		
47	Wyoming.....	1	68.5	2,500		
48	United States prisons.....	2	1,040.0	142,000		
Total.....		257	133,454.6	27,207,651	570,310.1	4,933,400

a Including almshouse and hospital.

b Including almshouse in 1 institution.

c Not including 1 institution where jail is in basement of public building.

d Not including 1 institution not reported.

e Not including 1 institution where jail is in basement of public building, and machinery and tools in 1 institution not reported.

TABLE—VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

[For explanation of this table, see p. 188.]

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Marginal number.
Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.		
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
\$119,500	\$11,000	\$36,050	\$55,950	\$108,695	\$778,500	\$309,295	\$2,245,450	1
160,000	25,000			5,000		200,000		2
80,279	16,167		9,000	53,134	60,000	294,580	85,000	3
1,520,034	66,492			449,248		2,224,274		4
250,000	50,000			35,000		410,000		5
1,285,973	47,000			8,000	62,500	1,489,473	62,500	6
100,000	75,000			5,000	8,000	190,000	8,000	7
a 225,000				700		a 255,700		8
33,000	1,350	51,000	27,000	45,365	5,500	88,215	1,193,506	9
138,775		34,500	79,300	83,350	264,200	418,225	1,497,100	10
246,754	11,553			2,500		275,077		11
3,336,444	258,000			132,754	175,000	4,120,438	175,000	12
1,066,733	139,750			14,209	160,551	1,327,892	160,551	13
1,920,368	56,000	8,000		31,057	49,000	2,036,417	58,500	14
2,442,634	70,000			134,670	20,000	2,744,304	20,000	15
1,312,000	350,000		2,000	64,000	81,000	1,801,300	87,200	16
100,000	75,000			112,839		625,914		17
184,500	31,500		20,000	4,900	2,000	275,100	24,500	18
1,916,827	309,000			107,000	77,100	2,841,827	77,100	19
7,136,063	580,200			145,397		9,427,070		20
1,375,672	273,000			50,361	126,000	1,880,010	126,000	21
1,195,203	22,000			218,659	40,000	1,799,112	40,000	22
51,709	17,689			77,509		87,059		23
895,063	623,359			102,500	156,000	1,708,163	156,000	24
339,000	20,600	3,500		30,000	13,000	424,000	16,750	25
60,000	8,600			3,000		75,000		26
b 424,720	2,500		15,000	12,500	12,250	b 616,240	27,250	27
1,969,000	526,270			41,500	3,000	2,898,250	3,000	28
100,000	20,000			10,000		131,000		29
8,766,063	1,211,721			342,960		27,162,744		30
1,284,226	24,450			179,125		1,579,081		31
135,000	60,000			20,000		257,000		32
2,756,956	776,300			20,596	176,015	5,113,675	176,015	33
c 265,000	35,250			d 450		c 339,000		34
7,276,965	189,655			91,169		9,386,626		35
555,700	51,450			13,700	2,500	675,850	a 2,500	36
322,867	25,000			106,814	6,000	659,881	6,000	37
122,260	10,740			7,580		178,705		38
498,943	148,637			215,320	113,000	1,022,300	113,000	39
1,236,500	600,000	100,000	150,000	555,800	350,000	2,922,800	1,901,250	40
208,855	3,030			2,507		331,362		41
126,000	28,000			11,559	1,000	187,059	1,000	42
238,350	71,251	2,500	600	9,719	41,500	406,067	51,250	43
e 251,852	90,664			f 60,415		e 416,356		44
425,000	160,000				54,874	650,000	54,874	45
623,554	89,621			90,110	105,000	839,435	105,000	46
135,000	5,000				5,000	142,500	5,000	47
2,150,000				60,000		2,352,000		48
f 57,498,933	7,292,231	235,550	358,850	g 3,904,692	2,951,490	h 95,903,507	8,479,290	

f Including almshouse in 1 institution, and almshouse and hospital in 1 institution; but not including 2 institutions where jails are in basements of public buildings.

g Not including 2 institutions not reported.

h Including almshouse in 1 institution, and almshouse and hospital in 1 institution; but not including 2 institutions where jails are in basements of public buildings, and machinery and tools in 2 institutions not reported.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Concluded.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—
Concluded.

Marginal number.	Class and State.	Institutions.	Land owned or controlled by—			
			Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.	
			Area (acres).	Value.	Area (acres).	Value.
	JUVENILE REFORMATORY.					
1	California.....	2	730.0	\$74,515		
2	Colorado.....	2	785.4	15,000		
3	Connecticut.....	1	195.0	75,000		
4	Delaware.....	1	196.0	20,000		
5	District of Columbia.....	1	266.8	200,130		
6	Illinois.....	1	360.0	52,000		
7	Indiana.....	1	467.9	33,374		
8	Iowa.....	1	800.0	53,200		
9	Kansas.....	1	160.0	20,000		
10	Kentucky.....	1	296.0	35,800		
11	Maine.....	2	52.0	9,000		
12	Maryland.....	4	684.0	135,880		
13	Michigan.....	1	318.0	46,950		
14	Minnesota.....	1	401.5	17,377		
15	Missouri.....	2	673.0	100,225		
16	Montana.....	1	340.0	20,400		
17	Nebraska.....	1	501.0	12,525		
18	New Hampshire.....	1	100.0	100,000		
19	New Jersey.....	2	778.2	156,700		
20	New York.....	1	40.0	400,000		
21	Oregon.....	1	600.0	20,000		
22	Pennsylvania.....	2	537.0	130,250		
23	Rhode Island.....	1	32.0	22,000		
24	South Dakota.....	1	920.0	22,150		
25	Texas.....	1	2,000.0	15,000		
26	Utah.....	1	45.0	12,000		
27	Vermont.....	1	214.0	10,700		
28	Washington.....	1	130.0	13,000		
29	West Virginia.....	1	195.0	25,000		
30	Wisconsin.....	1	328.0	32,825		
	Total.....	39	13,145.8	1,881,001		
	ALL STATES.					
31	Penal.....	257	c 133,454.6	c27,207,651	570,310.1	\$4,933,400
32	Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	13,145.8	1,881,001		
	Grand total.....	296	c 146,600.4	c29,088,652	570,310.1	4,933,400

a Including industrial buildings in 1 institution.

b Not including 1 institution included in nonindustrial buildings.

c Including almshouse in 1 institution, and almshouse and hospital in 1 institution; but not including 2 institutions where jails are in basements of public buildings.

d Not including 2 institutions not reported.

TABLE VIII.—VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY—Concluded.

C.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PRISON PROPERTY, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—
Concluded.

Value of buildings owned or controlled by—				Value of machinery and tools owned or controlled by—		Total value of all prison property owned or controlled by—		Marginal number.
Public institutions.		Contractors or lessees.						
Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Nonindustrial.	Industrial.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Public institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	
\$480,154	\$53,500			\$45,425		\$653,594		1
93,500	11,000			9,900		129,400		2
165,000	10,000			5,000		255,000		3
14,500	5,000			2,500		42,000		4
a 225,000	(b)			1,500		426,630		5
675,000	120,000			20,000		867,000		6
125,570	20,545			2,873		182,382		7
166,750	10,700			54,531		285,181		8
152,500				2,500		175,000		9
30,000	42,000			10,000		117,800		10
121,500	33,000			3,300		166,800		11
575,250	49,550			39,775	\$14,500	800,455	\$14,500	12
232,975	30,000			8,879		318,804		13
307,037				52,741		377,155		14
300,000	70,000			40,000		510,225		15
43,000	3,000			1,500		67,900		16
165,000				4,500		182,025		17
25,000	5,000			10,000		140,000		18
135,900	110,000			17,500		420,100		19
510,108	15,000			128,909		1,054,017		20
100,000	20,000			3,000		143,000		21
989,750	10,000			5,500		1,135,500		22
176,480	25,000			5,000		228,480		23
60,000	2,000			4,500		88,650		24
35,000	6,000			6,000		62,000		25
30,000	1,000			3,000		46,000		26
10,000	300			996		21,996		27
67,500	7,500			1,000		89,000		28
90,000	15,000			12,000		142,000		29
277,149				37,424		347,398		30
a 6,379,623	b 675,115			539,753	14,500	9,475,492	14,500	
c 57,498,933	7,292,231	\$235,550	\$358,850	d 3,904,092	2,951,490	e 95,903,507	8,479,290	31
a 6,379,623	b 675,115			539,753	14,500	9,475,492	14,500	32
f 63,878,556	b 7,967,346	235,550	358,850	d 4,444,445	2,965,990	e 105,378,999	8,493,790	

* Including almshouse in 1 institution, and almshouse and hospital in 1 institution; but not including 2 institutions where jails are in basements of public buildings, and machinery and tools in 2 institutions not reported.

f Including almshouse in 1 institution, almshouse and hospital in 1 institution, and industrial buildings in 1 institution; but not including 2 institutions where jails are in basements of public buildings.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE.

A.—COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, BY INSTITUTIONS.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food. For explanation of this table, see pp. 188, 189.]

State and institution.	Class.	Number of convicts.	Appropriation (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of -		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
ALABAMA.									
State Prison System.....	Penal.	1,860.0	\$144.54	\$144.54	\$30.84	\$19.64	\$32.34	\$776.91	\$83.63
ARIZONA.									
Territorial Prison.....	Penal.	280.5	223.33	178.69	\$41.04	\$22.82	95.76	35.65	570.41
ARKANSAS.									
State Penitentiary.....	Penal.	759.0	.....	.....	(g)	13.00	31.48	212.12	105.77
CALIFORNIA.									
State Prison at Folsom.....	Penal.	794.0	150.23	137.23	\$49.28	\$17.91	64.62	15.11	\$75.36
State Prison at San Quentin	Penal.	1,479.0	74.79	64.71	\$49.78	\$20.33	40.57	4.06	338.07
San Bernardino Co. Jail.....	Penal.	52.5	233.62	233.62	71.22	7.37	16.00	57.14	476.19
San Francisco Co. Jail No. 2.	Penal.	163.0	241.66	215.75	80.36	\$11.04	93.25	843.56	1,533.74
Los Angeles City Jail.....	Penal.	176.4	165.12	109.97	35.40	.....	46.94	170.07	283.45
Preston School of Industry.	J. Ref.	114.9	401.80	306.21	(g)	\$34.42	144.40	93.99	2,404.26
Whittier State School.....	J. Ref.	267.8	346.15	341.90	(g)	\$43.02	145.40	237.92	761.40
COLORADO.									
State Penitentiary.....	Penal.	637.1	254.16	248.76	(g)	\$15.01	59.73	117.72	392.40
State Industrial School.....	J. Ref.	207.0	246.45	243.90	\$69.87	\$40.99	43.85	48.31	181.16
State Reformatory.....	J. Ref.	115.9	363.32	363.32	(g)	\$17.07	138.13	43.14	483.18
CONNECTICUT.									
State Prison.....	Penal.	463.0	74.54	74.54	\$42.08	6.51	65.75	54.00	1,306.64
Fairfield Co. Jail.....	Penal.	123.0	167.62	167.62	57.22	9.58	35.00	121.95	2,032.52
Hartford Co. Jail.....	Penal.	209.0	123.27	123.27	49.39	1.37	38.21	119.62	1,220.10
Middlesex Co. Jail.....	Penal.	17.0	225.59	201.47	(g)	12.94	103.24	88.24	588.24
New Haven Co. Jail.....	Penal.	201.0	170.05	170.05	76.78	2.08	37.97	373.13	572.14
Windham Co. Jail.....	Penal.	70.0	70.00	70.00	(g)	\$10.84	23.40	100.00	728.57
School for Boys.....	J. Ref.	410.0	155.38	155.38	(g)	8.00	56.45	182.93	402.44
DELAWARE.									
New Castle Co. Workhouse.	Penal.	194.0	177.59	177.59	\$70.90	14.60	25.77	51.55	515.46
Ferris Industrial School....	J. Ref.	76.4	73.30	73.30	(g)	16.27	48.06	261.78	189.79
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.									
Washington Asylum Workhouse.	Penal.	323.0	149.45	59.64	\$55.73	\$9.06	31.85	\$92.88	\$696.59
Reform School.....	J. Ref.	275.0	158.62	158.62	(g)	\$17.45	47.65	727.75	\$818.18

a Profit to the State.

b Expenditure for each of 1,077 convicts directly cared for by State (others were leased), including food raised and used in the institution.

c Expenditure for each of 1,077 convicts directly cared for by State (others were leased), including clothing made and used in the institution.

d Expenditure for each of 1,077 convicts directly cared for by State; others were leased.

e Including food raised and used in the institution.

f Including clothing made and used in the institution.

g Not reported.

h Value of clothing made and used in the institution.

i Including almshouse and hospital.

j Including industrial buildings.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

A.—COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and institution.	Class.	Number of convicts.	Appropriation (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of —		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employes (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
FLORIDA.									
State Prison System.....	Penal.	1,056.0	\$150.80	\$150.80	(b)	(b)	(b)	\$1,041.67	\$47.35
Duval Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	22.8	a 67.06	a 67.06	(b)	(b)	(b)	438.00	43.86
Escambia Co. Jail.....	Penal.	79.3	194.50	106.42	\$102.88	\$4.48	\$53.09	37.83	252.21
Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Penal.	48.5	307.65	17.21	117.03	4.64	74.23	72.16	164.95
Suwanee Co. Jail.....	Penal.	23.0	340.74	213.74	167.43	10.87	92.83	86.96	217.39
GEORGIA.									
State Convict Camp at Albany.....	Penal.	60.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	15.00	33.33
State Convict Camps at Chattahoochee.....	Penal.	198.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	12.63	15.15
State Convict Camps at Rising Fawn, Cole City, and Sugar Hill.....	Penal.	239.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,046.03	20.92
State Convict Camp at Durham.....	Penal.	430.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,280.23	17.44
State Convict Camp at Egypt.....	Penal.	50.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	200.00	6.00
State Convict Camp at Fargo.....	Penal.	350.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	57.14	20.00
State Convict Camp at Heartsease.....	Penal.	57.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	350.88	35.09
State Convict Camps at Jakin and Blakely.....	Penal.	100.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,000.00	20.00
State Convict Camp at Lela.....	Penal.	50.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	204.00	20.00
State Convict Camp at Lookout Mountain.....	Penal.	66.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	378.79	7.58
State Convict Camps at Pitts and Worth.....	Penal.	150.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	83.33	6.67
State Convict Camp at Savannah.....	Penal.	100.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	200.00	2.00
State Convict Camp at Worth.....	Penal.	75.0	a 100.00	a 100.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	200.00	13.33
State Convict Farm.....	Penal.	275.0	13.91	13.91	(c)	17.77	25.75	363.64	145.45
Baldwin Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	20.0	412.10	219.70	78.40	17.80	45.00	10.00	20.00
Bibb Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	165.0	242.42	a 41.21	71.45	10.06	54.55	21.21	15.15
Burke Co. Convict Camps (3).....	Penal.	44.0	295.45	61.45	68.45	12.00	81.82	.....	11.36
Chatham Co. Convict Camps (3).....	Penal.	250.0	128.00	a 177.76	a 50.51	18.86	41.99	.....	6.00
Chatham Co. Convict Farm.....	Penal.	125.0	112.00	112.00	(c)	12.50	27.99	340.00	80.00
Decatur Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	27.0	a 180.00	a 180.00	(b)	(b)	(b)	740.74	37.04
DeKalb Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	18.5	656.38	387.41	104.11	22.16	113.51	.....	20.27
Dougherty Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	30.0	200.00	a 88.27	47.60	11.67	42.00	40.00	100.00
Early Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	21.5	a 143.02	a 143.02	(b)	(b)	(b)	2,906.98	46.51
Floyd Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	51.0	186.27	a 133.37	29.20	7.84	49.80	.....	39.22
Fulton Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	281.0	366.82	72.76	e 75.36	14.70	71.85	88.97	121.00
Glynn Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	43.0	139.53	a 179.72	43.02	13.95	55.81	.....	11.63
Lowndes Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	24.0	233.33	a 63.75	79.17	10.00	50.00	.....	20.83
Muscogee Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	40.5	279.06	a 42.42	52.05	27.06	22.22	.....	61.73
Richmond Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	75.0	393.25	118.67	40.49	28.85	84.00	273.33	100.00
Atlanta City Stockade.....	Penal.	218.0	203.91	4.90	(c)	.....	25.68	152.29	133.30

a Profit to the State.
 b Furnished by lessee.
 c Not reported.

d Including food raised and furnished by another institution.
 e Including food raised and used in the institution.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

A.—COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and institution.	Class.	Number of convicts.	Appropriation (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
IDAHO.									
State Penitentiary.....	Penal.	114.0	\$345.49	\$345.49	(a)	b \$34.43	\$84.21	\$125.18	\$2,164.51
ILLINOIS.									
Southern Penitentiary.....	Penal.	929.4	122.19	122.19	c \$69.67	b 13.86	63.66	18.23	1,088.98
State Penitentiary.....	Penal.	1,295.5	89.27	87.47	(a)	b 10.17	61.76	49.40	1,121.76
Chicago House of Correction.....	Penal.	1,135.6	122.59	119.15	c 48.36	b 12.08	47.29	255.37	729.23
Peoria House of Correction.....	Penal.	42.4	256.79	256.79	57.08	7.85	87.26	431.60	424.53
Quincy House of Correction.....	Penal.	10.8	508.52	508.52	120.19	13.80	116.67	370.37	2,314.81
State Reformatory.....	J. Ref.	1,016.9	318.04	304.06	c 67.03	b 18.65	78.65	51.14	663.78
INDIANA.									
Industrial School for Girls and Women's Prison.	Penal.	256.1	157.40	157.40	c 32.30	b 26.36	37.86	97.62	300.66
Reformatory.....	Penal.	975.6	74.77	74.77	c 35.41	b 16.34	46.66	16.40	495.99
State Prison.....	Penal.	774.7	88.29	88.29	c 41.32	b 16.85	35.11	27.37	611.64
Marion Co. Workhouse.....	Penal.	158.2	138.53	138.53	c 65.43	b 4.56	39.88	94.82	391.91
Reform School for Boys.....	J. Ref.	569.1	153.71	143.58	(a)	b 33.19	23.02	58.64	220.65
IOWA.									
Penitentiary at Anamosa..	Penal.	365.8	533.26	439.88	c 73.90	b 44.07	125.83	48.06	4,379.15
Penitentiary at Fort Madison.	Penal.	494.1	294.07	283.77	c 57.30	b 21.49	80.18	23.27	394.86
State Industrial School for Boys.	J. Ref.	509.5	169.37	156.38	(a)	b 21.43	34.71	104.42	327.28
KANSAS.									
State Industrial Reformatory.	Penal.	281.0	325.45	252.60	(a)	b 45.00	78.67	113.88	3,558.72
State Penitentiary.....	Penal.	1,123.0	102.89	93.94	c 42.15	b 24.70	48.41	57.88	1,284.63
Boys' Industrial School.....	J. Ref.	201.4	268.91	263.94	(a)	b 36.32	55.29	99.30	757.20
KENTUCKY.									
Branch Penitentiary.....	Penal.	587.0	129.30	124.01	34.59	5.11	43.54	.51	1,362.86
Penitentiary.....	Penal.	1,231.0	19.01	19.01	29.01	b 4.72	38.15	61.90	415.92
House of Reform.....	J. Ref.	312.0	110.96	110.96	(a)	7.61	17.88	114.74	9' 15
LOUISIANA.									
State Penitentiary.....	Penal.	1,251.0	70.71	d 25.79	(a)	b 23.63	41.63	270.24	79.94
MAINE.									
State Prison.....	Penal.	168.0	158.56	158.56	68.42	b 21.50	63.10	7.14	139.88
Androscoggin Co. Jail.....	Penal.	45.0	162.24	162.24	60.91	13.67	53.87	355.56	555.56
Cumberland Co. Jail.....	Penal.	146.0	111.99	111.99	50.06	b 17.39	36.84	102.74	547.95
Penobscot Co. Jail.....	Penal.	55.0	170.11	170.11	93.35	10.04	26.04	181.82	818.18
York Co. Jail.....	Penal.	40.0	182.98	182.98	100.33	20.35	25.00	12.50	625.00
Industrial School for Girls.	J. Ref.	81.0	141.98	141.98	42.06	b 39.23	47.23	43.21	672.84
State School for Boys.....	J. Ref.	145.0	438.97	438.97	(a)	b 28.55	53.23	37.93	462.07

a Not reported.

b Including clothing made and used in the institution.

c Including food raised and used in the institution.

d Profit to the State.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

A.—COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and institution.	Class.	Number of convicts.	Appropriation (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
MARYLAND.									
House of Correction.....	Penal.	470.2	\$53.17	\$53.17	(a)	b \$5.57	\$41.38	\$19.14	\$726.98
Penitentiary.....	Penal.	923.0	1.80	1.80	\$27.95	b 6.44	58.60	433.37	1,327.19
Baltimore City Jail.....	Penal.	639.0	74.53	74.53	22.73	c 4.87	49.90	156.49	547.73
House of Reformation for Colored Boys.	J. Ref.	190.0	116.24	116.24	(a)	c 13.80	55.86	78.95	894.74
House of Refuge.....	J. Ref.	213.0	193.69	193.69	38.27	c 14.91	90.07	45.07	938.97
Industrial Home for Colored Girls.	J. Ref.	84.0	92.65	92.65	40.98	b 14.14	19.17	4.76	145.83
St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys.	J. Ref.	519.0	89.71	87.90	(a)	c 16.33	20.35	213.64	371.87
MASSACHUSETTS.									
Reformatory.....	Penal.	858.0	247.08	247.08	d 54.18	b 29.52	123.64	16.32	1,334.05
Reformatory Prison for Women.	Penal.	210.0	194.81	194.81	d 34.09	b 9.51	95.81	314.29	1,925.59
State Farm.....	Penal.	833.0	169.52	169.52	(a)	10.37	30.94	66.49	1,080.49
State Prison.....	Penal.	811.0	157.08	157.08	42.24	b 13.17	100.81	501.51	1,233.49
Berkshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Penal.	61.0	404.28	404.28	101.00	15.34	129.21	409.84	3,278.69
Bristol Co. Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.	Penal.	279.0	141.16	141.16	41.40	7.81	74.77	179.21	1,211.47
Essex Co. House of Correction at Ipswich.	Penal.	41.0	303.95	303.95	(a)	13.54	116.20	182.93	3,690.85
Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence.	Penal.	134.0	178.76	178.76	63.50	6.16	50.30	373.13	1,754.97
Essex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Salem.	Penal.	135.0	129.13	129.13	33.13	4.48	57.48	333.33	814.81
Franklin Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Penal.	25.0	351.96	351.96	(a)	13.16	132.64	800.00	1,600.00
Hampden Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Penal.	193.0	125.77	125.77	37.74	3.16	45.19	80.31	831.61
Hampshire Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Penal.	32.0	234.06	234.06	84.47	6.88	93.47	312.50	1,562.50
Middlesex Co. Jail and House of Correction at Cambridge.	Penal.	316.0	253.65	253.65	64.14	15.66	100.42	94.94	1,518.99
Middlesex Co. Jail at Lowell.	Penal.	106.0	189.61	189.61	42.73	7.11	84.54	858.40	1,792.45
Norfolk Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Penal.	73.0	125.37	125.37	34.56	8.21	117.03	273.97	2,815.07
Plymouth Co. Jail and House of Correction.	Penal.	51.0	265.39	265.39	65.78	3.14	127.45	117.65	313.73
Suffolk Co. House of Correction.	Penal.	1,395.0	429.42	429.42	(a)	b 21.83	62.52	287.24	925.29
Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg.	Penal.	88.0	134.24	134.24	d 46.49	5.73	83.61	545.45	227.27
Worcester Co. Jail and House of Correction at Worcester.	Penal.	275.0	99.20	99.20	29.03	3.28	40.53	363.64	727.27

^a Not reported.

^b Including clothing made and used in the institution.

^c Value of clothing made and used in the institution.

^d Including food raised and used in the institution.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

A.—COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

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					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
MICHIGAN.									
Reformatory.....	Penal.	410.0	\$96.10	\$96.10	(a)	b \$12.80	\$75.49	\$38.70	\$700.00
State House of Correction and Branch Prison.	Penal.	246.9	237.65	227.99	(a)	b 24.38	81.56	57.14	1,099.52
State Prison.....	Penal.	707.7	173.36	160.39	c \$51.39	b 14.67	61.84	107.39	942.77
Detroit House of Correction.	Penal.	416.0	76.05	76.05	44.43	7.53	47.84	204.33	360.58
Industrial School for Boys.	J. Ref.	677.0	127.55	127.55	(a)	b 11.12	35.52	60.35	344.13
MINNESOTA.									
State Prison.....	Penal.	609.0	168.03	161.41	52.49	b 18.84	70.90	37.27	1,218.88
State Reformatory.....	Penal.	271.6	411.63	341.89	(a)	b 45.34	82.59	66.46	1,310.39
St. Paul Workhouse.....	Penal.	72.3	296.40	232.71	50.43	b 26.29	141.09	311.20	1,341.63
State Training School.....	J. Ref.	360.3	247.51	238.86	c 52.88	b 26.84	48.81	48.23	852.17
MISSISSIPPI.									
State Prison System.....	Penal.	1,105.0	d 34.80	d 45.97	(a)	b 23.37	20.10	652.35	46.79
MISSOURI.									
State Penitentiary.....	Penal.	2,082.0	4.70	d 3.67	34.98	b 10.05	39.27	21.73	415.50
St. Louis City Workhouse.....	Penal.	399.0	24.95	d 31.79	c 68.07	b 18.82	55.04	55.14	75.19
St. Louis House of Refuge.....	J. Ref.	299.0	159.12	146.24	c 77.61	b 40.66	48.27	173.91	501.67
Training School for Boys.....	J. Ref.	325.0	322.65	307.84	(a)	b 31.63	25.85	148.38	461.54
MONTANA.									
State Reform School.....	J. Ref.	82.3	307.74	307.74	(a)	b 31.64	97.84	247.87	522.48
NEBRASKA.									
State Penitentiary.....	Penal.	280.8	820.26	805.46	(a)	b 15.50	52.24	89.92	1,219.73
State Industrial School for Boys.	J. Ref.	137.5	804.76	789.97	(a)	b 25.26	86.76	91.09	1,200.00
NEVADA.									
State Prison.....	Penal.	70.2	506.17	503.43	c 114.97	b 23.29	210.50	56.98	854.70
NEW HAMPSHIRE.									
State Prison.....	Penal.	137.0	44.16	44.16	c 53.77	b 12.85	110.98	82.34	1,705.99
Hillsboro Co. Almshouse and House of Correction.	Penal.	39.0	(e)	(e)	(e)	(c)	(e)	f 641.03	73,717.95
Hillsboro Co. Jail.....	Penal.	44.0	193.68	193.68	c 113.36	9.30	18.57	113.64	931.82
Manchester City Farm and House of Correction.	Penal.	52.0	86.38	86.38	(a)	10.15	15.38	2,600.77	96.15
Industrial School.....	J. Ref.	125.0	194.40	194.40	(a)	b 14.93	25.59	800.00	200.00

a Not reported.

b Including clothing made and used in the institution.

c Including food raised and used in the institution.

d Profit to the State.

e Hillsboro Co. House of Correction so combined with the almshouse that a separate financial statement could not be given.

f Including almshouse.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

A.—COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

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					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
NEW JERSEY.									
Reformatory.....	Penal.	228.5	\$328.63	\$280.65	a \$59.56	b \$24.29	\$100.78	\$37.20	\$2,052.52
State Prison.....	Penal.	1,087.0	125.70	125.70	45.80	c 16.31	72.22	55.20	505.98
Essex Co. Penitentiary.....	Penal.	159.0	264.06	264.06	(d)	b 8.11	96.35	314.47	1,886.79
Hudson Co. Penitentiary.....	Penal.	136.0	371.16	371.16	a 85.45	c 12.19	97.13	882.35	4,411.76
Mercer Co. Workhouse.....	Penal.	79.0	134.80	134.80	(d)	c 13.27	78.48	379.75	632.91
State Home for Boys.....	J. Ref.	397.8	173.45	173.45	(d)	c 23.77	56.09	351.94	251.38
State Home for Girls.....	J. Ref.	122.9	220.48	220.48	28.59	c 61.43	39.85	135.88	292.11
NEW MEXICO.									
Penitentiary.....	Penal.	231.4	257.96	195.22	a 70.72	c 23.60	42.70	4.32	432.15
NEW YORK.									
Auburn Prison.....	Penal.	1,224.0	143.04	143.04	30.41	c 22.95	48.51	65.36	570.26
Clinton Prison.....	Penal.	1,028.0	223.83	223.83	36.58	c 7.76	68.99	52.53	972.76
Eastern New York Reformatory.....	Penal.	302.0	182.86	174.61	a 43.68	c 17.83	94.75	56.29	2,980.13
House of Refuge for Women	Penal.	209.6	377.58	377.58	52.26	c 17.28	122.74	138.33	1,455.85
Sing Sing Prison.....	Penal.	1,187.0	85.09	85.09	28.61	c 14.13	70.04	63.18	749.79
State Reformatory.....	Penal.	1,498.8	177.15	171.64	a 34.76	c 17.17	46.10	52.67	829.28
State Reformatory for Women.	Penal.	186.7	292.52	292.52	50.78	c 17.83	98.49	53.56	1,714.77
Erie Co. Penitentiary.....	Penal.	324.0	221.74	221.74	76.10	c 19.96	87.49	177.35	1,171.30
Monroe Co. Penitentiary.....	Penal.	239.0	67.49	67.49	(d)	c 8.43	31.51	251.05	405.86
Onondaga Co. Penitentiary	Penal.	215.0	239.57	239.57	(d)	b 20.60	80.91	72.09	1,741.88
Kings Co. Penitentiary.....	Penal.	606.0	85.11	78.93	49.58	b 13.27	75.21	82.51	1,534.65
New York Co. Penitentiary.	Penal.	600.0	260.41	240.22	a 73.69	c 20.13	94.21	6,312.53	1,333.33
Workhouse, Blackwells Island, and Branch Workhouses, Harts and Rikers islands.	Penal.	1,375.0	131.62	116.08	a 57.90	c 16.98	29.79	9,067.27	602.18
State Industrial School....	J. Ref.	881.0	209.19	205.02	a 45.11	b 26.68	72.45	454.03	579.01
NORTH CAROLINA.									
State Prison.....	Penal.	719.0	.....	c 16.40	(d)	c 16.54	49.52	105.70	1,738.53
Alamance Co. Convict Camp	Penal.	12.0	368.08	115.17	46.83	14.17	86.00	.....	32.50
Anson Co. (Wadesboro Township) Convict Camp.	Penal.	20.0	225.00	13.95	61.60	20.20	71.40	.....	29.75
Buncombe Co. Convict Camp	Penal.	70.0	246.19	c 82.60	67.09	15.43	43.73	.....	7.86
Cabarrus Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	15.0	451.00	101.47	48.93	7.73	106.67	.....	26.67
Columbus Co. Convict Camp	Penal.	8.0	409.38	200.63	64.38	10.38	143.25	.....	18.88
Durham Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	35.0	315.26	19.49	44.91	9.49	58.09	.....	28.57
Edgecombe Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	30.0	275.60	65.23	74.30	11.90	53.23	.....	23.33
Forsyth Co. Convict Camp..	Penal.	52.0	303.07	c 41.31	48.29	18.88	46.38	.....	24.04
Franklin Co. and Louisburg Township Jail.	Penal.	13.0	255.31	25.38	76.08	9.23	146.92	38.46	463.46
Gaston Co. Convict Camp...	Penal.	40.0	187.18	c 210.40	38.50	8.55	58.03	.....	18.75
Granville Co. Convict Camp	Penal.	11.0	260.36	71.45	89.73	10.91	69.18	.....	55.00
Greene Co. Jail.....	Penal.	17.0	158.82	c 59.76	64.41	15.65	59.24	117.65	302.65
Guilford Co. Convict Camps (2)	Penal.	65.0	194.77	c 143.98	43.60	11.77	37.57	.....	18.09
Haywood Co. Convict Camp	Penal.	12.0	874.92	560.83	124.08	14.58	131.17	.....	47.92

a Including food raised and used in the institution.

b Value of clothing made and used in the institution.

c Including clothing made and used in the institution.

d Not reported.

e Profit to the State.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

A.—COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and institution.	Class.	Number of convicts.	Appropriations (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
NORTH CAROLINA—concluded.									
Henderson Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	15.0	\$217.80	\$11.60	\$50.93	\$22.07	\$70.40	.....	\$16.67
Iredell Co. Convict Camp...	Penal.	18.0	509.83	207.67	42.56	11.67	64.89	.....	20.83
Lenoir Co. Convict Camp...	Penal.	25.0	245.72	a 39.40	80.64	18.60	66.76	\$10.00	9.00
Mecklenburg Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	112.0	246.25	a 43.20	37.84	9.74	45.25	.....	16.29
New Hanover Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	85.8	171.47	a 97.62	70.36	6.28	15.73	58.62	16.68
Person Co. Convict Camp...	Penal.	6.3	698.10	451.11	106.83	38.25	139.37	.....	20.63
Randolph Co. Convict Camp	Penal.	14.0	225.36	a 116.14	42.21	11.29	92.07	.....	14.29
Robeson Co. Convict Camp...	Penal.	10.0	172.30	a 4.30	52.30	16.10	78.00	.....	6.10
Rockingham Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	30.0	288.40	62.73	57.13	11.60	41.33	.....	6.67
Rowan Co. Convict Camp...	Penal.	35.0	214.17	a 68.34	34.00	9.69	53.77	.....	11.43
Swain Co. Jail.	Penal.	12.0	138.00	a 64.42	56.25	7.00	54.17	41.67	175.06
Wake Co. Workhouse Camp.	Penal.	87.0	205.64	a 61.37	(b)	16.94	42.79	57.47	34.48
Wayne Co. Convict Camp...	Penal.	23.0	172.57	a 40.13	57.96	15.00	53.22	.....	14.96
Wilson Co. Convict Camp...	Penal.	50.0	183.44	a 36	82.28	14.82	36.78	40.00	70.72
Monroe Township (Union Co.) Convict Camp.	Penal.	37.0	149.46	a 37.51	49.57	8.97	35.65	.....	22.59
NORTH DAKOTA.									
State Penitentiary.....	Penal.	146.4	318.63	287.07	(b)	c 30.27	94.62	289.62	922.13
OHIO.									
Penitentiary.....	Penal.	1,554.0	75.64	75.64	63.56	d 15.13	76.58	482.63	321.75
State Reformatory.....	Penal.	517.0	249.90	249.90	(b)	c 37.14	65.43	71.57	2,514.51
Stark Co. Workhouse.....	Penal.	70.0	199.99	199.99	97.84	8.00	83.14	285.71	1,714.29
Xenia City Workhouse.....	Penal.	42.0	132.21	132.21	78.10	9.52	42.86	142.86	833.33
Zanesville City and Co. Workhouse.	Penal.	37.0	95.38	95.38	62.76	10.32	63.46	270.27	675.68
Cincinnati City Workhouse.	Penal.	423.0	77.52	77.52	31.89	10.68	72.30	1,418.44	709.22
Cleveland House of Correction.	Penal.	300.0	158.48	158.48	60.94	8.46	52.93	139.41	784.19
Columbus Workhouse.....	Penal.	158.0	668.25	668.25	45.34	9.32	55.50	63.29	632.91
Dayton City Workhouse...	Penal.	58.0	172.47	172.47	44.83	5.67	113.24	1,293.10	1,155.17
Toledo Workhouse.....	Penal.	102.8	109.47	109.47	48.17	33.54	43.64	97.28	162.45
OREGON.									
State Penitentiary.....	Penal.	309.3	264.56	259.15	(b)	c 8.68	66.89	96.99	856.77
Multnomah Co. Jail.....	Penal.	67.3	231.32	231.32	124.96	9.14	18.42	(e)	(e)
State Reform School.....	J. Ref.	101.6	610.94	608.47	(b)	c 25.42	68.57	196.85	984.25

a Profit to the State.

b Not reported.

c Including clothing made and used in the institution.

d Value of clothing made and used in the institution.

e Jail in basement of public building.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

A.—COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and institution.	Class.	Number of convicts.	Appropriations (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non industrial buildings.
PENNSYLVANIA.									
Eastern State Penitentiary.	Penal.	1,010.0	\$163.88	\$162.07	\$43.37	^a \$23.03	\$66.33	\$990.10	\$978.40
Western Penitentiary.	Penal.	750.0	201.70	201.70	47.35	^a 21.47	97.52	605.86	2,004.90
Allegheny Co. Workhouse.	Penal.	902.0	73.83	73.17	(b)	^a 12.13	66.03	110.86	1,117.72
Berks Co. Prison.	Penal.	96.3	222.26	222.26	62.33	^a 3.68	117.58	259.61	2,201.45
Chester Co. Prison.	Penal.	28.0	257.14	257.14	56.11	4.00	162.00	260.36	4,464.29
Delaware Co. Prison.	Penal.	70.5	175.89	175.89	40.26	5.43	68.60	212.77	1,418.44
Lancaster Co. Prison.	Penal.	72.0	263.58	263.58	58.94	^a 5.54	126.76	833.33	722.22
Lehigh Co. Prison.	Penal.	70.0	124.60	124.60	41.40	2.27	48.34	214.29	2,857.14
Northampton Co. Prison.	Penal.	59.0	219.71	219.71	66.66	13.29	75.12	677.97	4,237.29
Northumberland Co. Prison.	Penal.	34.4	293.11	293.11	97.47	^a 9.39	90.61	523.26	3,633.72
Philadelphia Co. Prison.	Penal.	445.0	170.13	163.76	37.19	^a 20.78	79.07	30.50	2,988.45
Schuylkill Co. Prison.	Penal.	146.0	116.79	116.79	39.65	^a 5.17	43.85	342.47	1,712.33
Philadelphia Co. House of Correction.	Penal.	928.0	188.16	160.72	(b)	^a 21.07	74.37	36.64	1,220.97
House of Refuge, Boys' Department.	J. Ref.	789.0	196.44	188.45	(b)	^a 25.81	48.65	101.71	1,146.70
House of Refuge, Girls' Department.	J. Ref.	152.0	254.92	254.92	55.32	^a 29.28	64.93	328.96	559.21
RHODE ISLAND.									
State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	Penal.	451.0	97.15	97.15	(b)	4.82	52.60	55.43	997.78
State Workhouse and House of Correction.	Penal.	252.0	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	111.11	419.44
Sockanosset School for Boys.	J. Ref.	337.0	170.23	166.03	(b)	^a 50.26	48.77	65.28	523.68
SOUTH CAROLINA.									
Penitentiary.	Penal.	587.0	14.98	14.32	(b)	^a 10.45	30.07	302.39	531.69
State Convict Camp at Clemson College Farm.	Penal.	30.7	212.28	52.74	(b)	16.42	43.00	586.32	8.14
Abbeville Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	20.0	458.80	238.65	50.40	8.50	51.00	.....	10.00
Aiken Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	20.0	201.80	^a 62.55	54.75	10.00	60.00	.....	10.00
Anderson Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	21.0	265.33	^a 28.95	62.14	15.24	28.57	.....	3.57
Bamberg Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	16.0	202.56	^a 15.44	57.00	6.00	37.50	.....	6.25
Barnwell Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	16.0	249.38	30.00	63.88	6.00	33.00	.....	3.13
Beaufort Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	12.0	172.42	^a 24.92	42.58	9.00	25.00	.....	4.17
Berkeley Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	10.0	151.10	^a 35.50	53.30	10.00	16.80	.....	10.00
Charleston Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	65.0	723.08	^a 110.03	22.60	13.00	49.85	.....	30.77
Cherokee Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	12.3	759.51	532.20	58.13	8.29	80.00	.....	12.20
Chester Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	23.0	424.65	246.74	73.00	17.52	31.30	.....	6.52
Chesterfield Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	6.0	168.67	^a 25.67	65.67	8.00	30.00	.....	12.50
Clarendon Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	10.0	251.30	126.90	64.00	8.50	36.00	.....	20.00
Colleton Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	15.0	197.27	^a 4.87	33.33	11.67	20.00	.....	6.67
Darlington Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	19.0	173.68	1.79	62.53	15.00	34.74	.....	13.16

^a Including clothing made and used in the institution.

^b Not reported.

^c State Workhouse and House of Correction so combined with almshouse and insane asylum that a separate financial statement could not be given.

^d Profit to the State.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

A.—COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and institution.	Class.	Number of convicts.	Appropriations (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
SOUTH CAROLINA—concluded.									
Edgefield Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	15.1	\$449.80	\$199.87	\$53.64	\$13.91	\$68.68	.....	\$30.79
Fairfield Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	22.0	209.59	45.50	44.82	12.55	45.27	.....	11.14
Florence Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	19.0	181.58	24.95	50.42	8.00	15.79	.....	18.42
Georgetown Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	25.0	131.88	a 154.24	52.92	6.00	21.60	.....	8.00
Greenville Co. Convict Camp	Penal.	42.5	225.18	a 15.53	48.00	13.55	21.18	\$4.71	6.59
Greenwood Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	22.0	114.59	a 76.27	34.18	10.91	9.55	.....	4.55
Hampton Co. Convict Camp	Penal.	5.0	353.80	141.60	63.80	6.00	48.00	.....	40.00
Horry Co. Convict Camp....	Penal.	7.0	116.71	a 83.29	50.29	3.00	34.29	.....	14.29
Kershaw Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	14.0	175.86	a 23.00	26.57	12.50	49.71	.....	9.29
Laurens Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	20.0	287.50	119.55	54.50	15.00	24.00	.....	6.25
Lee Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	6.0	233.33	64.83	58.33	5.00	60.00	.....	41.67
Lexington Co. Convict Camp	Penal.	8.0	253.25	28.25	50.63	16.50	90.00	.....	18.75
Marion Co. Convict Camp....	Penal.	8.0	262.25	99.00	54.75	10.00	25.00	.....	31.25
Newberry Co. Convict Camp	Penal.	10.0	185.90	8.90	46.30	12.00	60.00	.....	12.50
Orangeburg Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	37.0	111.70	a 96.92	39.81	7.14	29.19	.....	6.76
Pickens Co. Convict Camp...	Penal.	12.0	333.33	120.17	60.00	16.67	57.83	.....	25.00
Richland Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	35.0	312.31	144.37	76.63	10.09	51.43	.....	11.43
Saluda Co. Convict Camp....	Penal.	10.9	224.77	41.19	45.14	9.63	65.41	.....	14.68
Spartanburg Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	50.0	204.00	a 5.92	74.40	15.00	32.40	.....	20.00
Sumter Co. Convict Camp...	Penal.	18.0	311.61	74.28	39.17	15.44	36.44	.....	39.39
Union Co. Convict Camp....	Penal.	10.0	194.30	19.60	61.20	9.60	27.00	.....	5.00
Williamsburg Co. Convict Camp.	Penal.	8.0	243.50	39.38	45.63	8.00	30.00	.....	21.88
York Co. Convict Camp.....	Penal.	23.0	173.91	a 38.39	42.96	12.48	31.04	.....	4.35
Charleston City Jail.....	Penal.	34.0	176.21	a 17.91	36.60	7.71	97.06	.....	14.71
Columbia City Jail.....	Penal.	19.0	95.63	a 7.47	25.26	10.53	36.95	26.32	10.53
SOUTH DAKOTA.									
Penitentiary.....	Penal.	186.8	291.65	299.74	(b)	a 19.99	74.43	204.10	654.50
Reform School.....	J. Ref.	69.0	389.83	389.83	(b)	30.35	82.06	321.01	869.67
TENNESSEE.									
Branch Prison.....	Penal.	713.0	.....	.....	44.19	17.84	33.33	118.48	87.32
State Prison.....	Penal.	936.0	9.95	9.95	(b)	a 20.07	21.11	80.05	466.64
TEXAS.									
State Penitentiaries.....	Penal.	3,899.4	38.96	38.96	d 75.68	a 31.60	51.27	436.29	205.16
Bexar Co. Jail.....	Penal.	54.4	325.79	197.06	147.78	.....	60.39	55.15	680.15
Dallas Co. Jail.....	Penal.	142.5	262.85	111.27	100.36	17.77	43.77	70.18	624.56
Fannin Co. Jail.....	Penal.	57.0	268.21	104.00	106.95	7.28	37.89	52.63	701.75
Harris Co. Jail.....	Penal.	103.9	262.56	175.95	134.21	3.37	25.99	144.37	1,289.70
Hunt Co. Jail.....	Penal.	47.8	168.41	168.41	(b)	11.51	33.89	a 680.38	732.22
Jefferson Co. Jail.....	Penal.	70.0	241.19	149.09	116.20	1.71	37.14	71.43	500.00
Johnson Co. Jail.....	Penal.	37.8	173.23	98.94	(b)	11.77	57.14	a 952.38	925.93
Lamar Co. Jail.....	Penal.	66.0	294.39	183.77	111.15	15.58	30.91	75.76	606.06
McLennan Co. Jail.....	Penal.	101.0	240.96	89.48	89.77	6.60	32.08	103.96	262.38
Tarrant Co. Jail.....	Penal.	139.8	317.77	147.04	111.44	10.09	57.23	71.53	464.95

a Profit to the State.

b Not reported.

c Including clothing made and used in the institution.

d Including food raised and used in the institution.

e Including part of county poor farm, cultivated by convicts.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

A.—COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, BY INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and institution.	Class.	Number of convicts.	Appropriations (less refund) from State county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
TEXAS—concluded.									
Walker Co. Jail.....	Penal.	19.8	\$187.83	\$35.35	\$44.29	\$6.41	\$39.39	(a)	(1)
House of Correction and Reformatory.	J. Ref.	150.0	138.78	138.78	(b)	c 106.79	43.73	\$100.00	\$233.33
UTAH.									
State Prison.....	Penal.	150.4	262.59	258.99	(b)	c 61.34	114.71	179.52	1,987.07
State Industrial School.....	J. Ref.	65.4	529.56	526.22	(b)	c 32.54	84.10	183.49	458.72
VERMONT.									
House of Correction.....	Penal.	156.4	17.10	17.10	d 40.40	c 12.24	35.09	95.91	332.48
State Prison.....	Penal.	140.0	15.26	15.26	55.18	c 11.95	60.01	46.43	528.57
Industrial School.....	J. Ref.	153.0	148.12	148.12	(b)	c 26.82	46.27	69.93	65.36
VIRGINIA.									
Penitentiary.....	Penal.	1,511.0	e 91	e 10.34	(b)	f 12.01	g 31.67	101.54	159.40
WASHINGTON.									
State Prison.....	Penal.	647.7	129.10	127.95	(b)	c 9.22	32.21	20.73	388.84
Seattle City Jail.....	Penal.	43.3	284.99	154.46	122.33	95.61	(A)	(A)	
State Reform School.....	J. Ref.	150.0	341.33	326.93	(b)	c 12.44	28.90	86.67	450.00
WEST VIRGINIA.									
Penitentiary.....	Penal.	977.0	94.03	94.03	(b)	c 7.76	36.99	40.94	435.01
Reform School.....	J. Ref.	270.0	233.04	233.04	(b)	c 26.27	51.62	92.59	333.33
WISCONSIN.									
State Penitentiary.....	Penal.	577.3	127.43	113.09	d 64.32	c 16.10	50.18	27.28	684.22
State Reformatory.....	Penal.	206.0	.39	e 21.89	(b)	c 47.87	44.21	99.03	1,109.49
Industrial School for Boys.....	J. Ref.	312.0	49.83	45.41	(b)	c 27.30	69.78	105.21	888.30
WYOMING.									
State Penitentiary.....	Penal.	199.0	f 229.34	f 229.34	(f)	(h)	(j)	12.56	678.39
UNITED STATES PRISONS.									
Penitentiary at Atlanta....	Penal.	429.0	356.33	293.40	(b)	c 40.62	93.69	163.17	1,631.70
Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.	Penal.	1,037.3	366.21	195.97	(b)	c 24.02	48.88	69.41	1,397.86

a Walker County has no jail. Prisoners held for trial are confined in the penitentiary. Sentenced prisoners are sent to the camp and put to work mending roads. They sleep in tents.

b Not reported.

c Including clothing made and used in the institution.

d Including food raised and used in the institution.

e Profit to the State.

f Expenditures for each of 1,459 convicts directly cared for by State (others were leased), including clothing made and used in the institution.

g Expenditures for each of 1,459 convicts directly cared for by State; others were leased.

h Jail is in the basement of public building.

i Including \$181.85 paid to lessee.

j Furnished by lessee.

k Not including clothing for discharged convicts; other clothing furnished by lessee.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food. For explanation of this table, see p. 189.]

State and class.	Number of institutions.	Number of convicts.	Appropriations (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
ALABAMA.									
Penal.....	1	1,860.0	^a \$144.54	^a \$144.54	^b \$50.84	^c \$19.64	^d \$32.34	\$776.91	\$83.63
ARIZONA.									
Penal.....	1	280.5	223.33	178.69	^e 41.04	^f 22.82	95.76	35.65	570.41
ARKANSAS.									
Penal.....	1	759.0	.....	.....	(^g)	13.00	31.48	212.12	105.77
CALIFORNIA.									
Penal.....	5	2,664.9	116.58	101.88	^h 50.97	ⁱ 17.50	50.90	70.73	570.39
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	382.7	362.86	358.20	(^g)	^j 40.44	145.10	194.71	1,254.65
Total.....	7	3,047.6	147.51	134.07	^k 50.97	^l 20.38	62.73	86.30	656.32
COLORADO.									
Penal.....	1	637.1	254.16	248.76	(^g)	^f 15.01	59.73	117.72	392.40
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	322.9	288.40	286.77	^m 69.87	^f 32.40	77.69	46.45	289.56
Total.....	3	960.0	265.68	261.55	^m 69.87	^l 20.86	65.77	93.75	357.81
CONNECTICUT.									
Penal.....	6	1,083.0	114.32	113.94	ⁿ 52.49	^f 5.43	49.64	137.12	1,187.42
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	410.0	155.38	155.38	(^g)	8.60	56.45	182.93	402.44
Total.....	7	1,493.0	125.59	125.32	ⁿ 52.49	^f 6.30	51.51	149.70	971.85
DELAWARE.									
Penal.....	1	194.0	177.59	177.59	^e 70.90	14.60	25.77	51.55	515.46
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	76.4	73.30	73.30	(^g)	16.27	48.06	261.78	189.79
Total.....	2	270.4	148.13	148.13	^o 70.90	15.07	32.07	110.95	423.45

^a Profit to the State.

^b Expenditure for each of 1,077 convicts directly cared for by State (others were leased), including food raised and used in the institution.

^c Expenditure for each of 1,077 convicts directly cared for by State (others were leased), including clothing made and used in the institution.

^d Expenditure for each of 1,077 convicts directly cared for by State; others were leased.

^e Including food raised and used in 1 institution.

^f Including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

^g Not reported.

^h Including food raised and used in 2 institutions.

ⁱ Including clothing made and used in 3 institutions.

^j Including clothing made and used in 2 institutions.

^k Average for 5 institutions, 2,664.9 convicts, including food raised and used in 2 institutions.

^l Including clothing made and used in 5 institutions.

^m Average for 1 institution, 207 convicts, including food raised and used in the institution.

ⁿ Average for 4 institutions, 996 convicts, including food raised and used in 1 institution.

^o Average for 1 institution, 194 convicts, including food raised and used in the institution.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and class.	Number of institutions.	Number of convicts.	Appropriations (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.									
Penal.....	1	323.0	\$149.45	\$59.64	^a \$55.73	^b \$9.06	^c \$31.85	^c \$92.88	^e \$696.50
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	275.0	158.62	158.62	(d)	^e 17.45	47.65	727.75	^f 818.18
Total.....	2	598.0	153.67	105.16	^g 55.73	^h 12.92	39.11	ⁱ 384.83	^j 752.51
FLORIDA.									
Penal.....	5	1,229.6	^k 99.78	^k 119.29	^k 117.27	^k 5.50	^k 65.95	909.65	68.31
GEORGIA.									
Penal.....	30	3,633.5	38.04	^l 57.68	^l 61.34	^m 13.92	^m 46.42	370.22	47.69
IDAHO.									
Penal.....	1	114.0	345.49	345.49	(d)	^b 34.43	84.21	125.18	2,164.51
ILLINOIS.									
Penal.....	5	3,413.7	112.73	110.90	ⁿ 58.25	^o 11.79	57.96	^p 115.19	977.37
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	1,016.9	318.04	304.06	^q 67.03	^b 18.65	78.65	51.14	663.78
Total.....	6	4,430.6	159.85	155.23	^r 61.10	^q 13.37	62.71	100.49	905.40
INDIANA.									
Penal.....	4	2,164.6	94.04	94.04	^r 39.80	^q 16.85	40.99	35.66	506.67
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	569.1	153.71	143.58	(d)	^b 33.19	23.02	58.64	220.65
Total.....	5	2,733.7	106.46	104.35	^s 39.80	^t 20.25	37.25	40.45	447.12

^a Including food raised and used in 1 institution.

^b Including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

^c Including almshouse and hospital in 1 institution.

^d Not reported.

^e Value of clothing made and used in the institution.

^f Including industrial buildings in 1 institution.

^g Average for 1 institution, 323 convicts, including food raised and used in the institution.

^h Including clothing made and used in 2 institutions.

ⁱ Including almshouse and hospital in 1 institution and industrial buildings in institution.

^j Profit to the State.

^k Expenditure for each of 150.8 convicts directly cared for by State; others were leased.

^l Average for 12 institutions, 1,042 convicts, including food raised and used in 1 institution and food raised in 1 institution and used in another.

^m Expenditure for each of 1,660 convicts, directly cared for by State; others were leased.

ⁿ Average for 4 institutions, 2,118.2 convicts, including food raised and used in 2 institutions.

^o Including clothing made and used in 3 institutions.

^p Average for 5 institutions, 3,135.1 convicts, including food raised and used in 3 institutions.

^q Including clothing made and used in 4 institutions.

^r Including food raised and used in 4 institutions.

^s Average for 4 institutions, 2,164.6 convicts, including food raised and used in the institutions.

^t Including clothing made and used in 5 institutions.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and class.	Number of institutions.	Number of convicts.	Appropriations (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
IOWA.									
Penal.....	2	889.9	\$400.45	\$353.20	^a \$64.68	^b \$31.53	\$100.49	\$34.30	\$2,166.95
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	509.5	169.37	156.38	(c)	^d 21.43	34.71	104.42	327.28
Total.....	3	1,399.4	316.32	281.54	^e 64.68	^f 27.85	76.54	59.83	1,497.15
KANSAS.									
Penal.....	2	1,404.0	147.44	125.69	^g 42.15	^h 28.76	54.46	69.09	1,739.77
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	201.4	268.91	263.94	(c)	^d 36.32	55.29	99.30	757.20
Total.....	3	1,605.4	162.68	143.04	^g 42.15	^f 29.71	54.57	72.88	1,616.50
KENTUCKY.									
Penal.....	2	1,818.0	54.62	52.91	30.81	^d 4.84	39.89	42.08	721.67
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	312.0	110.96	110.96	(c)	7.61	17.88	114.74	96.15
Total.....	3	2,130.0	62.88	61.42	^h 30.81	^d 5.25	36.67	52.72	630.05
LOUISIANA.									
Penal.....	1	1,251.0	70.71	ⁱ 25.79	(c)	^d 23.63	41.63	270.24	79.94
MAINE.									
Penal.....	5	454.0	147.50	147.50	68.49	^b 17.91	45.89	94.06	437.22
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	226.0	332.52	332.52	^f 42.06	^b 32.38	51.08	39.82	537.61
Total.....	7	680.0	208.99	208.99	^h 64.49	^f 22.72	47.62	76.03	470.59
MARYLAND.									
Penal.....	3	2,032.2	36.55	36.55	^m 25.81	^f 5.74	51.88	250.47	943.23
Juvenile Reformatory.....	4	1,006.0	116.98	116.05	ⁿ 39.04	ⁱ 15.37	41.72	135.07	571.82
Total.....	7	3,038.2	63.18	62.87	^o 27.92	^{*p} 8.93	48.52	212.26	820.25
MASSACHUSETTS.									
Penal.....	19	5,916.0	243.58	243.58	^q 47.34	ⁱ 15.42	77.46	246.93	1,206.33

^a Including food raised and used in 2 institutions.

^b Including clothing made and used in 2 institutions.

^c Not reported.

^d Including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

^e Average for 2 institutions, 889.9 convicts, including food raised and used in the institutions.

^f Including clothing made and used in 3 institutions.

^g Average for 1 institution, 1,123 convicts, including food raised and used in the institution.

^h Average for 2 institutions, 1,818 convicts.

ⁱ Profit to the State.

^j Average for 1 institution, 81 convicts.

^k Average for 6 institutions, 535 convicts.

^l Including clothing made and used in 4 institutions

^m Average for 2 institutions, 1,562 convicts

ⁿ Average for 2 institutions, 297 convicts.

^o Average for 4 institutions, 1,859 convicts.

^p Including clothing made and used in 7 institutions.

^q Average for 15 institutions, 3,622 convicts, including food raised and used in 3 institutions.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and class.	Number of institutions.	Number of convicts.	Appropriations (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.		
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.	
MICHIGAN.										
Penal.....	4	1,780.6	\$141.75	\$135.25	a \$48.81	b \$13.92	\$64.45	\$107.25	\$772.59	
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	677.0	127.55	127.55	(c)	d 11.12	35.52	69.35	344.13	
Total.....	5	2,457.6	137.84	133.13	e 48.81	f 13.15	56.48	96.81	654.57	
MINNESOTA.										
Penal.....	3	952.9	247.20	218.26	f 52.27	g 26.96	79.60	66.38	1,254.28	
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	300.3	247.51	238.86	g 52.88	h 26.84	48.81	48.23	852.17	
Total.....	4	1,313.2	247.29	223.91	i 52.48	j 26.93	71.16	61.40	1,143.95	
MISSISSIPPI.										
Penal.....	1	1,106.0	i 34.80	j 45.97	(c)	k 23.37	20.10	652.35	46.79	
MISSOURI.										
Penal.....	2	2,481.0	7.95	l 8.19	m 40.30	n 11.46	41.80	27.11	360.77	
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	624.0	244.29	230.41	h 77.61	i 35.96	36.59	160.62	480.77	
Total.....	4	3,105.0	55.45	39.76	j 44.31	k 16.38	40.76	53.94	384.88	
MONTANA.										
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	82.3	307.74	307.74	(c)	l 31.64	97.84	247.87	522.48	
NEBRASKA.										
Penal.....	1	280.8	820.26	805.46	(c)	m 15.50	52.24	89.92	1,219.73	
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	137.5	804.76	789.97	(c)	n 25.26	86.76	91.09	1,200.00	
Total.....	2	418.3	815.17	800.37	(c)	o 18.70	63.59	90.31	1,213.24	
NEVADA.										
Penal.....	1	70.2	506.17	503.43	p 114.97	q 23.29	210.50	56.98	854.70	

a Average for 2 institutions, 1,123.7 convicts, including food raised and used in 1 institution.

b Including clothing made and used in 3 institutions.

c Not reported.

d Including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

e Including clothing made and used in 4 institutions.

f Average for 2 institutions, 681.3 convicts.

g Including food raised and used in 1 institution.

h Average for 3 institutions, 1,041.6 convicts, including food raised and used in 1 institution.

i Profit to the State.

j Including clothing made and used in 2 institutions.

k Average for 1 institution, 299 convicts, including food raised and used in the institution.

l Average for 3 institutions, 2,780 convicts, including food raised and used in 2 institutions.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and class.	Number of institutions.	Number of convicts.	Appropriations (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.									
Penal.....	4	272.0	a \$81.82	a \$81.82	b \$68.25	c \$11.58	a \$72.19	a \$648.97	a \$1,561.47
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	125.0	194.40	194.40	(c)	714.93	25.59	800.00	200.00
Total.....	5	397.0	d 121.13	d 121.13	b 68.25	e 12.75	d 55.92	d 696.52	d 1,132.80
NEW JERSEY.									
Penal.....	5	1,689.5	186.35	180.67	f 51.68	f 16.15	80.65	158.92	1,165.43
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	520.7	184.55	184.55	h 28.59	i 32.66	52.71	300.94	260.99
Total.....	7	2,210.2	185.93	181.59	m 49.88	n 20.04	74.07	192.38	952.36
NEW MEXICO.									
Penal.....	1	231.4	257.96	195.22	o 70.72	f 23.60	42.70	4.32	432.15
NEW YORK.									
Penal.....	13	8,995.1	165.53	160.19	p 43.68	g 16.38	61.33	1,865.68	974.54
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	881.0	209.19	205.02	q 45.11	f 26.68	72.45	454.03	579.01
Total.....	14	9,876.1	169.42	164.19	r 43.81	g 17.29	62.32	1,739.75	939.25
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Penal.....	30	1,679.1	140.14	124.60	u 56.64	f 14.33	50.66	54.36	764.83
NORTH DAKOTA.									
Penal.....	1	146.4	318.63	287.07	(e)	f 30.27	94.62	289.62	922.13
OHIO.									
Penal.....	10	3,261.8	146.24	146.24	v 57.46	h 17.28	70.23	478.21	845.23

^a Average for 3 institutions, 233 convicts; 1 institution not reported.

^b Average for 2 institutions, 181 convicts, including food raised and used in the institutions.

^c Average for 3 institutions, 233 convicts (1 institution not reported), including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

^d Including almshouse in 1 institution.

^e Not reported.

^f Including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

^g Average for 4 institutions, 358 convicts; 1 institution not reported.

^h Average for 4 institutions, 358 convicts (1 institution not reported), including clothing made and used in 2 institutions.

ⁱ Average for 3 institutions, 1,451.5 convicts, including food raised and used in 2 institutions.

^j Including clothing made and used in 5 institutions.

^k Average for 1 institution, 122.9 convicts.

^l Including clothing made and used in 2 institutions.

^m Average for 4 institutions, 1,574.4 convicts; including food raised and used in 2 institutions.

ⁿ Including clothing made and used in 7 institutions.

^o Including food raised and used in 1 institution.

^p Average for 11 institutions, 8,541.1 convicts, including food raised and used in 4 institutions.

^q Including clothing made and used in 13 institutions.

^r Average for 12 institutions, 9,422.1 convicts, including food raised and used in 5 institutions.

^s Including clothing made and used in 14 institutions.

^t Profit to the State.

^u Average for 28 institutions, 873.1 convicts.

^v Average for 9 institutions, 2,744.8 convicts.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and class.	Number of institutions.	Number of convicts.	Appropriations (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
OREGON.									
Penal.....	2	376.6	\$258.62	\$254.18	^a \$124.96	^b \$8.77	\$58.23	^c \$96.99	^e \$856.77
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	101.6	610.94	608.47	(d)	^b 25.42	68.57	196.85	984.25
Total.....	3	478.2	333.47	329.45	^a 124.96	^e 12.30	60.42	^f 121.68	^f 888.29
PENNSYLVANIA.									
Penal.....	13	4,611.2	161.03	154.36	^a 45.48	^b 17.86	76.13	397.39	^f 1,578.41
Juvenile Reformatory.....	2	941.0	205.89	199.19	^f 55.32	^e 26.37	51.28	138.42	1,051.81
Total.....	15	5,552.2	168.63	161.96	^a 45.99	^f 19.30	71.92	353.50	1,488.91
RHODE ISLAND.									
Penal.....	2	703.0	^m 97.15	^m 97.15	(d)	^m 4.82	^m 52.60	75.39	790.47
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	337.0	170.23	166.03	(d)	^b 50.26	48.77	65.28	523.68
Total.....	3	1,040.0	ⁿ 128.40	ⁿ 126.61	(d)	^e 24.26	ⁿ 50.96	72.12	704.02
SOUTH CAROLINA.									
Penal.....	41	1,363.5	134.39	^p 17.46	^q 49.95	^b 11.02	36.04	143.89	236.79
SOUTH DAKOTA.									
Penal.....	1	186.8	291.65	289.74	(d)	^b 19.99	74.43	204.10	654.50
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	69.0	389.83	389.83	(d)	30.35	82.06	321.01	869.57
Total.....	2	255.8	318.13	302.13	(d)	^b 22.78	76.49	235.63	712.51
TENNESSEE.									
Penal.....	2	1,649.0	5.65	5.65	^r 44.19	^b 19.10	26.40	96.66	302.57

^a Average for 1 institution, 67.3 convicts.

^b Including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

^c Average for 1 institution, 309.3 convicts; 1 institution not reported.

^d Not reported.

^e Including clothing made and used in 2 institutions.

^f Average for 2 institutions, 788 convicts; 1 institution not reported.

^g Average for 11 institutions, 2,781.2 convicts.

^h Including clothing made and used in 9 institutions.

ⁱ Including industrial buildings in 1 institution.

^j Average for 1 institution, 152 convicts.

^k Average for 12 institutions, 2,933.2 convicts.

^l Including clothing made and used in 11 institutions.

^m Average for 1 institution, 451 convicts; 1 institution not reported.

ⁿ Average for 2 institutions, 788 convicts; 1 institution not reported.

^o Average for 2 institutions, 788 convicts (1 institution not reported), including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

^p Profit to the State.

^q Average for 39 institutions, 745.8 convicts.

^r Average for 1 institution, 713 convicts.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

II.—SUMMARY OF COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and class.	Number of institutions.	Number of convicts.	Appropriations (less refund) from State, county, and city per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
TEXAS.									
Penal.....	12	4,739.4	\$78.71	\$56.11	^a \$81.33	^b \$27.61	\$49.53	\$386.49	\$282.00
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	150.0	138.78	138.78	(c)	^b 106.79	43.73	100.00	233.33
Total.....	13	4,889.4	80.56	58.65	^a 81.33	^d 30.04	49.35	377.70	290.50
UTAH.									
Penal.....	1	150.4	262.59	258.99	(c)	^b 61.34	114.71	179.52	1,987.07
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	65.4	529.56	526.22	(c)	^b 32.54	84.10	183.49	458.72
Total.....	2	215.8	343.50	339.98	(c)	^d 52.61	105.44	180.72	1,523.89
VERMONT.									
Penal.....	2	296.4	16.23	16.23	^e 52.18	^d 12.11	46.86	72.54	425.10
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	153.0	148.12	148.12	(c)	^b 26.82	46.27	69.93	65.36
Total.....	3	449.4	61.13	61.13	^f 52.18	^e 17.12	46.66	71.65	302.63
VIRGINIA.									
Penal.....	1	1,511.0	^a 91	^a 10.34	(c)	^f 12.01	^f 31.67	101.54	159.40
WASHINGTON.									
Penal.....	2	691.0	138.86	129.61	^k 122.33	^b 8.64	36.18	ⁱ 20.73	ⁱ 388.84
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	150.0	341.33	326.93	(c)	^b 12.44	28.90	86.67	450.00
Total.....	3	841.0	174.98	164.81	^k 122.33	^d 9.32	34.88	^m 33.13	^m 400.34
WEST VIRGINIA.									
Penal.....	1	977.0	94.03	94.03	(c)	^b 7.76	36.99	40.94	435.01
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	270.0	233.04	233.04	(c)	^b 26.27	51.62	92.59	333.33
Total.....	2	1,247.0	124.13	124.13	(c)	^d 11.77	40.16	52.13	412.99

^a Average for 10 institutions, 4,653.8 convicts, including food raised and used in 1 institution.

^b Including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

^c Not reported.

^d Including clothing made and used in 2 institutions.

^e Including food raised and used in 1 institution.

^f Average for 2 institutions, 296.4 convicts, including food raised and used in 1 institution.

^g Including clothing made and used in 3 institutions.

^h Profit to the State.

ⁱ Expenditure for each of 1,459 convicts directly cared for by State (others were leased), including clothing made and used in the institution.

^j Expenditure for each of 1,459 convicts directly cared for by State, others were leased.

^k Average for 1 institution, 43.3 convicts.

^l Average for 1 institution, 647.7 convicts; 1 institution not reported.

^m Average for 2 institutions, 797.7 convicts; 1 institution not reported.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

B.—SUMMARY OF COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, FOR EACH STATE, BY CLASSES—Concluded.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

State and class.	Number of institutions.	Number of convicts.	Appropriations (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
WISCONSIN.									
Penal.....	2	783.3	\$94.02	\$77.59	a \$64.32	b \$24.45	\$48.61	\$46.15	\$796.06
Juvenile Reformatory.....	1	312.0	49.83	45.41	(c)	d 27.30	69.78	106.21	888.30
Total.....	3	1,095.3	81.43	68.43	a 64.32	e 25.26	54.64	62.97	822.33
WYOMING.									
Penal.....	1	199.0	f 299.34	f 299.34	(g)	(h)	(i)	12.56	678.39
UNITED STATES PRISONS.									
Penal.....	2	1,466.3	363.32	224.47	(c)	b 28.88	61.99	96.84	1,466.28
ALL STATES.									
Penal.....	267	74,771.7	123.88	101.74	j 51.37	k 16.77	56.55	=430.49	=773.29
Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	11,264.7	216.63	211.29	= 56.06	o 25.83	54.77	166.98	p 566.34
Total.....	296	86,036.4	136.07	116.13	r 51.68	l 18.02	t 56.30	=395.95	v 746.16

^a Average for 1 institution, 577.3 convicts, including food raised and used in the institution.

^b Including clothing made and used in 2 institutions.

^c Not reported.

^d Including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

^e Including clothing made and used in 3 institutions.

^f Including \$181.85 paid to lessee.

^g Furnished by lessee.

^h Not including clothing for discharged convicts; other clothing furnished by lessee.

ⁱ Average for 255 institutions, 74,490.7 convicts; 2 institutions not reported.

^j Average for 190 institutions, 48,737.1 convicts, including food raised and used in 35 institutions.

^k Expenditure for each of 70,394.4 convicts directly cared for by State (4,086.3 were leased, and 2 institutions, 291 convicts, were not reported), including clothing made and used in 90 institutions.

^l Expenditure for each of 70,394.4 convicts directly cared for by States, 4,086.3 were leased, and 2 institutions, 291 convicts, were not reported.

^m Average for 255 institutions, 74,661.1 convicts (2 institutions not reported), including almshouse in 1 institution, and almshouse and hospital in 1 institution.

ⁿ Average for 10 institutions, 3,417.1 convicts, including food raised and used in 5 institutions.

^o Including clothing made and used in 35 institutions.

^p Including industrial buildings in 1 institution.

^q Average for 294 institutions, 85,925.8 convicts; 2 institutions were not reported.

^r Average for 200 institutions, 52,154.2 convicts, including food raised and used in 40 institutions.

^s Expenditure for each of 81,659.1 convicts directly cared for by State (4,086.3 were leased, and 2 institutions, 291 convicts, were not reported), including clothing made and used in 125 institutions.

^t Expenditure for each of 81,659.1 convicts directly cared for by State, 4,086.3 were leased, and 2 institutions, 291 convicts, were not reported.

^u Average for 294 institutions, 85,925.8 convicts, (2 institutions were not reported), including almshouse in 1 institution, and almshouse and hospital in 1 institution.

^v Average for 294 institutions, 85,925.8 convicts (2 institutions were not reported), including almshouse in 1 institution, almshouse and hospital in 1 institution, and industrial buildings in 1 institution.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food. For explanation of this table see p. 189.]

Class and State.	Number of institutions.	Number of convicts.	Appropriation (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
PENAL.									
Alabama.....	1	1,860.0	a \$144.54	a \$144.54	b \$50.84	c \$19.64	d \$32.34	\$776.91	\$83.63
Arizona.....	1	280.5	223.33	178.69	e 41.04	f 22.82	95.76	35.65	570.41
Arkansas.....	1	759.0	.....	.....	h 50.97	i 13.00	31.48	212.12	105.77
California.....	5	2,664.9	116.58	101.88	j 50.97	k 17.50	50.90	70.73	570.39
Colorado.....	1	637.1	254.16	248.76	l 15.01	m 59.73	117.72	117.72	392.40
Connecticut.....	6	1,083.0	114.32	113.94	n 52.49	o 15.43	49.64	137.12	1,187.42
Delaware.....	1	194.0	177.59	177.59	p 70.90	q 14.60	25.77	51.55	515.46
District of Columbia.....	1	323.0	149.45	59.64	r 55.73	s 9.06	31.85	42.88	696.59
Florida.....	5	1,229.6	a 99.78	a 119.29	t 117.27	u 15.50	165.95	909.65	68.31
Georgia.....	30	3,633.5	38.04	a 57.68	m 61.34	n 13.92	n 46.42	370.22	47.09
Idaho.....	1	114.0	345.49	345.49	o 34.43	p 84.21	125.18	2,164.51	.....
Illinois.....	5	3,413.7	112.73	110.90	q 58.25	r 11.79	57.96	115.19	977.37
Indiana.....	4	2,164.6	94.04	94.04	q 39.80	r 16.85	40.99	35.66	506.67
Iowa.....	2	889.9	400.45	353.20	s 64.68	r 31.53	100.49	34.30	2,166.95
Kansas.....	2	1,404.0	147.44	125.69	t 42.15	v 28.76	54.46	69.09	1,739.77
Kentucky.....	2	1,818.0	54.62	52.91	q 30.81	f 4.84	39.89	42.08	721.67
Louisiana.....	1	1,251.0	70.71	a 25.79	(o)	f 23.63	41.63	270.24	79.94
Maine.....	5	454.0	147.50	147.50	u 68.49	r 17.91	45.89	94.05	943.23
Maryland.....	3	2,032.2	36.55	36.55	t 25.81	s 5.74	51.88	250.47	943.23
Massachusetts.....	19	5,916.0	243.58	243.58	u 47.34	q 15.42	77.46	246.93	1,206.33
Michigan.....	4	1,780.6	141.75	135.25	v 48.81	t 13.92	64.45	107.25	772.59
Minnesota.....	3	952.9	247.20	218.26	w 52.27	t 20.96	79.60	66.38	1,254.29
Mississippi.....	1	1,105.0	a 34.80	a 45.97	(o)	f 23.37	20.10	652.35	46.78
Missouri.....	2	2,481.0	7.95	a 8.19	a 40.30	t 11.46	41.80	27.11	360.77
Nebraska.....	1	280.8	820.26	805.46	(o)	f 15.50	52.24	89.92	1,219.73
Nevada.....	1	70.2	506.17	503.43	e 114.97	f 23.29	210.50	56.98	854.70
New Hampshire.....	4	272.0	z 81.82	z 81.82	g 68.25	t 11.58	z 72.19	aa 648.97	aa 1,561.47

a Profit to the State.

b Expenditure for each of 1,077 convicts directly cared for by State (others were leased), including food raised and used in the institution.

c Expenditure for each of 1,077 convicts directly cared for by State (others were leased), including clothing made and used in the institution.

d Expenditure for each of 1,077 convicts directly cared for by State; others were leased.

e Including food raised and used in 1 institution.

f Including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

g Not reported.

h Including food raised and used in 2 institutions.

i Including clothing made and used in 3 institutions.

j Average for 4 institutions, 996 convicts, including food raised and used in 1 institution.

k Including almshouse and hospital.

l Expenditure for each of 150.8 convicts directly cared for by State; others were leased.

m Average for 12 institutions, 1,042 convicts, including food raised and used in 1 institution, and food raised in 1 institution and used in another.

n Expenditure for each of 1,000 convicts directly cared for by State; others were leased.

o Average for 4 institutions, 2,118.2 convicts, including food raised and used in 2 institutions.

p Including food raised and used in 4 institutions.

q Including clothing made and used in 4 institutions.

r Including clothing made and used in 2 institutions.

s Average for 1 institution, 1,123 convicts, including food raised and used in the institution.

t Average for 2 institutions, 1,562 convicts.

u Average for 15 institutions, 3,622 convicts, including food raised and used in 3 institutions.

v Average for 2 institutions, 1,123.7 convicts, including food raised and used in 1 institution.

w Average for 2 institutions, 681 convicts.

x Average for 3 institutions, 233 convicts; 1 institution not reported.

y Average for 2 institutions, 181 convicts, including food raised and used in the institutions.

z Average for 3 institutions, 233 convicts (1 institution not reported), including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

aa Including almshouse in 1 institution.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

Class and State.	Number of institutions.	Number of convicts.	Appropriation (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
PENAL—concluded.									
New Jersey.....	5	1,689.5	\$186.35	\$180.67	^a \$51.68	^b \$16.15	\$90.65	\$158.92	\$1,165.43
New Mexico.....	1	231.4	257.96	195.22	^c 70.72	^d 23.60	42.70	4.32	432.15
New York.....	13	8,995.1	165.53	160.19	^e 43.68	^f 16.38	61.33	1,865.68	974.54
North Carolina.....	30	1,679.1	140.14	^g 24.60	^h 56.64	ⁱ 14.33	50.66	54.36	764.83
North Dakota.....	1	146.4	318.63	287.07	(^j)	^k 30.27	94.62	289.02	922.13
Ohio.....	10	3,261.8	146.24	146.24	^l 57.46	^m 17.28	70.23	478.21	845.23
Oregon.....	2	376.6	258.62	254.18	ⁿ 124.96	^o 8.77	58.23	^p 96.99	^q 856.77
Pennsylvania.....	13	4,611.2	161.03	154.36	^r 45.48	^s 17.86	76.13	397.39	1,578.11
Rhode Island.....	2	703.0	^t 97.15	^u 97.15	(^v)	^w 4.82	^x 52.00	75.39	790.47
South Carolina.....	41	1,363.5	134.39	^y 17.46	^z 49.95	^{aa} 11.02	36.04	143.89	236.79
South Dakota.....	1	186.8	291.65	269.74	(^{ab})	^{ac} 19.99	74.43	204.10	654.50
Tennessee.....	2	1,649.0	5.65	^{ad} 44.19	^{ae} 19.10	^{af} 26.40	96.66	302.57	
Texas.....	12	4,739.4	78.71	56.11	^{ag} 81.33	^{ah} 27.61	49.53	386.49	282.00
Utah.....	1	150.4	262.59	258.99	(^{ai})	^{aj} 61.34	114.71	179.62	1,967.07
Vermont.....	2	296.4	16.23	16.23	^{ak} 52.18	^{al} 12.11	46.86	72.54	425.10
Virginia.....	1	1,611.0	^{am} 9.91	^{an} 10.34	(^{ao})	^{ap} 12.01	^{aq} 31.67	101.54	159.40
Washington.....	2	691.0	138.86	129.61	^{ar} 122.33	^{as} 8.64	36.18	^{at} 20.73	^{au} 388.84
West Virginia.....	1	977.0	94.03	94.03	(^{av})	^{aw} 7.76	36.99	40.94	435.01
Wisconsin.....	2	783.3	94.02	77.59	^{ax} 64.32	^{ay} 24.45	48.61	46.15	796.06
Wyoming.....	1	199.0	^{az} 299.34	^{ba} 299.34	(^{ab})	(^{ac})	(^{ad})	12.56	678.39
United States prisons.....	2	1,466.3	363.32	224.47	(^{ae})	^{af} 28.88	61.99	96.84	1,466.28
Total.....	257	74,771.7	^{bb} 123.88	^{bb} 101.74	^{cc} 51.37	^{dd} 16.77	^{ee} 56.55	^{ff} 430.49	^{ff} 773.29

^a Average for 3 institutions, 1,451.5 convicts, including food raised and used in 2 institutions.

^b Including clothing made and used in 5 institutions.

^c Including food raised and used in 1 institution.

^d Including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

^e Average for 11 institutions, 8,541.1 convicts, including food raised and used in 4 institutions.

^f Including clothing made and used in 13 institutions.

^g Profit to the State.

^h Average for 28 institutions, 873.1 convicts.

ⁱ Not reported.

^j Average for 9 institutions, 2,744.8 convicts.

^k Including clothing made and used in 2 institutions.

^l Average for 1 institution, 67.3 convicts.

^m Average for 1 institution, 309.3 convicts; 1 institution not reported.

ⁿ Average for 11 institutions, 2,781.2 convicts.

^o Including clothing made and used in 9 institutions.

^p Average for 1 institution, 451 convicts; 1 institution not reported.

^q Average for 39 institutions, 745.8 convicts.

^r Average for 1 institution, 713 convicts.

^s Average for 10 institutions, 4,653.8 convicts, including food raised and used in 1 institution.

^t Expenditure for each of 1,459 convicts directly cared for by State (others were leased), including clothing made and used in the institution.

^u Expenditure for each of 1,459 convicts directly cared for by State; others were leased.

^v Average for 1 institution, 43.3 convicts.

^w Average for 1 institution, 647.7 convicts; 1 institution not reported.

^x Average for 1 institution, 577.3 convicts, including food raised and used in the institution.

^y Including \$181.85 paid to lessee.

^z Furnished by lessee.

^{aa} Not including clothing for discharged convicts; other clothing furnished by lessee.

^{bb} Average for 255 institutions, 74,480.7 convicts; 2 institutions not reported.

^{cc} Average for 190 institutions, 48,737.1 convicts, including food raised and used in 35 institutions.

^{dd} Expenditure for each of 70,394.4 convicts directly cared for by State (4,086.3 were leased, and 2 institutions, 291 convicts, were not reported), including clothing made and used in 90 institutions.

^{ee} Expenditure for each of 70,394.4 convicts directly cared for by State; 4,086.3 were leased, and 2 institutions, 291 convicts, were not reported.

^{ff} Average for 255 institutions, 74,661.1 convicts (2 institutions were not reported), including almshouse in 1 institution and almshouse and hospital in 1 institution.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, FOR EACH CLASS, BY STATES—Continued.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

Class and State.	Number of institutions.	Number of convicts.	Appropriation (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Ex. penditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
JUVENILE REFORMATORY.									
California.....	2	382.7	\$362.86	\$358.20	(a)	b \$40.44	\$145.10	\$194.71	\$1,254.65
Colorado.....	2	322.9	288.40	286.77	c \$69.87	b 32.40	77.69	46.45	289.56
Connecticut.....	1	410.0	155.38	155.38	(a)	8.60	56.45	182.93	402.44
Delaware.....	1	76.4	73.30	73.30	(a)	16.27	48.06	261.78	189.79
District of Columbia.....	1	275.0	158.62	158.62	(a)	d 17.45	47.65	727.75	e \$18.18
Illinois.....	1	1,016.9	318.04	304.06	f 67.03	g 18.65	78.65	51.14	663.78
Indiana.....	1	509.1	153.71	143.58	(a)	g 33.19	23.02	58.64	220.65
Iowa.....	1	509.5	169.37	156.38	(a)	g 21.43	34.71	104.42	327.28
Kansas.....	1	201.4	268.91	263.94	(a)	g 36.32	55.29	99.30	757.20
Kentucky.....	1	312.0	110.96	110.96	(a)	7.61	17.88	114.74	96.15
Maine.....	2	226.0	332.52	332.52	h 42.06	b 32.38	51.06	36.82	537.61
Maryland.....	4	1,006.0	116.98	116.05	i 39.04	j 15.37	41.72	135.07	571.82
Michigan.....	1	677.0	127.55	127.55	(a)	g 11.12	35.52	66.35	344.13
Minnesota.....	1	360.3	247.51	238.86	j 52.88	g 26.84	48.81	48.23	852.17
Missouri.....	2	624.0	244.29	230.41	k 77.61	b 35.96	36.59	180.62	480.77
Montana.....	1	82.3	307.74	307.74	(a)	g 31.64	97.84	247.87	522.48
Nebraska.....	1	137.5	804.76	789.97	(a)	g 25.26	86.76	91.09	1,200.00
New Hampshire.....	1	125.0	194.40	194.40	(a)	g 14.93	25.59	800.00	200.00
New Jersey.....	2	520.7	184.55	184.55	l 28.59	b 32.66	52.71	300.94	260.99
New York.....	1	881.0	209.19	205.02	f 45.11	g 26.68	72.45	454.03	579.01
Oregon.....	1	101.6	610.94	608.47	(a)	g 25.42	68.57	196.85	964.25
Pennsylvania.....	2	941.0	205.89	199.19	m 55.32	b 26.37	51.28	138.42	1,051.81
Rhode Island.....	1	337.0	170.23	166.03	(a)	g 50.26	48.77	65.28	523.68
South Dakota.....	1	69.0	389.83	389.83	(a)	g 30.35	82.06	321.01	869.57
Texas.....	1	150.0	138.78	138.78	(a)	g 106.79	43.73	100.00	233.33
Utah.....	1	65.4	529.56	526.22	(a)	g 32.54	84.10	183.49	458.72
Vermont.....	1	153.0	148.12	148.12	(a)	g 26.82	46.27	66.93	65.36
Washington.....	1	150.0	341.33	326.93	(a)	g 12.44	28.90	86.67	450.00
West Virginia.....	1	270.0	233.04	233.04	(a)	g 26.27	51.62	92.59	333.33
Wisconsin.....	1	312.0	49.83	45.41	(a)	g 27.30	69.78	105.21	888.30
Total.....		39 11,264.7	216.63	211.29	n 56.06	o 25.83	54.77	166.98	e 566.34

a Not reported.

b Including clothing made and used in 2 institutions.

c Average for 1 institution, 207 convicts, including food raised and used in the institution.

d Value of the clothing made and used in the institution.

e Including industrial buildings in 1 institution.

f Including food raised and used in 1 institution.

g Including clothing made and used in 1 institution.

h Average for 1 institution, 81 convicts.

i Average for 2 institutions, 297 convicts.

j Including clothing made and used in 4 institutions.

k Average for 1 institution, 299 convicts, including food raised and used in the institution.

l Average for 1 institution, 122.9 convicts.

m Average for 1 institution, 152 convicts.

n Average for 10 institutions, 3,417.1 convicts, including food raised and used in 5 institutions.

o Including clothing made and used in 35 institutions.

TABLE IX.—COST OF MAINTENANCE—Concluded.

C.—SUMMARY OF COST OF MAINTENANCE PER CONVICT, FOR EACH CLASS BY STATES—Concluded.

[Wherever the value of food is not reported in this table it is because the value of farm products raised and used as food in the institution was inseparably combined with the value of other farm products raised but not used as food.]

Class and State.	Number of institutions.	Number of convicts.	Appropriation (less refund) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Appropriation (less refund and value of labor on P. W.) from State, county, and city, per convict.	Value per convict of—		Expenditure per convict for non-industrial employees (guards etc.).	Value per convict of real estate occupied.	
					Food consumed.	Clothing used.		Land.	Non-industrial buildings.
ALL STATES.									
Penal.....	257	74,771.7	^a \$123.88	^a \$101.74	^b \$51.37	^c \$16.77	^d \$56.55	^e \$430.49	^e \$773.29
Juvenile Reformatory.....	39	11,264.7	216.63	211.29	^f 56.06	^g 25.83	54.77	166.98	^h 566.34
Grand total.....	296	86,036.4	ⁱ 136.07	ⁱ 116.13	^j 51.68	^k 18.02	^l 56.30	^m 395.95	ⁿ 746.16

^a Average for 255 institutions, 74,480.7 convicts; 2 institutions were not reported.

^b Average for 190 institutions, 48,737.1 convicts, including food raised and used in 35 institutions.

^c Expenditure for each of 70,394.4 convicts directly cared for by State (4,086.3 were leased, and 2 institutions, 291 convicts, were not reported), including clothing made and used in 90 institutions.

^d Expenditure for each of 70,394.4 convicts directly cared for by State; 4,086.3 were leased, and 2 institutions, 291 convicts, were not reported.

^e Average for 255 institutions, 74,661.1 convicts (2 institutions were not reported), including almshouse in 1 institution and almshouse and hospital in 1 institution.

^f Average for 10 institutions, 3,417.1 convicts, including food raised and used in 5 institutions.

^g Including clothing made and used in 35 institutions.

^h Including industrial buildings in 1 institution.

ⁱ Average for 294 institutions, 85,925.8 convicts; 2 institutions were not reported.

^j Average for 200 institutions, 52,154.2 convicts, including food raised and used in 40 institutions.

^k Expenditure for each of 81,659.1 convicts directly cared for by State (4,086.3 were leased, and 2 institutions, 291 convicts, were not reported), including clothing made and used in 125 institutions.

^l Expenditure for each of 81,650.1 convicts directly cared for by State; 4,086.3 were leased and 2 institutions, 291 convicts, were not reported.

^m Average for 294 institutions, 85,925.8 convicts (2 institutions were not reported), including almshouse in 1 institution and almshouse and hospital in 1 institution.

ⁿ Average for 294 institutions, 85,925.8 convicts (2 institutions were not reported), including almshouse in 1 institution, almshouse and hospital in 1 institution, and industrial buildings in 1 institution.



CHAPTER V.

CONVICT LABOR LAWS.



CHAPTER V.

CONVICT LABOR LAWS.

The following compilation includes laws and amendments enacted by the various legislatures up to and including the regular sessions of 1905.^(a)

The term "State convicts" refers to those convicts who are sentenced to confinement in State institutions, and "county convicts" to those sentenced to terms in county jails or workhouses. City jails and workhouses were not in general included in the presentation of statutes, their control being largely in accord with the powers conferred on the cities by charter, though in some instances laws relating thereto are given under the heading, "County convicts." Laws governing industrial schools and boys' and girls' reformatories were likewise omitted, partly on account of their extent, but mainly because their organization is almost exclusively reformatory in its intent and they are therefore of but little effect industrially.

The notes with reference to commutations, paroles, and punishments were made up from data obtained by the agents of the Bureau of Labor in the course of their investigations into the subject of convict labor.

ALABAMA.

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS.

CRIMINAL CODE—1897.

SECTION 4431. There shall be appointed by the governor, a president of the board of inspectors, and two other inspectors of convicts, one of whom shall be a physician, who, together shall constitute the board of inspectors of convicts, and shall have general supervision and control of the State and county convicts; the term of office of the inspectors shall be for two years, and until their successors are qualified. Control.

SEC. 4441. The board of inspectors shall adopt such rules, to be approved by the governor, as are necessary to prevent inhumane treatment, or cruel or excessive punishment of State and county convicts, and also to regulate the time and amount of work to be performed by them, and the manner of working them. Duties of board.

SEC. 4442. One of the inspectors shall visit once in two weeks, and oftener if required by the governor, the several places of confinement of all convicts; and the visiting inspectors shall examine the food, clothes, quarters, bedding, provisions made for the sick and general treatment, and if he finds anything wrong, he shall point out the same to the officer in charge of the prison, and immediately notify the president of the board; and the president of the Inspection.

^a The laws of the Philippine Islands for the year 1905 were not available at the time this compilation was made.

board, and each inspector, shall file monthly in the office a statement of the work done by him, and the condition of the convicts at the places visited during the preceding month; but the inspectors shall not be required to visit county convicts hired in the county where convicted, except when worked in mines or on railroads; and each inspector shall devote his whole time to the discharge of his duties.

Sundays and holidays. SEC. 4487. Convicts sentenced to the penitentiary or to hard labor for the county shall not be required to work on Sunday, Christmas Day, the fourth day of July, or on Thanksgiving Day.

STATE CONVICTS.

CRIMINAL CODE—1897.

Chaplain. SECTION 4451 (as amended by act No. 1077, Acts of 1900-1901). A chaplain shall be appointed by the governor, which chaplain shall in turn appoint such assistant chaplains as he may deem necessary, the aggregate remuneration of whom shall not exceed the aggregate sum of three hundred dollars per annum. The chaplain shall devote his entire time to moral improvement and religious instruction of the convicts. The term of office shall be for two years.

Wardens, etc. SEC. 4452. Each prison or camp shall be under the control of a warden and such other persons as may be necessary, who shall be employed and paid by the contractor, and may be discharged at any time by the president of the board; but no person shall be employed to guard or control convicts without a license from the president of the board to act in such capacity.

Employment. SEC. 4463. The State convicts shall be hired or employed at such labor and in such places and under such regulations within the State as may be determined by the board of inspectors, with the approval of the governor, having in view the end of making the system self-sustaining as far as consistent with the humane treatment of the convicts.

Convicts under sixteen. SEC. 4474. All State convicts under sixteen years of age shall be separated and worked apart, as far as practicable, from all other convicts, at a place to be designated by the board of inspectors as a reformatory, which shall be managed under such rules as the board of inspectors may prescribe, keeping in view their moral and intellectual improvement. Such reformatory must be located on property owned by the State. When any convict confined in the reformatory shall arrive at the age of sixteen years, or shall show by his conduct that he is not benefited by his confinement in the reformatory, he may be transferred to other employment at another place in the discretion of the board of inspectors.

Contracts. SEC. 4475. All contracts for the hire of convicts shall be prepared by or under the direction of the attorney-general, and be executed in triplicate, each contractor signing each of the triplicates, as also the president of the board of inspectors, and each of such triplicates must bear the approval of the governor; one of such parts shall be retained by the contractor, one shall be kept in the office of the president of the board of inspectors, and the third filed in the office of the State auditor; and each contract must contain a provision that the president of the board of inspectors may terminate the same at any time with the approval of the governor, and the governor may terminate the same without assigning any reason. It is the duty of the governor to transmit to the general assembly immediately, if in session, or so soon thereafter as it may convene, printed copies of all contracts for hiring out convicts, together with copies of the bonds for the faithful performance of such contracts.

Hiring. SEC. 4476 (as amended by act No. 1081, Acts of 1900-1901). Not less than twenty State or county convicts shall be hired to any one person or kept at any one prison, and none of those hired to any person must be related to him by consanguinity or affinity and they shall be governed, worked and guarded as prescribed by the rules and regulations for working penitentiary convicts outside the walls. But when convicts are worked in the county where convicted less than twenty may be worked in one place. The provisions of this bill shall not apply to mining or quarrying enterprises.

Place of work. SEC. 4477. No convict must be worked at a different place or occupation than that expressed in the contract, except upon the recommendation of the board of inspectors, stating the reasons therefor, and approved by the governor; nor shall any convict be rehired or placed in the keeping or control

of any other person than the contractor, except upon recommendation of the board of inspectors, approved by the governor.

Sec. 4478. Convicts must be classed or tasked if hired to work in mines, and may be if hired to work elsewhere; but all hiring hereafter made must be per capita. **Tasking.**

Sec. 4479. Convicts may be allowed to work for themselves after the performance of their daily tasks, in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules of the board of inspectors, and the proceeds of such labor shall be disposed of as the board shall provide by rule. **Overwork.**

Sec. 4482. The board of inspectors shall provide female guards for female convicts. **Female guards.**

Sec. 4483. All convicts must be clothed during the term of their imprisonment in a comfortable manner in coarse and cheap clothing made in a uniform and peculiar style so as to distinguish them from other persons; the number of suits, style and material to be determined by the board of inspectors. **Clothing.**

Sec. 4484. The diet of the convicts in quantity and quality must be such as may be directed by the board of inspectors, and shall be sound and wholesome. **Food.**

Sec. 4485. The president of the board of inspectors, with the approval of the governor, may procure a sufficient number of Bibles and other religious and improving reading matter for the convicts, not to exceed in cost five hundred dollars in any one year, and it shall be the duty of the chaplain to distribute the same among the convicts. **Books, etc.**

Sec. 4489. No cruel or excessive punishment shall be inflicted on any convict, and no corporal punishment of any kind shall be inflicted except as it shall have been previously prescribed by the rules of the board of inspectors and of which the convict shall have been notified, and such punishment shall be inflicted only by the party authorized by the president of the board of inspectors to inflict it. And the person authorized by the president of the board of inspectors to inflict punishment shall keep a well-bound book, to be known as the "record of punishments," in which he shall record all punishments, of whatever character, inflicted on convicts, giving the name of the convict punished, offense, date, character, and exact extent or quantity of punishment; and it shall be the duty of the president of the board to carefully examine this record at least once in each month. Any false entry in such record, or any failure to make entry therein, as required by this section, is a misdemeanor. **Punishment.**

Sec. 4490. No convict shall be required to perform any labor or task for which he has been declared unfit or incapable by the physician inspector; nor must he be confined in barracks, cells or compartments pronounced by the inspectors to be unhealthy or unfit for his accommodation. **Labor, etc., restricted.**

Sec. 4491. Shackles and chains shall be placed on and worn by convicts only by consent of an inspector. **Shackles.**

Sec. 4492. It shall be unlawful for the inspectors, or any other person or officer having charge of the hiring of either State or county convicts, to hire any convict who is not physically able to perform such work to be worked in mines; and whenever a convict is hired to be worked in mines, and subsequently it is made to appear that such work is injurious to the health of the convict, such convict must be removed from such mines and put to some other kind of hard labor. **Labor in mines.**

Sec. 4493. It shall be unlawful to work together, or to confine in the same room or compartment, any convict who has been sentenced to hard labor for the commission of a misdemeanor not involving moral turpitude, with any convict sentenced for the commission of a felony; and it shall be unlawful for white and colored convicts to be chained together or to be allowed to sleep together; and it shall be unlawful to chain together or to confine together in the same room or compartment male and female convicts. Whenever in the judgment of the governor and the board of inspectors it is practicable to do so, arrangements shall be made for keeping white and colored convicts at separate prisons and they shall not be allowed to be kept at the same place. **Separation of classes.**

Sec. 4495. No inspector, physician of convicts, State, county, or municipal officer, or any officer or guard who has the charge, control, or direction of convicts must be in any manner whatsoever interested in the work or profit of the labor of any convict, nor shall receive any gift, gratuity, or favor of a valuable character from any person interested in such labor. **Interest in convicts.**

- State officials.** SEC. 4496. No officer of the State shall accept from any person or corporation interested in convict labor, any employment nor receive any compensation for services rendered to such person or corporation.
- Disabling injuries.** SEC. 4497. When a convict, without fault on his part and while working out his sentence, receives personal injuries permanently disabling him from earning a living, the board of inspectors shall have power to make provision for his support until the expiration of his sentence, at a cost not to exceed eight dollars a month. And it shall be the duty of the president of the board of inspectors to insert a clause in every contract of hiring, fixing a liability on the contractor to the State for any amount thus expended for the support of such convict so disabled until the termination of the contract. But nothing herein contained shall bar the right of such convict to bring his action against the contractor or other person who may be legally liable to him for damages on account of such injuries.
- Contracts.** SEC. 4498. The board of inspectors may, with the approval of the governor, make contracts for the hire of the labor of convicts by the day, month, or year, or term of years, the State in such cases controlling and supporting the convicts.
- Persons prohibited.** SEC. 4499. In no case shall any convict be hired to any person related to such convict either by consanguinity or affinity within the fifth degree, or to any person hostile to such convict or of inhumane disposition.
- Discharge.** SEC. 4500. Each convict, at the expiration of his term of confinement, must be discharged from the penitentiary, and must be furnished with a decent suit of clothes and with money sufficient to enable him to reach his destination, not exceeding ten dollars; but if any convict is sick at the time his term expires, he must not be discharged except at his own request. But if such convict is charged with the commission of any other criminal offense, he must be delivered to the proper sheriff or officer to answer such charge, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the board of inspectors.
- Convict farms.** SEC. 4514. The board of inspectors may, with the approval of the governor, cause to be made such improvements on any of the land owned by the State as may tend to the benefit of the convict system and enable them to work such convicts as they may think proper at farming or other employments.
- Industries.** SEC. 4516. Any part of the net income from the hire or labor of State convicts may, with the approval of the governor, be applied to permanent improvements or manufacturing at the prison at Speigener's or elsewhere, looking to the more permanent employment of the convicts of different classes.
- Remission of sentence.** SEC. 5459. The governor may, in his discretion, remit a part of the imprisonment of a convict in the penitentiary, on the written recommendation of the board of inspectors, to the effect that such convict has conducted himself in an unexceptionable manner during his imprisonment, and that the remission of the remainder thereof would not, in their opinion, be inconsistent with the public good; but no such remission must be granted on the recommendation of the inspectors alone, unless the convict has been imprisoned one-third of the term for which he was sentenced, or, when sentenced for life, or for more than twenty years, has served at least seven years.
- Deductions from term.** SEC. 5460. Whenever the inspectors of convicts shall report to the governor that the conduct of any convict in the penitentiary, or at hard labor for the county, has been good during any year or years of his imprisonment, the governor may, in his discretion, order a portion of the sentence of such convict to be deducted for each year of good conduct as follows: From each of the first two years, two months; from each of the next two years, three months; from each of the next two years, four months; from each of the next two years, five months, and from each remaining year after eight years, six months. When the sentence is for less than two years, and not less than six months, such good behavior entitles the convict to a pro rata deduction of the time allowed for the first two years; but no deductions shall be granted in any case where the sentence is for less than six months. But the provisions of this section do not apply to any convict who, after having served a sentence, or a portion of a sentence, either in the penitentiary or at hard labor for the county, has been convicted of a felony, or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; nor to any convict who escapes, or attempts to escape, subsequent to February 12, 1891.

Sec. 5461. The governor may, whenever he thinks best, authorize and direct the discharge of any convict from custody and suspend the sentence of such convict without granting a pardon, and prescribe the terms upon which a convict so paroled shall have his sentence suspended. Parole.

Sec. 5462. Upon the failure of any convict to observe the conditions of his parole, to be determined by the governor, the governor shall have authority to direct the rearrest and return of such convict to custody, and thereupon said convict shall be required to carry out the sentence of the court as though no parole had been granted him. Violation.

ACTS OF 1903.

Act No. 73.

SECTION 1. The board of convict inspectors, with the approval of the governor, shall have power and authority to employ any male convicts, suited physically to such work, in the mining of coal, upon lands acquired by the State by lease or otherwise, for and on account of the State, and the same authority to hire convicts to coal operators, upon such terms as may be agreed upon. Mining coal.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CRIMINAL CODE—1897.

SECTION 4520. All laws of the State and rules of the board of inspectors in regard to State convicts shall apply also to county convicts as far as applicable, except as otherwise provided by law. Laws as to State convicts apply.

Sec. 4521. Hard labor for the county shall be under the superintendence and control of the court of county commissioners, or board of revenue, who shall determine in what manner and on what particular works the labor shall be performed; and all convicts sentenced to hard labor for the county shall be under the direction and control of the court of county commissioners, or board of revenue, when worked or hired in the county where convicted, but otherwise they are to be under the superintendence and control of the board of inspectors of convicts. Control.

Sec. 4522. It shall be the duty of the court of county commissioners, or board of revenue, to make provision out of the county treasury for suitable food, clothing, lodging, medicine and medical attention, for such of the convicts sentenced to hard labor for the county as are not let to hire under the provisions of this article, and from time to time give directions, general or special, for the employment of such convicts, sentenced to hard labor for the county, as are ordered to labor on the public works of the county. Maintenance, employment, etc.

Sec. 4525. When convicts are sentenced to hard labor for the county, and hired out by the court of county commissioners, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of State convicts to visit such convicts whenever they shall deem it necessary; and they shall rigidly scrutinize and inquire into the treatment and management of such convicts, and shall report to the judge of probate, in writing, the condition and treatment of such convicts. No contract shall be made by such court for hiring county convicts, without a stipulation therein that the contract shall end if the bond, in the opinion of the judge of probate, becomes insufficient, or if any convict is treated cruelly or inhumanly by the hirer or his employees. Whenever the board of inspectors shall notify the governor that convicts who have been sentenced to hard labor for the county should be removed from the place where they are at labor, or from the control of the person who has them hired, it shall be his duty to order the judge of probate of the county where said convicts were convicted, to remove them from such place, or to annul such contract, as the case may be; and any judge of probate neglecting or refusing to obey such order shall be liable to impeachment and removal from office, as provided for in other cases; and when in any case the contract is annulled, or the convicts removed under this section, they may be kept in any jail in the State until they can be hired out again or disposed of in some other legal manner. Inspection.

Sec. 4526. The court of county commissioners or board of revenue of each county, the convicts of which are hired within the county and not Inspector.

engaged in mining, shall designate one of their number, or some other suitable person, to visit and inspect such convicts once a month. The person designated shall make monthly reports of the treatment of such convicts to the president of the board of inspectors and shall receive such compensation, to be paid out of the county treasury, as may be allowed by the court of county commissioners or board of revenue.

Persons prohibited.

SEC. 4527. No person sentenced to hard labor shall be hired to any person related to him by consanguinity or affinity, or who is unfriendly to him, or who has not a proper prison, or immediately will prepare one for the confinement of such convict at night, or when not at work, wherein he must be kept confined at such time. But in case of a convict convicted of a misdemeanor, and hired in the county where convicted, the hirer shall not be required to keep such convict confined or attended by a guard, unless so required by an order of the court of county commissioners, incorporated in the contract of hiring.

Work on highways.

SEC. 4528. Whenever the commissioners of roads and revenues of a county deem that it is to the best interest of the county to use the county convicts in building, repairing and working the public roads of the county, they may so work them under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the board of inspectors, which shall be uniform throughout the State for working county convicts on the public roads.

Public works.

SEC. 4529. Hard labor for the county includes labor on the public roads, public bridges, and other public works in the county; and authorizes the letting of such convicts to hire to labor anywhere within the State, as may be determined by the court of county commissioners, or board of revenue.

Female convicts.

SEC. 4530. No woman convicted of a public offense shall be required to work as a laborer on any public highway in this State.

Costs.
Allowance for labor.

SEC. 4532. Whenever any convict is sentenced by the court and required to do hard labor for the county, an additional sentence not to exceed ten months in any case for the payment of costs of conviction may be imposed; and the court must determine the time required to work out such costs at the rate of thirty cents per day. The costs of conviction of county convicts shall be the same as in case of State convicts.

Convicts under sixteen.

SEC. 4533. County convicts under sixteen years of age may be sentenced to a term in the reformatory provided for in this chapter, or to hard labor for the county, in the discretion of the presiding judge; and in such event the costs of conviction, not exceeding fifty dollars, shall be paid out of the convict fund as provided in cases of sentence to the penitentiary.

Contracts.

SEC. 4534. Every contract for the hire of county convicts must express the kind of labor, and the place at which it is to be performed; and such convict must be restricted to such place and labor, which must not be changed except upon the recommendation of the court of county commissioners; and county convicts can only be sublet or rehired in the same manner.

Who may make.

SEC. 4535. Should the court of county commissioners, or board of revenue, determine to let convicts, or any part of them, to hire, they may do so by themselves, or by some member of their body, or other person to be appointed by them.

Contracts.

SEC. 4536. The contract of hiring shall be secured by bond in writing, in a penalty of double the amount agreed on for hire, payable to the county, with two good and sufficient sureties, and conditioned to pay the amount of hire agreed on, and also to furnish the convict with a sufficiency of good and wholesome food, and with medicine and medical attention when necessary, and to treat the convict humanely; and said contract may be for one or more years; and if the hiring be for a longer term than two months, or if the condition and comfort of the convict require it, the hirer may also be required to furnish to the convict specified clothing, which shall also be expressed in the bond. The attorney-general shall prepare a form of contract and bond, which shall be furnished to the judge of probate of each county by the president of the board of inspectors, which shall be used in all cases of the hiring of county convicts.

Superintendent of public works.

SEC. 4538. Should the court of county commissioners, or board of revenue, determine to employ persons sentenced to hard labor for the county, or any part of them, in work on the public roads, public bridges, or other public works of the county, then they are authorized to appoint a superintendent of public works, whose term of office shall expire when his successor is qualified; and who shall receive for his services such compensation as shall be fixed by the court of county commissioners, or board of revenue.

SEC. 4544. It shall be the duty of any person who has in his possession or under his control, any State or county convict, to discharge such convict at the expiration of his term of penal servitude, and to furnish him with transportation to the county seat of the county in which such convict was sentenced to imprisonment. And he shall also furnish to such convict one good suit of clothes and fifty cents a day for each estimated day's travel from the place where he is discharged to his destination, and one hat and pair of shoes. But if such convict be charged with the commission of any other criminal offense he must be delivered to the proper sheriff or officer, to answer such charge, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the board of inspectors.

Discharge.

ACTS OF 1903.

Act No. 479.

SECTION 8. * * * The courts of county commissioners of the several counties of the State, and similar courts of like jurisdiction, by whatever name designated, are hereby authorized in their discretion to work the public roads of their respective counties by the labor of county convicts, and for this purpose may employ the county convicts of their respective counties or hire the county convicts of other counties at such sums and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, not in conflict with the general laws of the State relative to the proper care and control of such convicts.

Work on highways.

ARIZONA.

STATE CONVICTS.

CIVIL CODE—1901.

SECTION 3563. The governor and auditor of the Territory and one citizen who shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council, and who shall hold his office for two years, and shall be ex officio secretary, shall constitute a board of control, who shall have full charge of all charitable, penal and reformatory institutions that now exist in the Territory or that may hereafter be created, * * *

Control.

SEC. 3576. The superintendent of the Territorial prison shall appoint two chaplains of different religious belief (one of whom shall speak the Spanish language) to the Territorial prison, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the superintendent, and shall give as much of their time as the condition and employment of the convicts will reasonably justify in giving them moral and religious instruction, and who shall, at all times, when in the opinion of the superintendent the necessary labor of the convicts or the safety of the prison does not render it impracticable, have access to the convicts for that purpose.

Chaplains.

Said chaplains shall hold services at the Territorial prison at least twice in each month.

SEC. 3578. No person shall be appointed to any office or be employed in the prison on behalf of the Territory, who is a contractor or the agent or employee of a contractor, or who is interested, directly or indirectly, in any business carried on therein; * * *

Contractors, etc., not to be officers.

SEC. 3580. No officer or employee shall receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation for his services other than that prescribed by the board of control, nor shall he receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any act or service which he may do or perform for or on behalf of any contractor or agent or employee of a contractor. * * *

Officers not to receive compensation from contractors.

SEC. 3581. No officer or employee of the Territory, or contractor or employee of a contractor shall without permission of the board of control, make any gift or present to a convict or receive any from a convict, or have any barter or dealings with a prisoner. * * *

Gifts.

SEC. 3582. No officer or employee of the prison shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or purchase made or authorized to be made by any one for or in behalf of the prison.

Interest in contracts.

SEC. 3589. The board of control shall require of every able-bodied convict as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day, during his term

Labor.

of imprisonment, as shall be prescribed in the rules and regulations of the prison, and every convict faithfully performing such labor and being in all respects obedient to the rules and regulations, or if unable to work, yet faithful and obedient, shall be allowed from his term a deduction of two months in each of the first two years; four months in each of the next two years and five months in each of the remaining years of his term: * * *

Parole. SEC. 3590 (as amended by act No. 55, Acts of 1903). The governor of this Territory shall have the power and he is hereby authorized upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the Territorial prison the Territorial auditor and the citizen member of the board of control to order and direct that any convict who is now or who may hereafter be convicted of any crime and imprisoned in the Territorial prison and who shall have served one year from the time of his sentence, may go upon parole outside of said prison, subject, however, to be taken at any time and returned to the inside of said prison as hereinafter provided.

This section shall not apply to convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Conditions. SEC. 3591. The governor shall make and specify the terms of such parole, and may at any time order that such convict on parole be arrested and returned to the Territorial prison and imprisoned therein, * * *

Violation. SEC. 3593. If a convict, while out on parole, shall violate any of the terms of his parole, or shall be convicted of any misdemeanor or felony while out on such parole, the time he shall have been out on parole shall not be counted as a part of the term for which he was sentenced.

Discharge. SEC. 3595. Every prisoner when he leaves the prison shall have returned everything of value taken from him when entering on his term of confinement, and likewise all money at that time received and not disposed of by him, and all such other further sums as may be earned by him, or from gifts or otherwise from any source; he shall furthermore be furnished with five dollars in cash and a suit of clothes not to exceed in cost the sum of fifteen dollars, and further he shall be furnished with a half-fare untransferable ticket on any railroad adjacent to the place of discharge for any continuous distance, not to exceed three hundred miles in any direction, and if said ticket is not availed of within three days of the date of discharge, unless in case of inability caused by illness, the same shall be void.

Permission as to hair and beard. SEC. 3596. At any time within three months prior to the coming discharge of any prisoner in confinement, he shall be permitted to allow his hair, beard and mustache to grow if he so elects.

NOTE.—The prison rules authorize as punishments the use of the dark cell, solitary confinement, a bread-and-water diet, and forfeiture of good time.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CIVIL CODE—1901.

Sentence to labor. SECTION 1195. When any person shall be lawfully sentenced for a misdemeanor by any district court or justice of the peace to serve a certain number of days in any county jail of this Territory, it shall be competent for the court awarding such sentence to incorporate therein a provision that the person so sentenced shall be kept at hard labor during the term of such sentence, or for any specified portion thereof, as may be adjudged by said court.

Employment. SEC. 1196. It shall be the duty of the keepers of said several jails within said Territory, when any such person shall be sentenced to hard labor therein, and any mode of labor shall be provided, to cause such prisoner to be kept constantly employed during every day, Sunday excepted, and when such prisoner is discharged, to report to the board of supervisors of such labor, and in all such cases it shall be lawful for said custodian of said prisoner, with the consent of the board of supervisors of such county in which such jail may be situated, to provide labor for such prisoners, if they deem it expedient and profitable to do so, either inside of said jail or outside of its limits.

Public works. SEC. 1197. The several keepers of said jails shall respectively have power, with the consent of the board of supervisors of said county, from time to time to cause such of the prisoners under their charge as are capable of hard labor, to be employed on any of the public avenues, streets, highways or other works, where the same will not conflict in any manner or form with free labor, in the county in which such prisoners shall be confined.

SEC. 1198. In any case tried before a justice of the peace of any precinct, and the party so tried and convicted for a petit offense and sentence given not to exceed thirty days, within the jurisdiction of a justice court, and provided the party so convicted is in a precinct having a subcounty jail or calaboose, it shall be lawful for such party so convicted to be employed upon the highways, public roads or streets or avenues of the precinct in which the offense was committed. Work on high-ways.

SEC. 1199. It shall be the duty of the road overseers of this Territory to receive and work prisoners sentenced to hard labor as heretofore provided, and ordered to be employed by the board of supervisors of their respective counties, and such overseers are hereby made special constables to regulate and control such prisoners so turned over to them for the purposes of this title: *Provided*, That such overseers shall not receive any additional compensation to that which they receive as road overseers when working such prisoners. Road over-seers.

SEC. 1200. When any such prisoners shall be worked under and by authority of the preceding section, he or they shall be in the legal care and custody of the road overseer; and such road overseer shall well and securely keep him or them, and such prisoner or prisoners shall be subject to such regulations as the keepers legally charged with their custody shall from time to time prescribe. Duty of over-seer.

SEC. 1201. Whenever any prisoner who shall be sentenced by any of the courts aforesaid to pay a fine, and to be committed until paid, shall be employed at hard labor, pursuant to the foregoing provisions, he shall be allowed the sum of one dollar for each day's labor, to be credited on such fine, and when he shall have earned the amount of such fine he shall be discharged. Allowance for labor.

ARKANSAS.

STATE CONVICTS.

DIGEST OF STATUTES—1904.

SECTION 5852. Hereafter the board of commissioners for the management of the Arkansas penitentiary shall consist of the auditor, who shall be president thereof; the secretary of state, and the commissioner of mines, manufactures and agriculture, attorney-general and governor. Control.

SEC. 5855. The said board shall have the general management and control of the State penitentiary, and all convicts sentenced to said penitentiary, whether within or without the walls thereof. * * * It shall have power to purchase or cause to be purchased with such funds as may be at its disposal, not otherwise appropriated, any lands, buildings, machinery, live stock and tools necessary for the use, preservation and operation of the penitentiary, to the end that the largest number of convicts that can be comfortably accommodated and be made self-supporting may be confined therein; and until adequate provisions be made by the general assembly for the confinement and employment of all convicts within the walls, said board shall cause to be employed the excess of convicts at labor outside the walls, either under the contract or State account system, under such regulations, conditions and restrictions as it may deem best for the welfare of the State and the convicts; and said board is hereby empowered and authorized to purchase or lease and equip a farm or farms upon which to work State convicts, and to pay for the same out of the labor or product of the labor of any of the convicts, or they may select any lands of the State, and clear and improve and establish a farm on same of sufficient area to employ all convicts who are able to work in cultivating same. * * * Duties of board.

SEC. 5856. The system of labor for convicts shall be the State account system, or contract system, or partly one and partly the other, as shall in the discretion of the board of commissioners be deemed for the best interest of the State; but no contract shall be let for any of such convict labor, if equally remunerative employment can be furnished by the State and worked on State account. The said board shall not make or approve any contract for the lease of the penitentiary and convicts, or either of them, nor shall any contract ever be made by which the control of the convicts, except as to a reasonable amount of labor, shall pass from the State or its officers, and the State shall never be deprived of the right to direct how, at Labor systems.

any and all times and under all circumstances, its convicts shall be lodged, fed, clothed, guarded, worked and treated, and the management and discipline of convicts shall, in all cases, remain under control of the State, and officers employed and paid by the State.

Industries.

SEC. 5857. The board shall establish within the walls of the penitentiary such industries as they may deem to be to the best interests of the State, and that they may have money to establish, that can be used for such purpose. They shall have such industries established therein as will furnish the charitable institutions of the State with such articles as are necessary to be used in such institutions, and the board of trustees, or superintendent of such charitable institutions shall make requisitions upon the board of commissioners of the penitentiary for such articles as may be needed by their institutions, and if the same or any part thereof can be furnished by the penitentiary officials they shall be purchased therefrom at the market value of such articles.

Mining coal.

SEC. 5858. The board of commissioners are authorized to have opened on any coal lands belonging to the State, that have been set aside and withdrawn from sale by the governor, a coal mine to be operated by convict labor on the State account system, if the same can in their judgment be done profitably. And when such coal mine is opened and in operation, all the coal needed for the several State departments and charitable institutions of the State shall be furnished therefrom, and the penitentiary system shall be given credit for all such coal furnished at the market price of such coal, and the same shall be charged to the several departments and institutions using the same.

Surplus coal.

SEC. 5860. The coal so mined, in excess of the amount needed by the several departments and institutions of the State, shall be sold by the financial agent of the penitentiary under such rules as may be adopted by the board.

Labor in mines.

SEC. 5861. No convict shall be worked in any coal mine until he has been thoroughly examined and pronounced by the penitentiary physician to be physically able to perform such labor: *Provided*, No convict under eighteen years of age shall be worked in any coal mine.

Clearing lands.

SEC. 5862. The board of commissioners are authorized to take any timbered lands belonging to the State, and the same shall, when so taken, be withdrawn from sale by the governor, and have convicts employed thereon at cutting the timber, clearing and fencing the same; the timber cut from such land shall be sold by the financial agent, or may be brought to the prison walls, and may be manufactured into stove wood or other articles, to be sold or disposed of in such manner as the board may deem most profitable. Such lands, when so cleared and fenced, may be farmed with convicts or may again be put upon the market by the commissioner of State lands, at such price as the board may recommend. The board is also authorized to purchase a tract of land not more than eighty acres, upon which there is an abundant supply of granite or other good building stone and have convicts employed thereon at quarrying, cutting and otherwise preparing it for use and the same to be sold or disposed of as the board may direct, if in their judgment it can be done profitably.

Work on highways.

SEC. 5873. The superintendent of the penitentiary may in his judgment and at such times as such convicts are not occupied in making and gathering crops, or otherwise employed in work for the State, order the roads leading to and in the neighborhood of the several camps now occupied or which may hereafter be occupied by said convicts, worked and repaired by said convicts: *Provided*: That nothing in this act will require State convicts to work said roads for a greater number of days for each man than is now allowed by law for the regular road hands: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall repeal any law which requires the regular road hands to work said roads.

Chaplain.

SEC. 5892. The board shall appoint a chaplain for the penitentiary who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The chaplain shall hold religious services in the prison chapel at least once in each week. He shall hold such other services as in the judgment of the superintendent and himself will be to the best interest of the convicts, which will not interfere with their labor.

Duties.

SEC. 5893. He shall have charge of the prison library, and shall issue the books thereof to the convicts under such rules as may be adopted by the board. He may establish a night-school for the young convicts, and shall instruct them in such studies as may be prescribed by the board.

SEC. 5899. The convicts, now or hereafter confined in said penitentiary, shall not be worked within the corporate limits of the city of Little Rock, except on public improvements and buildings and grounds owned by the State, nor elsewhere, without the walls of said penitentiary, unless under good and sufficient guard, to prevent the escape of the same, nor longer than ten hours each working-day. Labor in Little Rock.
Guards.
Hours of labor.

SEC. 5904. To encourage convicts confined in the penitentiary to conduct themselves with industry and propriety, it shall be the duty of the governor, whenever it appears from the reports of the keepers, that the conduct of a prisoner has been exemplary and unexceptional for one whole year together, to commute such prisoner's term of confinement to the extent of one month for the first year, and for the second year to the extent of two months, and for the third year three months, and for each succeeding year to the extent of three months, until the tenth year, and for each succeeding year thereafter, the commutation shall be six months, and the said commutation shall be cumulative, except as herein provided for. Deductions from term.

SEC. 5918. It shall be unlawful for the superintendent to hire out either male or female convicts as domestic servants to any person outside the prison walls. Domestic service.

SEC. 5920. The convicts shall be clothed in uniform prescribed by the board, and shall receive the allowance of food prescribed by the rules; convicts under the care of the physician shall be allowed such diet as he may direct. The clothing and bedding of the convicts shall be of coarse material, and they shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, according to the rules prescribed by the board; and they may be furnished with tobacco not exceeding one pound to each convict per month. Clothing and food.

SEC. 5923. The board shall prescribe the mode and extent of punishments to be inflicted on convicts for the violation of the prison rules, and any superintendent, subordinate officer or guard having in his charge any convicts, who shall himself, or who shall cause any other person to inflict on any convict any greater or more severe punishment than is prescribed by said board, said superintendent, subordinate officer or guard shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be confined in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years; and if death ensues from said punishment, he and his aiders and abettors shall be guilty of murder or manslaughter as the case may be. Punishment.

NOTE.—Whipping is authorized.

SEC. 5925. No officer or employee of the penitentiary, the board included, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for convict labor. Any one violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years. Interest in contracts.

ACTS OF 1905.

Act No. 134.

SECTION 1. * * * In the matter of selling or disposing of the products of penitentiary labor, the said [penitentiary] board is vested with exclusive authority to effect sales, which shall be done only after the quality and character of products to be sold has been made known to the board, and a thorough ascertainment of its market value has been found and declared by the board, and the proposed purchaser definitely known, when the board shall manifest its approval of the sale by an order entered upon its records setting out the terms of the proposed sale. * * * Sale of goods.

SEC. 2. The hiring of convicts shall be subject to the approval of said board, which said approval shall be indorsed upon any written contract made, and also entered upon the records of the board, and also a definite statement of the terms of any such contract entered upon the records of said board. * * * Hiring convicts.

SEC. 4. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair the validity of any existing contract for the hire of contract [convict] labor, but its effect shall not be to add validity thereto in any particular where defective now. Effect of statute.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

DIGEST OF STATUTES—1904.

- Sentence to labor.** SECTION 1047. All persons so sentenced [to imprisonment for any crime cognizable before justices of the peace] shall be compelled to labor on the farm or lands on which said house of correction shall be situated, in such manner as is hereinafter provided and for the term of their imprisonment.
- Superintendent.** SEC. 1048. The county court shall appoint a discreet person, who shall be a qualified elector of this State, and who shall be known as superintendent of the house of correction. * * *
- Rules, etc.** SEC. 1051. The county court shall from time to time, with the advice of said superintendent, prescribe such rules for the government and discipline of prisoners in said house of correction, and for the discipline and control of the labor of said prisoners, as it shall deem most expedient and wholesome.
- Employment.** SEC. 1053. Prisoners in said house of correction shall labor for such number of hours each day as the court may determine, and said prisoners shall be compelled to perform any and all such labors as pertain to the clearing, improvement and cultivation of the farm and garden, or to mechanical pursuits.
- Lease of house of correction.** SEC. 1058. If any person qualified for superintendent shall propose to the county court in writing to take charge of said house of correction and the farm and land thereto attached, and shall be the lowest bidder for such superintendency and the farm and land thereto attached, and shall agree to pay all expenses of clothing, food and medical aid necessary for the prisoners, and to keep said house and farm in repair, and shall enter into such further agreement and bonds as the county court shall require, then, and in that event, the said court may let out said farm and house of correction to such person for a term not exceeding two years at any one time, and said person so agreeing shall be entitled to receive to his own use and benefit all products of the labor of any and all prisoners therein.
- Contractor to be superintendent.** SEC. 1059. Any person agreeing as provided in the preceding section shall be known as the superintendent of the house of correction.
- Working out fines and costs.** SEC. 1066. Any person who may be convicted of any misdemeanor or petty offense in any of the courts of this State, and who shall be committed to jail in default of the payment of the fines and costs adjudged against him, shall be required to discharge such fines and costs by manual labor in any manual-labor workhouse, or any farm attached thereto, or any road, bridge or other public work in the county where the conviction and committal were had.
- Skilled laborers.** SEC. 1067. If any person so convicted be an artisan or mechanic, and be put to labor in any manual-labor workhouse, or on any bridge or other public improvement, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such labor; but such compensation shall not be paid to said artisan or mechanic.
- Hiring.** SEC. 1068. Sections 1066 and 1067 shall not be so construed as to prohibit the employment of said county convicts on other than public works, but it shall be lawful to hire out such persons to any individual, company or corporation.
- Judgment.** SEC. 1069. When any person shall be convicted of any misdemeanor under the laws of this State by any court of competent jurisdiction, the court shall render judgment against the person so convicted, which judgment shall direct that the person convicted be put to labor in any manual-labor workhouse, or on any bridge or other public improvement, or that the person be hired out to some person as hereinafter provided, until the fine and costs are paid, which shall not exceed one day for each seventy-five cents of the fine and costs.
- Limit.**
- Allowance for labor.** SEC. 1072. * * * In every instance, the county convict shall receive full credit for the amount of his labor, to be entered and counted in discharge of the fine and costs adjudged against him, and whenever his earnings shall be sufficient to pay in full the fine and costs adjudged against him he shall be discharged.
- Convicts to be kept safely, etc.** SEC. 1075. No county convict shall be allowed to work on any public work or improvement whatever where there may be danger of his escape, nor shall he be compelled to labor at any kind of business or in any avocation that would tend to impair his health or strength.

Sec. 1076. All persons hiring convicts under the provisions of this act shall, in addition to the bond required, obligate themselves to furnish said convicts so hired with good and wholesome food, with comfortable clothing, and medicine when sick and not to require them to work at unreasonable hours, or for a longer time during any one day than other laborers, doing the same kind of labor, are accustomed to do. Duties of contractors.

Sec. 1080. The county court, or the judge thereof in vacation, is authorized and empowered to make a contract with some responsible person or persons for the maintenance, safe-keeping, and working of prisoners committed to the county jail, except prisoners awaiting trial. He may make such contract as he may deem for the best interests of the county, and for the purpose of making such contract, and to effectuate the provisions of this act the said court or judge is invested with plenary power. Contracts for maintenance, labor, etc.

Sec. 1081. The county judge, sheriff and county clerk shall constitute a board for the purpose of prescribing rules for the management and control of such convicts, and the rules so prescribed by such board shall be part of the contract for the keeping of such prisoners, and the contractor shall be liable upon his bond to any person aggrieved for any violation thereof. The said board shall receive no salary for their service. Control.

Sec. 1082. Nothing in the preceding section shall prevent the county judge from working prisoners on public bridges and highways. Work on highways.

Sec. 1084. The county court shall give notice by advertisements in some newspaper of the county, and if no such paper is published in the county, then by posting written or printed notices at ten public places in the county for thirty days, for proposals for said contract, and shall on the appointed day close the contract with the person or persons who shall undertake the duties required by this act on the terms most advantageous to the county, and the contractor shall immediately enter into a good and sufficient bond to the satisfaction of the county judge and in such sum as the judge shall deem sufficient, payable to the State of Arkansas for the use of such county, and conditioned that said contractor shall faithfully comply with the terms of said contract: *Provided, however,* That the county judge may reject any and all the bids. Advertising.

Sec. 1085. All persons convicted and committed to the county jail, and those persons committed to jail for contempt of court, except all those sentenced to imprisonment in the State penitentiary, shall be delivered to said contractor to be by him kept and worked under said contract and under the provisions of this act. Prisoners delivered to contractor.

Sec. 1089. It shall be the duty of [the] county contractor, or persons having county prisoners, to safely keep said prisoners and provide them with sufficient wholesome food and clothing, medicine and medical attention, and work said prisoners on a farm or at any lawful labor, and shall not permit them to go at large or control their own labor, and any violation of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, * * *. Duty of contractor.

Sec. 1101. In case the county court or judge thereof is unable to make a contract with any person in the county as provided in section 1080, the court or judge thereof may contract for the work of its prisoners with some person in some other county of the State, according to the provisions of this act; and if the county court or judge thereof be unable to make a satisfactory contract with some person of some other county, then the county court or judge thereof may order the prisoners to be worked on the public roads, bridges, levees, or any other public improvements of the county, or perform any other lawful labor for the benefit of the county, under such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the county court or judge thereof may prescribe: *Provided,* That plenary power is hereby conferred upon the county levying court, at its regular meeting, to authorize the county court or the judge thereof in vacation, to purchase in the name and for the benefit of the county a tract of land not to exceed six hundred and forty acres, or the levying court shall have the power, if it deem best, to direct the court or the judge thereof in vacation, to lease in the name and for the benefit of the county, a farm, upon which the county prisoners shall be worked under the provisions of this act. Hiring outside county.

Sec. 1102. In the event that the county court or judge thereof shall order the said prisoners to be worked on roads, bridges, levees or other county improvements, as provided in the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the court or judge thereof to appoint some suitable person Superintendent.

Labor on public works.

Prison farm.

as superintendent to take charge of, manage and control the labor of said prisoners, who shall for the purpose of working them, be authorized to employ such guards or adopt such means to prevent escapes as may be necessary; * * *

Road overseer. SEC. 7352. When the county court shall have made an order, as provided in section 1101, compelling the county prisoners to work on the public roads, levees, bridges or other public improvements of the county, said prisoners shall perform said services under the direction of the overseer in any district that the county court and the road commissioner may direct. * * *

Allowance for labor. SEC. 7353. Each prisoner worked, as provided in the preceding section, shall be credited with the sum of seventy-five cents on the fine and costs adjudged against him for every full day's labor so performed by him when he is kept and fed by the overseer, and shall be credited with the sum of one dollar for each day's labor when he boards himself. * * *

CALIFORNIA.

STATE CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION

Article 10.

Contract system prohibited. SECTION 6. * * * The labor of convicts shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company, or corporation, and the legislature shall, by law, provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the State.

ACTS OF 1889.

Chapter 264.

Control. SECTION 2. For the government and management of the California State prisons, there shall be appointed by the governor, by and under the advice of the senate, five directors, who shall hold their office for the term of ten years, from and after the date of such appointment; such appointments to be made as vacancies occur in the board as it now exists. * * *

Duty of directors. SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the directors * * * to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of the prisons, and to revise and change the same from time to time as circumstances may require, * * *

Contractors, etc., not to be officers. SEC. 10. No person shall be appointed to any office by the wardens, or be employed in the prisons on behalf of the State, who is a contractor or agent, or who is interested, directly or indirectly, in any business carried on therein; * * *

Manufactures. SEC. 18. All convicts may be employed by authority of the board of directors, under charge of the wardens respectively, and such skilled foremen as he may deem necessary in the performance of work for the State, or in the manufacture of any article or articles for the State, or the manufacture of which is sanctioned by law. At San Quentin no articles shall be manufactured for sale except jute fabrics. At Folsom after the completion of the dam and canal the board may commence the erection of structures for jute manufacturing purposes. The board of directors are hereby authorized to purchase from time to time such tools, machinery, and materials, and to direct the employment of such skilled foremen as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and to dispose of the articles manufactured, and not needed by the State, for cash, at private sale, in such manner as provided by law.

Clothing, food, etc. SEC. 19. In the treatment of the prisoners, the following general rules shall be observed: Each convict shall be provided with a bed of straw, or other suitable material, and sufficient covering of blankets, and shall be supplied with garments of coarse, substantial material, of distinctive manufacture, and with sufficient plain and wholesome food of such variety as may be most conducive to good health.

Second—No punishment shall be inflicted except by the order and under the direction of the wardens. Punishment.

NOTE.—The strait-jacket, dungeon, solitary confinement, and loss of good time are forms of punishment in use.

* * * * *

Fifth—Each convict, when he leaves the prison, shall be supplied with the money taken from him when he entered, and which he has not disposed of, together with any sum which may have been earned by him for his own account, allowed to him by the State for good conduct or diligent labor, or may have been presented to him from any source; and, in case the prisoner has not funds for present purposes, he shall be furnished with five dollars in money, a suit of clothes, costing not more than ten dollars, and [transportation] by the cheapest route to the place where sentenced from, if the prisoner desires to return there, or to any other place of the same cost; * * * Discharge.

SEC. 20. The State board of prison directors shall require of every able-bodied convict confined in a State prison as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term of imprisonment as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the prison. Every convict who shall have no infraction of the rules and regulations of the prison or laws of the State recorded against him, and who performs in a faithful, orderly, and peaceable manner the duties assigned to him, shall be allowed from his term, instead and [in] lieu of the credits heretofore allowed by law, a deduction of two months in each of the first two years, four months in each of the next two years, and five months in each of the remaining years of said term, and pro rata for any part of a year, where the sentence is for or more or less than a year. The mode of reckoning credits shall be as shown in the following table: Labor required.
Deductions from term.

Number of year of sentence.	Good time granted.	Total good time made.	Time to be served if full time is made.
First year.....	2 months.	2 months.....	10 months.
Second year.....	2 months.	4 months.....	1 year and 8 months.
Third year.....	4 months.	8 months.....	2 years and 4 months.
Fourth year.....	4 months.	1 year.....	3 years.
Fifth year.....	5 months.	1 year and 5 months...	3 years and 7 months.
Sixth year.....	5 months.	1 year and 10 months...	4 years and 2 months.
Seventh year.....	5 months.	2 years and 3 months...	4 years and 9 months.
Eighth year.....	5 months.	2 years and 8 months...	5 years and 4 months.
Ninth year.....	5 months.	3 years and 1 month....	5 years and 11 months.
Tenth year.....	5 months.	3 years and 6 months...	6 years and 5 months.

And so on, through as many years as may be the term of the sentence. Each convict shall be held entitled to these deductions, unless the board of directors shall find that for misconduct or other cause he should not receive them. * * *

SEC. 23. No officer or employee shall receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation for his services other than that prescribed by the directors; nor shall he receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any act or service which he may do or perform for or on behalf of any contractor, or agent, or employee of a contractor. * * * Officers not to receive compensation from contractors.

SEC. 24. No officer or employee of the State, or contractor, or employee of a contractor, shall, without permission of the board of directors, make any gift or present to a convict, or receive any from a convict, or have any barter or dealings with a prisoner. * * * Gifts.

SEC. 25. No officer or employee of the prison shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or purchase made or authorized to be made by any one for or on behalf of the prisons. Interest in contracts.

ACTS OF 1893.

Chapter 42.

SECTION 1 (as amended by chapter 404, Acts of 1905). It shall be the duty of the State board of prison directors, from time to time, to fix the price and to give public notice of the same, at which jute goods shall be sold by the State, but at no time prior to the fifteenth day of May of each year shall the price fixed be more than one cent per bag in excess of the net cost of producing the same exclusive of prison labor. Sale of jute bags.

Filling orders. SEC. 2 (as amended by chapter 404, Acts of 1905). The State board of prison directors shall prescribe the terms and conditions on which the said goods shall be sold, and until the fifteenth day of May of each year shall sell the same only to consumers of bags; but no order before said date for any one individual or firm or corporation shall be valid for more than five thousand grain bags, except on request of the warden and the unanimous approval of the State board of prison directors. If any bags remain unsold after the fifteenth day of May of each year, the board of prison directors may sell the same to such persons and in such quantities and on such terms and conditions as they shall deem for the best interests of the State up to the fifteenth day of October of each year.

Affidavit. SEC. 3 (as amended by chapter 404, Acts of 1905). All orders for jute goods filed with the board of prison directors prior to the fifteenth day of May of each year, must be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth that the amount of goods contained in the order are for the individual and personal use of the applicant. Said affidavit to be subscribed and sworn to before a notary public, or justice of the peace residing in the township in which the applicant resides: *Provided*, That any applicant, who shall falsely and fraudulently procure jute goods under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Chapter 153.

Parole. SECTION 1 (as amended by chapter 64, Acts of 1901). The State board of prison directors of this State shall have power to establish rules and regulations under which any prisoner who is now or hereafter may be imprisoned in any State prison, and who may have served one calendar year of the term for which he was convicted, and who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, may be allowed to go upon parole outside of the buildings and inclosures, but to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the State board of prison directors, and subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of said prison; and full power to make and enforce such rules and regulations and retake and imprison any convict so upon parole is hereby conferred upon said board of directors, whose written order certified by the president of said board shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named therein to authorize such officer to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner, and it is hereby made the duty of all chiefs of police, marshals of cities and villages, and sheriffs of counties, and all police, prison, and peace officers and constables to execute any such order in like manner as ordinary criminal process: *Provided, however*, That no prisoner imprisoned under a sentence for life shall be paroled until he shall have served at least seven calendar years. The governor of the State shall have like power to cancel and revoke the parole of any prisoner, and his written authority shall likewise be sufficient to authorize any of the officers named therein to retake and return said prisoner to the State prison, and his written order canceling or revoking the parole shall have the same force and effect and be executed in like manner as the order of the State board of prison directors. If any prisoner so paroled shall leave the State without permission from said board he shall be held as an escaped prisoner and arrested as such.

NOTE.—Though not required by statute, the consent of the governor is uniformly obtained before the granting of any parole. No convict is released until the board has satisfactory evidence that employment will be furnished him by a responsible person, or that he will engage in a respectable business for himself. He must proceed immediately to the place of his proposed employment or business, and there remain, if practicable, for the space of six months. Monthly reports are required until the date of final release. The sum of \$25 must be deposited with the warden prior to the release on parole of any convict, to defray the expense of arrest and recommitment, if such should become necessary, said sum to be returned to the depositor, if the expense is not incurred, at the time of final discharge of the paroled convict.

ACTS OF 1895.

Chapter 208.

Rock breaking. SECTION 1. The governor of the State, the State prison directors, and the bureau of highways (or if the latter shall not be established, then and in that case the two first named) shall, when satisfied that fifty thousand cubic yards of prepared road or highway metal, as hereinafter described,

will be taken for highway purposes, purchase, establish, and operate at one or both of the State prisons, a rock or stone crushing plant, to be operated by convict labor and by the application of power under control of the State prison directors, and with such free labor as is necessary for superintendence and direction, to crush rock or stone into road metal for highway purposes, of different and necessary degrees of fineness: *Provided*, That the authority and direction hereby and herein conferred and given, shall not be exercised or employed until the governor and the State prison directors are satisfied that transportation can be had for such highway metal for highway purposes at just and reasonable rates, and so as to justify the setting up and operation herein provided for of said plant.

ACTS OF 1897.

Chapter 97.

SECTION 1. The State board of prison directors shall regulate, govern, and have full control of the rock or stone crushing plant established at plant. Crushing
the State prison at Folsom, the product thereof, the revenues derived therefrom, and all appropriations of money therefor.

SEC. 2. The plant shall be operated by convict labor, and by the application of the mechanical and water power belonging to the State prison at Folsom, together with such free labor as the State board of prison directors may deem necessary for superintending, directing, and guarding the convicts employed thereon. Operation.

SEC. 3. The State board of prison directors are hereby empowered and authorized to sell and to otherwise dispose of the crushed-rock product of the said plant: *Provided*, That in all cases preference shall be given to orders received from the bureau of highways for crushed rock for road metal for highway purposes. Sale of rock.

SEC. 4. The sale price of all crushed rock sold for road metal for highway purposes shall be the cost of production, with ten per centum added, delivered on board cars or other vehicles of transportation at the rock-crushing plant: *Provided*, That no rock shall be sold for highway or other purposes for a less price than thirty cents per ton. Price.

ACTS OF 1901.

Chapter 112.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for the State board of prison directors, or the State prison authorities at Folsom, or any other State penal institution in the State of California, to engage or employ any person confined or employed in any penal institution in said State, in the manufacturing, cutting, or dressing any curbing, or cross-walk material for street or sidewalk purposes, monuments, headstones, coping, posts, or steps suitable for use, or to be used in cemetery work, cut granite for building purposes, and dimension stone for cemetery or building work, except such cut and dimension stone as may be used in State prison buildings and walls, cut stone for arches in bridges and culverts for use on State highways, county or district roads. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. Cutting, etc., of stone forbidden.

Chapter 150.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, expose for sale, or offer for sale within this State, any article or articles manufactured wholly or in part by convict or other prison labor, except articles the sale of which is specifically sanctioned by law. Sale of goods.

SEC. 2. Every person selling, exposing for sale, or offering for sale any article manufactured in this State wholly or in part by convict or other prison labor, the sale of which is not specifically sanctioned by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Chapter 160.

SECTION 1. The State board of prison directors are authorized and empowered to purchase California-grown hemp, to be used in the manufacture of grain bags, and to pay for the same from the revolving fund Purchase of hemp.

created by law for the purchase of jute. The price for which grain bags made at said prison from hemp shall be sold shall be fixed by the State board of prison directors, in the same manner as the price of bags made from jute is now by law fixed by said board.

ACTS OF 1903.

Chapter 116.

Work on high-ways.

SECTION 1. The State prison directors of the State of California are hereby authorized and directed to employ at least twenty prisoners daily during fair weather, in the construction and repair of such public roads as have been or shall hereafter be laid out or opened by the board of supervisors of Marin County, and which extend from San Quentin State prison, or the grounds surrounding the same, to Point Tiburon, San Rafael, and all railroad stations in Marin County which lie in the neighborhood of the said State prison: *Providing*, That no work shall be done by such prisoners beyond a point six miles distant from said prison buildings; and also to employ at least twenty prisoners under like conditions on roads extending from the State prison at Folsom in Sacramento County or connecting therewith: *Providing*, That no work shall be done by such prisoners beyond a point six miles distant from said prison building.

Chapter 190.

Articles for private use.

SECTION 1. No inmate of any State institution shall be employed in the manufacture or production, of any article, intended for the private and personal use of any State officer, or officer, or employee, of any State institution: *Provided*, That this act shall not prevent repairing of any kind nor the employment of such inmates in household or domestic work connected with such institution.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

PENAL CODE—1885.

Labor on public works and ways.

SECTION 1614 (as amended by chapter 214, Acts of 1893). The board of supervisors making such order [requiring county convicts to labor on public works and ways] may prescribe and enforce the rules and regulations under which such labor is to be performed; and provide clothing of such a distinctive character for said prisoners as such board, in its discretion, may deem proper. For each month in which the prisoner appears, by the record, to have given a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules and regulations, and that his conduct is reported by the officer in charge of the jail to be positively good, five days shall, with the consent of the board of supervisors, be deducted from his term of sentence.

ACTS OF 1897.

Chapter 277.

Power of boards.

SECTION 25. The boards of supervisors, in their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction and power, under such limitations and restrictions as are prescribed by law:

* * * * *

Superintendent.

29. To provide for the working of prisoners confined in the county jail, under judgment of conviction of misdemeanor, under the direction of some responsible person, to be appointed by the sheriff, whose compensation shall not exceed one hundred dollars per month, upon the public grounds, roads, streets, alleys, highways, or public buildings, or in such other places as may be deemed advisable, for the benefit of the county.

COLORADO.

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS.

ANNOTATED STATUTES OF 1891 AND SUPPLEMENT OF 1904.

SECTION 1444. Whenever any person shall be lawfully sentenced for crime by the judge of any district court in this State, to imprisonment in the State prison, or to any county jail, it shall be competent for the court awarding such sentence to incorporate therein a provision that the person so sentenced shall be kept at hard labor during the term of such imprisonment, or for any specified portion thereof, as may be adjudged by the said court. Sentence to labor.

Sec. 1445. It shall be the duty of the keepers of the said several prisons, when any person shall be sentenced to hard labor therein, and any mode of labor shall be provided to cause such prisoner to be kept constantly employed during every day, Sundays excepted, and annually to account with the board of county commissioners for the proceeds of such labor; and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the said jailer, with the consent of the county commissioners of the county in which such jail may be situated, to provide labor for such prisoners, if they deem it expedient and profitable so to do, either inside of the jail or outside of its limits. Duty of keepers.

Sec. 1446. The keepers of said prisons shall respectively have power, with the consent of the county commissioners of said counties, from time to time to cause such of the convicts under their charge as are capable of hard labor to be employed on any of the public avenues, streets, highways or other works, quarries or mines, in the county in which such prisoners shall be confined, or in any of the adjoining counties, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the said keepers and the officers or other persons under whose directions such convicts shall be placed. Work on highways, etc.

Sec. 1447. Whenever any convict or convicts shall be employed under and by the authority of the preceding section, he or they shall be in the legal care and custody of the person or persons to whom they shall be so employed; and he or they shall be well and securely chained and secured, and shall be subject to such regulations as the keepers legally charged with their custody shall from time to time prescribe. Control.

Sec. 1448. Whenever any prisoner who shall be sentenced by any of the courts aforesaid to pay a fine and costs, or either, and to be committed until paid, shall be employed at hard labor, pursuant to the foregoing provisions, he shall be allowed the sum of one dollar for each day's labor, and when he shall have earned the amount of such fine and costs he shall be discharged. Fines and costs.

STATE CONVICTS.

ANNOTATED STATUTES OF 1891 AND SUPPLEMENT OF 1904.

SECTION 2483. For the purpose of reclaiming, by irrigation, State and other lands, and for the purpose of furnishing work for the convicts confined in the State penitentiary, the board of commissioners of the State penitentiary is hereby authorized to locate, acquire, and construct, in the name of and for the use of the State of Colorado, ditches, canals, reservoirs and feeders, for irrigating and domestic purposes, and for that purpose may use convict labor of persons confined, or that may be confined, as convicts in the State penitentiary at Canyon City. Irrigation works.

Sec. 3403. The government of the penitentiary shall be vested in a board of commissioners composed of three persons, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. * * * Control.

Sec. 3412. The board of commissioners shall make such rules and regulations for the government, discipline and police of the penitentiary, and for the punishment of persons confined, not inconsistent with law, as they deem expedient. * * * Duties of board.

Sec. 3416. Should any commissioner or officer of the penitentiary become in any manner interested in contracts for providing provisions, clothing or other necessities for the use of such penitentiary, or become in any manner interested in contracts for buildings or the construction of buildings of any kind, in any way connected with such penitentiary, or for furnishing materials of any kind for the construction of such buildings, Interest in contracts.

or in any contract for the labor of convicts, such officer so interested shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, * * *

Gifts.

SEC. 3424. No commissioner, warden, guard, turnkey, or other officer or employee of the penitentiary, shall, on any pretense whatever, receive from any of the convicts any sum of money, emolument, or reward whatsoever, or any article of value, as a gift, under a penalty of being discharged from the service of the penitentiary, and forfeiting all moneys due from that institution, and being disqualified of ever holding a position in said service.

Employments.

SEC. 3425. * * * He [the warden] shall employ such a number of convicts in making such improvements as said commissioners may deem advisable, and he shall employ the remainder of the convicts in such labor as may be most advantageous to the penitentiary: *Provided, however,* That he shall classify the convicts, and if it shall be more in the interest of the penitentiary to hire out the labor of the convicts, to be worked under the superintendence of the warden, he may hire out such labor with the consent of the commissioners.

Hiring.

SEC. 3435. The warden, under the direction of the board of commissioners, shall hire out the labor of the convicts to the best advantage, but in no case shall a convict be allowed to go out to labor without being under the custody of a guard or overseer of the penitentiary.

Place of labor.

SEC. 3436. No labor shall be performed by the convicts of the Colorado State penitentiary off of the grounds belonging to said penitentiary, except such as may be incident to the business and management of the penitentiary: *Provided,* That this act shall not be construed to affect any existing contract.

Labor required.

SEC. 3447. Every able-bodied convict shall be put to, and kept at, the work most suitable to his or her capacity, and most advantageous to the people of the State of Colorado, and which may least conflict with the free labor of the said State, during his or her confinement; and the earnings of such convict, after deducting sufficient thereof to pay and satisfy the cost of maintenance and retention, shall be given to the family of such convict, or dependents, if there be any, if there be none, the same accumulated shall be paid to such convict upon discharge from the penitentiary. * * *

Bringing convicts into State.

SEC. 3448. It shall be unlawful for any person, or corporation, or association whatsoever, or any county, city or town within the State of Colorado, to hire or bring into the State to perform labor, any persons convicted of crimes or misdemeanors of any description whatsoever in any State or Territory of the United States under penalty hereinafter provided: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to ex-convicts.

Use of convict-made goods.

SEC. 3449. It shall be unlawful for the State, its officers or representatives, or any county, city or town or their officers or representatives, to knowingly bring into the State or cause to be brought into the State any material for use in the erection of, or repairing of any public building, the labor in preparing which or any part of which has been performed by convicts.

Sale of goods. License.

SEC. 3450a. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons or corporation to knowingly expose for sale within the State of Colorado, without first obtaining from the secretary of state a license to sell, any convict-made goods, merchandise or wares, as hereinafter provided.

Application.

SEC. 3450b. Every person, or persons, or corporation desiring to act as agents for or to deal in convict-made goods, within the limits of the State of Colorado, shall make an application in writing to the secretary of state, setting forth his or their residence or office, the class of goods he, they or it desires to deal [sic] in the town, village or city, giving the street number at which he, they or it intends to locate, together with the names of two or more responsible citizens of the State of Colorado, who shall enter into a bond of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to guarantee that the said applicant will in all and every particular comply with any and all laws of the State of Colorado regulating and prescribing the sale of convict-made goods, wares and merchandise.

License to issue.

SEC. 3450c. The secretary of state shall thereupon issue a license to such applicant for one year, except as hereinafter provided, which license shall set forth the name of the person, persons or corporation, and shall be kept conspicuously posted in his, their or its place of business.

Sec. 3450d. Such person, persons or corporation shall annually, before the fifteenth day of January of each year, transmit to the secretary of state a verified statement setting forth: Annual re-
ports.

1. The name of the person, persons or corporation.

2. His, their or its place of business.

3. The name of the persons, agents, wardens or keepers of any prison, jail, penitentiary or reformatory, or establishment using convict labor, with whom he has done business, and the person, persons or corporation to whom he has sold goods, wares or merchandise, giving the State, city or town and street number of such purchaser or purchasers.

4. In general terms the amount paid to such agents, wardens or keepers of goods, wares or merchandise, and the character of the goods, wares or merchandise so received.

Sec. 3450e. Every person, persons or corporation shall pay annually, upon the issue of such license as hereinbefore provided, the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) to the secretary of state as a license fee, which amount shall be credited to the maintenance account of the State prison. Fee.

Sec. 3450f. Licenses shall be for one year unless revoked as subsequently provided. Term.

Sec. 3450g. The secretary of state shall have the power to revoke the license of any person, persons, or corporation upon satisfactory evidence or upon conviction for any violation of any law regulating the sale of convict-made goods, wares or merchandise; but no such revocation shall be made until due notice to the person, persons or corporation so complained of; and for the purpose of this section the said secretary of state, or his authorized agents, shall have power to administer oaths and compel the attendance of persons and the production of books, papers, et cetera. Revocation of
license.

Sec. 3450h. All goods, wares or merchandise made or partly made by convict labor in any penitentiary, prison or reformatory or other establishments shall, before being exposed for sale, be branded, labeled or marked as hereinafter provided, and shall not be exposed for sale in any place within this State without such brand, label or mark. Goods to be
marked.

Sec. 3450i. The brand, label or mark hereby required shall contain at the head or top thereof the words "convict-made," followed by the year and name of the penitentiary, prison or reformatory or other establishment in which it was made, in plain English letters, in style known as great primer roman capitals. The brand or mark shall, in all cases where the nature of the article will permit, be placed upon the same, and only where such branding and marking is impossible a label shall be used, and where a label is used it shall be in the form of a paper tag, which shall be attached by wire to each article, where the nature of the article will permit, and placed securely upon the boxes, crates or other covering in which such goods, wares or merchandise may be packed, shipped or exposed for sale. Said brand, mark or label shall be placed upon the outside of and upon the most conspicuous part of the finished article and its box, crate or covering. In case of manufactured clothing of any nature, such label shall be of linen and securely sewed upon each article of such clothing in a place where upon examination it may be easily discovered. Style of mark.

Sec. 3451. Every convict who is now, or may hereafter be, imprisoned in the penitentiary, and who shall have performed faithfully, and all who shall hereafter perform faithfully, the duties assigned to him or her during his or her imprisonment therein, shall be entitled to a deduction from the time of his or her sentence for the respective years thereof, and proportionately for any part of a year, when there shall be a fractional part of a year in the sentence, to wit: For the first year, one month; for the second year, two months; for the third year, three months; for the fourth year, four months; for the fifth year, five months; for the sixth and each succeeding year, six months; * * * Deductions
from term.

Sec. 3453. All male persons convicted of crime and confined in the penitentiary, under the laws of this State, except such as are precluded by the terms of the judgment of conviction, shall perform labor, under such rules and regulations as have been or may be prescribed by the board of commissioners. Labor re-
quired.

Sec. 3463. When any convict is discharged from the penitentiary he shall be furnished the sum of ten dollars; also, when the said convict is in need, he shall be furnished with a new suit of common clothing, and all articles of personal property belonging to said convict that may have been turned over to the warden. Discharge.

- Ticket of leave.** SEC. 3465. Ten days prior to the day on which any convict now confined, or that may hereafter be confined in the penitentiary of this State, shall be entitled to be discharged from said penitentiary, the warden thereof, or any person acting for him as such officer, shall give such convict a ticket of leave therefrom, which ticket of leave shall entitle him to depart from said prison. The warden shall at the same time furnish such convict with five dollars, a suit of clothes as now provided by law in the case of the discharge of a convict from the penitentiary, and a nontransferable railroad ticket, at the expense of the State, from the place at which said penitentiary is located to the railroad station which is at or nearest to the county seat of the county in which the crime shall have been committed for which such convict is then undergoing sentence in said penitentiary, but without the county in which said penitentiary is located, unless the convict was sentenced for a crime committed in the last aforesaid county. The warden shall indorse on the back of such railroad ticket the name of the person for whom it was furnished, and also the words "furnished by the State." It shall not be lawful for such convict to sell or transfer such ticket, nor for any person to use the same except the person for whom it is furnished: *Provided*, That such convict, if he so desire, may receive from the warden five dollars in lieu of said railroad ticket, if the distance which such ticket would carry him should exceed ninety miles, so that he shall then have from the warden ten dollars and no railroad ticket.
- Transportation, etc.**
- Form of sentence.** SEC. 3473a. When a convict is sentenced to the State penitentiary, otherwise than for life, for an offense or crime committed after the passage of this act, the court imposing the sentence shall not fix a definite term of imprisonment, but shall establish a maximum and a minimum term for which said convict may be held in said prison. The maximum term shall not be longer than the longest term fixed by law for the punishment of the offense of which he was convicted, and the minimum term shall not be less than the shortest term fixed by law for the punishment of the offense of which he was convicted.
- Parole.** SEC. 3473c. The governor shall have authority, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to issue a parole or permit to go at large to any convict who now is, or hereafter may be, imprisoned in the said penitentiary under a sentence other than a life sentence, who may have served the minimum term pronounced by the trial court, or, in the absence of such minimum term pronounced by the court, the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he was convicted: *Provided*, That any convict who shall make an assault with a deadly weapon upon any officer, employee or other convict of said penitentiary shall not be eligible to parole under this act.
- Conditions.** SEC. 3473d. Every such convict, while on parole, shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of the commissioners of the penitentiary and shall at all times be subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, and shall be subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of the penitentiary from which he was permitted to go at large for any reason which may be satisfactory to the commissioners and at their sole discretion; and, upon the request of the commissioners, the governor may order said paroled convict to be returned to the penitentiary. * * *
- Violation.** SEC. 3473e. The paroled convict who may, upon the order of the governor, be returned to the penitentiary, shall be retained therein according to the terms of his original sentence and in computing the period of his confinement the time between his release upon said permit and his return to said penitentiary shall not be taken to be any part of the term of the sentence.
- Parole not discharge.** SEC. 3473f. This act shall not be construed in any sense to operate as a discharge of any convict paroled under its provisions but simply a permit to any such convict to go without the inclosure of the penitentiary, and if, while so at large, he shall so behave and conduct himself as not to incur his reincarceration, then he shall be deemed to be still serving out the sentence imposed upon him by the court and shall be entitled to good time the same as if he had not been paroled. But if the said paroled prisoner shall be returned to the said penitentiary, as hereinbefore provided, then he shall serve out his original sentence as provided for in section 5 [3473e] of this act.
- Labor for officers.** SEC. 4144. No officer of the institution [State reformatory] shall employ the labor of any inmate upon any work in which he or any other officer

shall be interested without paying for the same the price fixed by the commissioners.

SEC. 4153. The commissioners shall make such regulation in regard to the food, clothing and bedding of the inmates as the health and circumstances of each may require, but all rations, clothing and bedding shall be plain and of good quality, and in sufficient quantity for the sustenance and well-being of the inmates. Food, clothing, etc.

SEC. 4163. It shall be the duty of the warden, under the rules adopted by the commissioners for the government of the institution [State reformatory]: Duties of warden.

* * * * *

Fourth.—To use every proper means to furnish employment to the inmates, both beneficial to the State and best suited to their several capacities: *Provided*, That so far as practicable, the industries upon which such convicts shall be employed shall be the manufacture of articles not elsewhere manufactured in this State.

Fifth.—To superintend any manufacturing or mechanical business that may be carried on by the State, pursuant to the laws, within the institution; to receive the articles manufactured and to sell and dispose of them for the benefit of the State.

* * * * *

SEC. 4167. The warden, with the approval of the commissioners, shall appoint a teacher, whose duty it shall be, under the authority of the warden, to instruct the inmates, of [or] such classes of them as the commissioners shall direct, in such branches of English education as the commissioners shall designate, and to such extent as to frequency of lessons and time spent thereon as the commissioners shall require; * * * Teacher.

SEC. 4174. All inmates in the State reformatory, except such as are confined in solitude for misconduct in the institution, shall be kept constantly employed at some labor at an average of not to exceed ten (10) hours per day, Sundays excepted, unless incapable of labor by reason of sickness or infirmity; and such inmates may at all times, except when employed at labor under the rules adopted by the commissioners, be visited by any religious teacher or pastor of their own choice or religious belief, subject to such reasonable general rules and regulations applying to all alike as may be adopted by the commissioners. Employment to be constant.
Sundays.

SEC. 4176. The keepers shall preserve proper discipline among the inmates under their charge, and the warden or deputy warden may punish inmates for misconduct under such regulations as shall be adopted by the board of commissioners: *Provided*, That no punishment by showering with cold water or whipping with the lash on the bare body, or any other brutal or inhuman punishment be allowed. * * * Punishment.

NOTE.—Confinement in dark cell, bread-and-water diet, loss of privileges, and, in extreme cases, corporal punishment and chaining are punishments in use.

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 86.

SECTION 1. Upon the written request of a majority of the board of county commissioners of any county in the State of Colorado, the warden of the Colorado State penitentiary, situated at Canyon City, in Fremont County, shall detail such convicts as in his judgment shall seem proper, not exceeding the number specified in said written request, to work upon such public roads and highways of such county or streets and alleys of any city or incorporated town within such county as shall be designated in said written request of said county commissioners: *Provided*, That such county shall pay all additional expenses of guarding said convicts while working upon said public roads and highways within such county and shall furnish all tools and materials necessary in the performance of said work: *And provided*, That when said work is done within the limits of any city or incorporated town within such county, or city or incorporated town where said work shall be done shall likewise pay all additional expenses of guarding such convicts while performing said work and shall furnish all necessary material used in said work. Work on highways.

- Bridges. SEC. 2. Said convicts when employed under the provisions of section 1 of this act shall not be used for the purpose of building any bridge or structure of like character which requires the employment of skilled labor.
- Deductions from term. SEC. 3. The board of penitentiary commissioners are hereby empowered to adopt a special rule applicable solely to convicts employed on the public work herein authorized and contemplated, whereby convicts so employed shall be granted additional good time allowance, conditioned upon their good behavior and cheerful compliance with all rules that may be made by said board or said superintendent for the management and control of convicts so employed.

CONNECTICUT.

STATE CONVICTS.

GENERAL STATUTES—1902.

- Form of sentence. SECTION 1535. When any person shall, for offense committed after the thirty-first of July, 1901, be sentenced to the State prison, otherwise than for life or in connection with a sentence of execution for a capital offense, or for a violation of section 1336, the court imposing the sentence shall establish a maximum and minimum term for which said convict may be held in said prison. The maximum term shall not be longer than the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed by law as a penalty for such offense, and the minimum term shall not be less than one year: *Provided*, That when any person so sentenced shall have twice before been convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned in a State prison or penitentiary, the court shall sentence said person to a maximum of thirty years: *And provided further*, That in case a person is sentenced to the State prison for two or more separate offenses, where the term of imprisonment for a second or further term is ordered to begin at the expiration of the first and each succeeding term of sentence named in the warrant of commitment, the court imposing said sentences shall name no minimum term of imprisonment except under the first sentence, and the several maximum terms shall, for the purpose of this section and of sections 1536, * * *, 1539, 1540, and 1541, be construed as one continuous term of imprisonment.
- Parole. SEC. 1536. Any person so sentenced to the State prison, after having been in confinement within said prison for a period not less than said minimum term, may be allowed to go at large on parole in the discretion of a majority of the board of directors of said prison and the warden thereof acting as a board of parole, if in their judgment said prisoner will lead an orderly life if set at liberty.
- Violation. SEC. 1539. Any paroled convict, who shall be returned to said prison for violation of his parole, may be retained in said prison for a period equal to the unexpired term of his sentence at the date of the request or order for his return, or may be again paroled by said board of parole.
- Discharge. SEC. 1540. If it shall appear to said board of parole that any convict on parole will continue to lead an orderly life, then said board by a unanimous vote of all the members present at any regular meeting thereof may declare said convict discharged from said prison, and shall deliver to him a written certificate to that effect under the seal of the board of parole and signed by its secretary and by the warden.
- Securing employment. SEC. 1541. It shall be the duty of the Connecticut prison association and of said board of parole to make all reasonable efforts to secure employment for any convict paroled or discharged.
- Control. SEC. 2897. There shall be seven directors of the State prison, who shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate.
* * *
- Powers, etc., of board. SEC. 2899. The directors shall, at all times, have free access to every part of the prison, and to the prisoners, and to all the accounts of the warden; make all necessary rules for the government of the prison, and the employment of the prisoners; * * *
- Duties of warden. SEC. 2900. The warden shall manage the prison, subject to the rules of the directors and their written orders; he shall keep all the prisoners employed in such labor as the directors shall order, during the term of their imprisonment; and in case they are disobedient or disorderly, or do not faithfully perform their task, may put fetters and shackles on them, and moderately whip them, not exceeding ten stripes for any one offense, or
- Punishment.

confine them in dark and solitary cells; he shall keep a book in which a record shall be made of every punishment by solitary confinement, as follows: The name and number or other sufficient designation of the person punished; the day and hour when put in solitary confinement; the day and hour when released; the offense; and such remarks as may be necessary to complete the record; and shall also keep a record of the punishment inflicted upon each prisoner, showing its cause, mode, and degree, and a like record of the conduct of each prisoner. Any prisoner may, by prompt and cheerful obedience to the rules of said prison, earn a commutation or diminution of his sentence as follows: Sixty days for each year, and pro rata for a part of a year, of a sentence which is for more than one year and not for more than five years; and ninety days for the sixth and each subsequent year, and pro rata for a part of a year: *Provided*, That any serious act of insubordination or persistent refusal to conform to prison regulations occurring at any time during his confinement in said prison shall subject the prisoner, at the discretion of the warden and board of directors, to the loss of all or any portion of the time earned; but this provision shall not apply to prisoners sentenced to confinement in said prison for a term that is not greater than one year. Where any prisoner is held under more than one conviction the several terms of imprisonment imposed thereunder shall be construed as one continuous term for the purpose of estimating the amount of commutation which he may earn under the provisions of this section.

Deductions
from term.

SEC. 2901. The warden may employ such number of prisoners as may be approved by the board of directors outside the prison walls, within two miles thereof, under the charge of some proper officer of the prison. * * *

Employment
outside prison.

SEC. 2902. No person anywhere confined for crime shall be employed in or about the manufacture or preparation of tobacco or of any article which in its use comes into contact with the mouth of a human being.

Manufactures.

SEC. 2911. The chaplain shall devote his whole time to the religious instruction and moral improvement of the prisoners; * * *

Chaplain.

SEC. 2913. Every prisoner, detained only for the payment of costs, shall be allowed for his labor the wages paid journeymen for like labor, but if, in the opinion of the directors, he shall be unable to pay said costs, and has conducted himself well during his confinement, the warden may remit the amount of such costs, and discharge him.

Costs.

SEC. 2914. Every prisoner held in said prison for nonpayment of a fine shall be allowed one hundred dollars a year for his labor, from the time when his imprisonment for nonpayment of said fine commenced, if, in the opinion of the warden and directors, he shall have been submissive to the officers of the prison during his confinement, and conducted himself as a faithful prisoner.

Fines.

SEC. 2977. The governor, a judge of the supreme court of errors, to be designated for that purpose by the judges of that court, and four other persons, one of whom shall be a physician, shall constitute a board of pardons. * * *

Board of par-
dons.

SEC. 2978. The governor shall biennially appoint two members of said board, with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years from and after the first Monday of June next succeeding their appointment. Not more than two of the four members so appointed shall belong to the same political party. * * *

Appointment.

SEC. 2979. The jurisdiction for granting commutations of punishment and releases, conditioned or absolute, from the State prison, and also commutations of the penalty of death, shall be vested in said board: *Provided*, however, That said board shall grant paroles only to convicts imprisoned for offenses committed prior to August first, 1901.

Duties of
board.

SEC. 2984. Any person imprisoned in the Connecticut State prison for any offense committed prior to the first day of August, 1901, may be allowed to go at large on parole in the discretion of said board, and while so at large shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of said board, and subject at any time to be taken back within the limits of said prison and be reimprisoned therein: *Provided*, That no convict shall be paroled: First, who is serving a life sentence; second, who is known to have suffered a previous conviction for felony; third, whose prison record is not such as to afford reasonable probability that he would, if released, lead a law-abiding life; fourth, who is serving a time sentence, and who has not served at least one-half of the full term of his sentence, not reckoning time earned by good conduct; fifth, unless a vote to that effect shall have received the approval

Parole.

of a majority of the members of said board; sixth, until suitable employment has been provided for him.

Conditions. Sec. 2985. Said board may make and enforce such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary, upon which such convicts may go upon parole, and may retake and reimprison any such convict on parole. * * *

Discharge. Sec. 2986. The discharge of any prisoner who is released upon parole shall, at the expiration of the full term for which he was sentenced, become absolute.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

GENERAL STATUTES—1902.

Labor required. SECTION 2933. The county commissioners may require all convicts to work according to their ability, permit other prisoners, if they desire it, to be provided with materials for work and employment, require the deputy jailer or deputy jailers, other officers and employees, to superintend the conduct and labor of the prisoners, prescribe rules for the management, government, discipline, and employment of the prisoners in the jails and jail buildings of their respective counties, and the respective sheriffs shall enforce the same. * * *

Food, clothing, etc. Sec. 2935. The deputy jailer or deputy jailers under the rules and directions of the county commissioners, shall procure suitable food, clothing, and medical aid for prisoners committed on criminal process, and such implements and materials as shall be proper for employing and keeping such prisoners at work, * * *

Fine and costs. Sec. 2942. Every person committed to any jail upon conviction of any criminal offense, and held therein only for fine or costs, or both, shall be discharged when the labor of such person at the rate of one dollar a day shall amount to said fine and costs; but no person shall be held in jail for the costs if unable to pay them, on any one conviction, more than four months.

Deductions from term. Sec. 2956. Every person confined or committed to any county jail for a period of not less than three months may, for prompt obedience to the rules of the jail, have five days deducted from each month of his sentence by the county commissioners, upon a report of the jailer certifying to such good conduct.

Workhouse. Sec. 2960. Any town may establish a workhouse, and provide suitable buildings for the confinement of offenders sentenced thereto; furnish materials for their work, direct the kind of labor, and the manner and place in which it is to be performed, either in or out of the workhouse; and make any lawful regulations necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter.

Inmates to be employed. Sec. 2962. The master [of a workhouse] shall receive all persons lawfully sent there, and keep them employed in such labor as they shall be able to perform; * * *

Manufactures. Sec. 2976. The provisions of section 2902 shall apply to prisoners confined in a jail or workhouse.

DELAWARE.

STATE CONVICTS.

REVISED CODE—1893.

Page 424. Act of April 8, 1881.

Contracts for care of convicts. SECTION 1. The governor of this State is hereby authorized from time to time as occasion may require to contract with the proper authorities of any other State of the United States for the custody, maintenance, discipline, medical attendance, clothing and transportation of all or so many of the convicts now in any of the jails of this State, and of such also as may be hereafter sentenced for a term of six months or longer, as the court may deem proper to be sent: *Provided*, That no expense shall accrue to this State in consequence of any such contract except as hereinafter provided.

Courts may hire. Sec. 7. Should the governor, from any cause, be unable to make satisfactory arrangements for the custody and maintenance of convicts as hereinbefore provided for, then the levy courts of the respective counties, directly or by committees thereof, are hereby authorized and empowered to hire out said convicts upon the most favorable terms for their county, or to employ

them upon the roads or any public works: *Provided*, The same can be done without endangering the escape of the convicts. And all officers, State or county, are hereby required to aid and assist in carrying out the provisions of this act according to its true intent and meaning.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

Chapter 54.

SECTION 8. Three commissioners of the jail and workhouse shall be appointed, as provided in chapter 8 [by the levy court]. * * *

Jail commis-
sioners.

The jail commissioners shall have power to make rules for the government of the jail and workhouse, and all persons connected therewith; for the cleanliness and health of prisoners, and for the employment of convicts;

* * *

SEC. 9. The overseer of the workhouse shall compel all prisoners convicted of any crime deemed a felony (and may allow all others) to work and labor according to their ability; and the proceeds, or produce, of such labor shall belong to the county; but the proceeds of the industry of prisoners not obliged to work, shall, after deducting the cost of materials, be applied to their board, and any overplus shall, upon their discharge, be paid to them.

Duties of over-
seers of work-
houses.

* * * * *

SEC. 10. If any prisoner, convicted of a crime deemed a felony, shall refuse to work, or neglect to perform his task properly, or if any prisoner shall be disorderly, and willfully violate the rules established by the commissioners for the government of the jail and workhouse, he may be put in solitary confinement, or kept on bread and water, until he submit and obey; and in case of extreme obstinacy, it shall be lawful for the overseer, with the consent of any commissioner, to inflict such moderate and proper correction, as the case may require.

Punishments.

Chapter 133.

SECTION 6. If any person shall be convicted of a crime deemed felony, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment as a part of the punishment, or shall be sentenced, for any misdemeanor, to imprisonment for a term exceeding three months, it shall be lawful for the sheriff, or jailer, to keep such person employed at labor within the walls of the prison, or in any building or yard connected therewith; and the profits of such labor shall be applied for the use of the county. * * *

Place of em-
ployment.

NOTE.—Prisoners in the New Castle County workhouse are allowed commutation of sentence for good conduct as follows: Five days per month during first year, seven days during second year, nine days during third year, and ten days per month for each succeeding year.

DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

ACTS OF U. S. CONGRESS—1898-99.

Session III.—Chapter 429.—Title I.

SECTION 195. A judgment of imprisonment in the penitentiary need only specify the duration and place of such confinement, and thereafter the manner of the confinement and the treatment and employment of the person so sentenced shall be regulated and governed by whatever law may be in force prescribing the discipline of the penitentiary wherein he is confined and the treatment and employment of persons sentenced to confinement therein.

Sentence.

SEC. 201. * * * The manner of such confinement [in a county jail] and the treatment of the persons so sentenced shall be governed by whatever law may be in force prescribing the discipline of county jails: *Provided*, That the United States marshal for said district may, under such regulations as the Attorney-General may prescribe, employ or cause to be employed upon public works any or all persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jails or the penitentiary within said district: *And provided further*, That for the purpose of satisfying any judgment which may be given against a prisoner for any fine, or for the costs and disbursements in the proceedings against him, such prisoner shall be credited with two dollars for every day's labor performed by him in pursuance hereof.

Law of lo-
cality.

Allowance for
labor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CODE—1901.

- Sentence.** SECTION 925. Whenever the punishment [of a convicted person] shall be imprisonment for more than one year, it shall be sufficient for the court to sentence the defendant to imprisonment in the penitentiary without specifying the particular prison, and the imprisonment shall be in such penitentiary as the Attorney-General shall from time to time designate.
- Deductions from term.** SEC. 937. All persons sentenced to and imprisoned in the jail or in the workhouse of the District of Columbia, and confined there for a term of one month or longer, who conduct themselves so that no charge of misconduct shall be sustained against them, shall have a deduction of five days in each month made from the term of their sentence and shall be entitled to their discharge so much the earlier upon the certificate of the warden of the jail for those confined in the jail and the certificate of the intendant of the Washington Asylum for those confined in the workhouse of their good conduct during their imprisonment (with the approval of the judge making the commitment); and it shall be the duty of said judge to write or cause to be written in the docket of his court, across the face of the commitment of the person to be so discharged, the following words: "Discharged by order of the court (giving date) on account of good conduct during imprisonment."
- Employment.** SEC. 1192. Persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jail may be employed at such labor and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the supreme court of the District and the proceeds thereof applied to defray the expenses of the trial and conviction of any such person.
- Rules.** SEC. 1196. It shall be the duty of the supreme court of the District to make such rules for the government and discipline of the prisoners confined in the jail as shall be deemed necessary for the health, security, and the protection of such prisoners from cruel treatment by any person in charge thereof.

FLORIDA.

STATE CONVICTS.

REVISED STATUTES—1891.

- Form of sentence.** SECTION 2939. When punishment of imprisonment in the State prison is awarded against any convict, the form of the sentence shall be that he be imprisoned by confinement at hard labor, * * *
- Prison to be established.** SEC. 3034. The board of commissioners of State institutions shall establish a State prison for the safe-keeping and punishment of prisoners, in which they shall be closely confined, employed at hard labor, and governed in the manner hereinafter directed, * * *
- Employment of convicts.** SEC. 3057. Prisoners sentenced to the punishment of hard labor shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the State, but no prisoner shall be compelled to labor more than ten hours a day, and all prisoners, except such as may be on the disabled list or in solitary confinement, shall labor not less than eight or more than ten hours a day.
- Punishment.** SEC. 3058. All necessary means shall be used by the superintendent, and such punishment as may be needful shall be adopted to maintain order, enforce obedience and discipline, suppress insurrection, prevent escapes and compel the performance of labor, but no cruel or inhuman punishment shall be inflicted upon any prisoner, and no punishment injurious to the mind or body of the prisoner shall be permitted, nor shall the prisoner be compelled to labor without food.

NOTE.—From two to ten lashes with a leather strap may be inflicted for disobedience.

- Deductions from term.** SEC. 3059. The superintendent shall keep a record of the conduct of each prisoner, and for each month that a prisoner has not been subject to punishment for bad conduct, he shall deduct two days from the term of his sentence, and place the same upon a record to be kept by him in the form of a credit, in favor of the prisoner. And the superintendent shall also record in favor of any prisoner who shall well and truly perform the labor allotted to him, either in the prison or by contract for individuals, and who shall not have violated any of the rules of the prison, a credit of three days for each

month of the term of his sentence. And the board of commissioners aforesaid, shall, from time to time consider the record of conduct of each prisoner, and they shall have authority to allow the same credits, and to recommend the executive clemency on behalf of any prisoner so credited, and upon the allowance by the board of commissioners aforesaid, the total number of days specified in favor of the prisoner shall be deducted from his term of sentence.

NOTE.—The deductions actually allowed are, for 1 month, 3 days; for 3 months, 13 days; for 6 months, 25 days; for 8 months, 1 month and 3 days; for each year, 1 month and 21 days.

SEC. 3063. No officer or employee shall receive from prisoner, nor from anyone on behalf of such prisoner, any gift or reward for services or supplies. Whoever violates this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Gifts.

SEC. 3065. The commissioner of agriculture of the State of Florida, with the approval of the board of commissioners of State institutions, may enter into contracts with any person or persons for the labor, maintenance and custody of any or all prisoners sentenced to, or confined within, the State prison, in such manner as the said board of commissioners of State institutions may deem most advantageous to the interests of the State, and with due regard for the health, humane treatment and safe custody of the prisoners. Such contracts may be made for a term of years, not exceeding four, and the prisoners shall not be worked before sunrise or after sunset on any day, and no labor shall be done on Sunday. Such contracts may provide for surrendering the control and custody of the prisoners to the person or persons contracting for their labor, subject to such supervision of the commissioner of agriculture as is provided for in this article, and for the payment to the State by such person or persons of such sums of money for the labor of such prisoners on such contracts as may be deemed advantageous to the interests of the State, which said sums of money shall be paid to the State treasurer in accordance with the terms of the contract or contracts. In case the commissioner of agriculture does not receive any applications to pay the State for the labor of each prisoner then he shall enter into such contracts, with the approval of the said board of commissioners of State institutions, for the payment by the State to any person or persons of such sums of money for taking such prisoners on such contracts as may be deemed advantageous to the interests of the State, which sums of money shall be paid by the State upon the warrant of the comptroller, indorsed by the governor, but such warrant shall not be drawn by the comptroller, except upon the order of the board of commissioners of State institutions, and the prisoners contracted for may be used or employed at any point in the State, according to the terms of the contract.

Contracts.

SEC. 3069. It shall be the duty of such person so contracting for such prisoners, and it shall be so stipulated in the contract, to provide for and furnish such prisoners comfortable quarters, good clothing, including bedding and blankets, wholesome food, and when any of them shall be sick or diseased, necessary medicine and medical attendance and proper personal care. The allowance of food and clothing, including bedding and blankets, shall be prescribed by the board of commissioners of State institutions.

Duties of contractors.

SEC. 3071. Such contractor or contractors shall have full and complete power to control and discipline such prisoners and to maintain order among and enforce obedience from the same, and to suppress insurrection, prevent escapes and compel the performance of labor, and to punish the prisoners for any violation of discipline, but no cruel or inhuman punishment shall be inflicted upon any prisoner, nor any punishment injurious to mind or body.

Discipline.

SEC. 3073. The commissioner of agriculture, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the board of commissioners aforesaid, shall supervise the management and condition of the prisoners held under such contracts, and shall visit and inquire into all alleged abuses and neglects of duty, and make report to such board as to the same, at such times as said board may require; and said board shall have power and are required to make such rules and regulations as to the management of said prisoners, their clothing and food, as may be proper, and the commissioner of agriculture shall supervise the employment of prisoners under such contracts, and shall

Supervision.

report to the board of commissioners of State institutions any violation of contract or duty upon the part of any contractors.

Food, clothing, etc. SEC. 3074. The board of commissioners of State institutions shall prescribe the allowance of food and clothing, including bedding and blankets, which shall be furnished the prisoners by contractors.

Chaplain. SEC. 3079. The governor shall appoint annually a chaplain, whose duty it shall be to visit the State convicts at their camps or quarters at least once each week on Sunday, and at any other time when his ministerial duties are required, for the purpose of imparting to them such religious or educational instruction as they may require.

NOTE.—The board of pardons, consisting of the governor, the justices of the supreme court, and the attorney-general, can parole convicts at any time.

ACTS OF 1895.

Chapter 4390.

Discharge. SECTION 2. Each convict who serves a sentence at hard labor in the State penitentiary shall be furnished, when discharged, at the expense of the State, one good suit of clothes, a hat, and one pair of shoes, and be furnished with five dollars to provide the necessities of life until he can procure work: *Provided*, That the suit of clothes shall not cost more than \$5.

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 5448.

Supervisors. SECTION 2. The governor is hereby authorized to appoint one or more supervisors of State convicts and convict camps of the State when in the opinion of the board of commissioners of State institutions more than one is necessary to properly supervise and care for the State prisoners.

Powers and duties. SEC. 4. Said supervisors shall be men of ability, integrity and firmness of character. They are hereby clothed with full power, authority and supervision of the convicts and convict camps of the State under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture and the board of commissioners of State institutions.

It shall be his or their duty to enforce the law, rules and regulations issued by the commissioner of agriculture and the board of commissioners of State institutions relative to the labor, punishments, food, clothing, lodging, guarding and all matters relative to the sanitary condition of the prison camps and the general care and treatment of the convicts. It shall be the duty of any supervisor so appointed to make written detailed reports to the commissioner of agriculture after visiting each camp, and upon each visit. It shall be the duty of such supervisors to visit all of the prison camps as frequently as the commissioner of agriculture, the governor or the board of commissioners of State institutions may require, but not less than once in every forty (40) days. It shall be the duty of such supervisors to make careful inquiry in the county from which any prisoner may have been sentenced when in their opinion a prisoner is deserving of State aid, to have his pardon application presented to the board of pardons [pardons.] * * *

COUNTY CONVICTS.

REVISED STATUTES—1891.

Sentence may be to labor. SECTION 2940. When punishment of imprisonment in the county jail is awarded against any convict, the court may also sentence the prisoner to be employed at hard labor, and in such case he may be employed at such manual labor as the county commissioners may direct.

Work on highways, etc. SEC. 3032. The board of county commissioners may employ all persons, imprisoned in the jails of their respective counties, under sentence upon conviction for crime, or for failure to pay a fine and costs imposed upon conviction for crime, at labor upon the streets of incorporated cities or towns, or upon the roads, bridges and public works in the several counties where they are so imprisoned; or the said boards may, in their discretion, hire out such persons upon such terms and conditions as they may

think advisable, in which case the proceeds arising from such contracts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 3033. No such convict shall be required to work more than ten hours in each twenty-four, and every such convict shall be entitled to receive, together with subsistence, a credit at the rate of thirty cents per diem, on account of fines and costs adjudged against him. Hours of labor.
Credit.

ACTS OF 1895.

Chapter 4323.

SECTION 11. * * * The county commissioners of the respective counties are authorized and empowered to hire out or otherwise contract for the labor of all county convicts as they may deem advisable, the proceeds of all such contracts to go into the fine and forfeiture fund. Hiring.

ACTS OF 1899.

Chapter 4769.

SECTION 4. All persons confined, or who may hereafter be confined in the county jail under sentence of a court for crime, or imprisonment for the nonpayment of costs and fines, and all persons who have been sentenced or may hereafter be sentenced in such county to the county jail for a term of one year or less, shall be worked on the roads of the county: *Provided*, That in any case the number of such persons in any county at any time be less than five, the county commissioners of such county may arrange with the county commissioners of any other county or counties for such an exchange of prisoners as will enable each county to thereby increase the number of prisoners at work on its public roads at any given time: *Provided*, Nothing in this act shall be construed to require convicts to be worked upon the public roads when there is no contract between counties to this effect and the number of such convicts in any county is, in the opinion of the county commissioners, insufficient to justify the employment of guards to work them. Work on high-ways.

SEC. 5. When the county commissioners of any county shall have made provisions for the expenses of supporting and guarding while at work on the public roads a larger number of prisoners than can be supplied from that county upon the application of the county commissioners of such county the county commissioners of any other county which has not otherwise provided for the working of their convicts or otherwise disposed of their convicts, or may hereafter dispose of their convicts, shall deliver to said county or counties applying for same in the order of their application, such convicts as may be confined in the county jail or hereafter be sentenced to such county jail: *Provided*, That the costs of guarding and maintaining such prisoners shall be paid by the county applying for and receiving the same: *Provided*, That any and all such prisoners from such other counties may at any time be returned to the sheriff of such other counties at the expense of the county having received and used them: *Provided further*, That no convicts shall be sent out of the county in which they have been convicted and sentenced to work to any other county, unless a contract for that purpose shall have been entered into by the boards of county commissioners of the respective counties, and arrangements made for their safe-keeping, proper care and safe return by the employing counties to the county or counties from which such prisoners were sentenced. Convicts from other counties.

Chapter 4773.

SECTION 1. When any person is convicted in any municipal court in this State for the violation of any municipal ordinance, and shall be worked on any street or public work in such municipality, such person shall not be confined either with ball or chain at such work: *Provided*, That if any person so convicted shall escape from custody he may be confined either with ball or chain when recaptured and serving the remainder of his sentence. Ball and chain.

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 5448.

Inspection.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of any supervisor appointed under this act to visit any or all of the county convict camps in this State upon the request of the governor and to make written reports to the governor concerning the condition of same. The governor and the supervisors of State prisoners are hereby empowered to enforce such rules and regulations concerning the care, management and supervision of county convict camps as may be deemed necessary to give them the same treatment and protection as is required by law and by the rules of the board of commissioners of State institutions, relative to State prisoners.

GEORGIA.

STATE CONVICTS.

PENAL CODE—1895.

Deductions
from term.

SECTION 1173. The superintendent of each penitentiary camp shall keep a correct register to be termed the "good-conduct account," in which he shall faithfully record the conduct of each convict under his charge, who shall demean himself uprightly, and shall in his monthly report to the principal keeper of the penitentiary, state the name of such convict, and each convict who shall demean himself uprightly and well, shall have deducted from the time for which he may have been sentenced, two months for the second year, three months for each subsequent year, until the tenth year, inclusive, and four months for each remaining year of the time of imprisonment. This reduction of time is upon consideration of continued good conduct, and shall apply only to such convicts who have not been sentenced to imprisonment for life; and such record shall be evidence for or against the convict in any of the courts of this State.

ACTS OF 1897.

*Page 71. Act No. 340.*Prison com-
missioners.

SECTION 2. The terms of office of the [prison] commissioners elected by the people shall be for a period of six years. * * *

Duties of com-
missioners.

Sec. 6 (as amended by act No. 430, p. 65, Acts of 1903). The commission shall have complete management and control of the State convicts; shall regulate the hours of their labor, the manner and extent of their punishment; the variety and quantity of their food, the kind and character of their clothing, and shall make such other rules and regulations as will assure their safe-keeping and proper care; * * * *Provided further,* That any person or corporation having hired any convicts under the provisions of this act, and failing to or refusing to comply with the regulations of the commission, shall forfeit all rights under any contract of hiring; and in their discretion said commission shall have power and authority to take from the hirer the convicts so hired and rehire them under the provisions of this act. The commission shall have general supervision of the misdemeanor convicts of the State. It shall be the duty of one of the commissioners, or, in case of an emergency, an officer designated by them, to visit from time to time, at least quarterly, the various camps where misdemeanor convicts are at work, and shall advise with the county or municipal authorities working them in making and altering the rules for the government, control and management of said convicts; and in case the county or municipal authorities and such commission fail to agree upon the management, government or control of the same, the governor shall prescribe such rules; and if the county or municipal authorities fail to comply with such rules or the law governing misdemeanor chain gangs, then the governor, with the commission, shall take such convicts from the said county or municipal authorities and deliver them to some other county or municipal authority complying with the rules and regulations prescribed by the governor; the net proceeds to go into the treasury of the county, to be kept in the fines and forfeitures

fund, and in the event no county or municipal authorities shall desire them, then they shall be worked as the commission may designate; or the governor and commission, in their discretion, may impose a fine not exceeding \$250 upon each of said counties or municipal authorities failing to comply with such rules or the law.

NOTE.—Corporal punishment is allowed.

SEC. 8. * * * The commission shall have erected on said land so purchased [as a convict-labor farm] suitable buildings, stockades and appurtenances for the safe-keeping and care of the following classes of convicts: Females, boys under fifteen years of age, and such aged, infirm or diseased convicts as, in the judgment of the commission, should not be hired out: *Provided*, That the commission shall have power and authority, in its discretion, to take from any hirer any convict whom they have hired out and to place such convict upon the farm herein provided for, relieving such hirer of that part of the hire of such convict for the time during which such hirer is thus deprived of the services of such convict: *Provided further*, That said commission shall likewise have power and authority, in its discretion, to take from said farm any boy upon his reaching the age of fifteen, or thereafter, and hiring him out as other convicts are to be hired under the provisions of this act. * * *

Convict farm.

The commission shall sell, to the best advantage, all surplus products of the penitentiary, and shall apply the proceeds thereof to the maintenance of the institution as far as necessary. Should any surplus funds arise from this source they shall be paid into the State treasury annually, and the commission shall, at the end of each quarter, make to the governor a detailed report of all such transactions: *Provided*, The commission shall have authority to furnish such surplus products, or any part thereof, to the State asylum for the insane, at Milledgeville, the academy for the blind, at Macon, and to the school for the deaf, at Cave Spring, should this be found practicable.

Surplus products.

SEC. 10. (as amended by act No. 430, p. 65, Acts of 1903). The several counties of this State shall have the right, at their option, to work and use convicts sentenced to the penitentiary for periods of five years, or less, on the public roads or public works, except those convicts which are now required by law to be placed upon the prison farm; that on or before December 1, 1903, those counties desiring to work such convicts on their public works and roads shall, through their proper authorities, so notify the prison commission in writing, and those counties which do not so notify the prison commission shall participate in and take the proceeds from the hire of the convicts, made upon the ratio and in the manner hereinafter provided, to wit: That as soon after the first day of December, 1903, as is practicable, the prison commission shall make a just apportionment of all the felony convicts among the several counties of the State, on the basis of their general population as is shown by the latest United States census, so as to ascertain the number of convicts that each county will be entitled to; and when this number is ascertained, those counties which have given the written notice above prescribed shall be furnished by the commission the number of convicts which it has been determined they are entitled to out of the class of convicts above prescribed in the order of the filing of the applications therefor. If it should appear that applications are filed by counties for convicts under the above provisions in excess of the number of convicts sentenced for five years or less, available for work upon the roads of the counties of this State, then said convicts shall be awarded only to those counties in the order of their applications that can be supplied with their proportionate number of convicts under said apportionment. When said commission determines the number which each county is entitled to, the prison commission shall notify the counties which have been awarded their proportionate number of convicts; whereupon said counties shall be required to receive said convicts and transport them to their destination without expense to the State, and keep and use them upon the public roads and works of said counties for a period of not less than one year: *Provided, however*, That any such county so taking and working such convicts shall have the option and right to retain and work such convicts for a period not longer than five years: *Provided also*, That after any such county has kept and worked said convicts for a period of one year, it may, after having given said prison commission sixty days' notice, return said convicts to

Short-term convicts.*

said prison commission, and said commission shall thereupon proceed to award the said convicts to any county having applied therefor, making such award to the counties in the order of the date of such application; and in case there should be no such applications of [on] file at the time of the return of such convicts, said commission shall lease said convicts upon such terms and for such time as shall be, in their judgment, for the best interest of the State, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. Those counties which receive and work their proportion of the felony convicts shall not participate in the proceeds of the hire of said convicts; only those counties shall be awarded convicts by the commission which work their misdemeanor convicts upon the public roads or works. In the event any county shall not have a sufficient number of convicts after having received the number awarded to them, and there shall remain unapplied for by December 1, 1903, convicts of the class hereinbefore designated as available to be worked upon the roads of the counties of this State, it shall have the right to bid for additional convicts in the same manner and under the same terms and conditions as individuals or corporations, and the prison commission shall give said counties the preference in the hiring of said convicts: *Provided*, That the price offered by said county or counties is equivalent to or more than the net amount that would be received by the commission from the highest bid made by an individual or corporation.

Hiring out
convicts.

SEC. 11 (as amended by act No. 430, p. 65, Acts of 1903). The prison commission is authorized and required, between the months of August, 1903, and March, 1904, after advertising as required above [in the daily and weekly papers of the State], to make contracts under the provisions of this act for the labor of all felony convicts not embraced in section 8, for a period of five years beginning April 1, 1904. All provisions of this act applicable to the hiring of this class of convicts, their control and management, shall be of force until expiration of the contracts hereby authorized. The advertisements shall be published as required * * * offering for hire for a term not longer than five years all the convicts not embraced in section 8 of this act, and not furnished the county authorities as provided in section 10, to be employed at any labor consistent with the reasonable punishment and the physical ability of the convict: *Provided*, That the convicts shall, as far as possible, consistent with the best interests of the State, be so worked that the products of their labor shall come least in competition with that of free labor: *Provided further*, That in no case shall convicts be worked in factories where women are employed; the State furnishing all guards and physicians; the hirer furnishing transportation, maintenance, medicine, clothing and all other necessities, and such buildings as may be required (which shall be stated in the advertisement), and paying quarterly for the annual labor of the convicts at an agreed price per annum per capita. At the time fixed in the advertisement the commission shall award said convicts, or any of them, to the bidder or bidders who offer the highest and best price for labor, but may reject any and all such bids, and may make any other contract of hiring on the plan specified, which, in their judgment, will carry out the intentions of this act and subserve the best interest of the State. No lessee of convicts as herein provided for shall sublease any of said convicts to any person other than such as shall be approved by said commission, and only upon such terms as said commission shall prescribe. The commission in hiring the convicts may contract with any one or more persons or companies, but no bids for less than twenty-five nor more than fifty convicts shall be received in any one bid: *Provided*, That this does not restrict any person, firm or corporation from making more than one bid, so that said firm or corporation may receive more than one group of fifty and the minimum price to be considered shall be \$175 per year; and all convicts sentenced after April 1, 1904, to the penitentiary shall be disposed of by the commission under and by virtue of the provisions of this act. * * *

Prison farms.
Females.

Young con-
victs.

SEC. 13. Upon the expiration of the present lease contract, the commission shall place upon the property purchased the females, who shall be put at such labor as is best suited to their sex and strength. They shall also place upon said farm or farms all boys under fifteen years of age, who shall be put at such work as is best suited to their strength and age, making provisions for such moral and manual training as may be conducive to their reformation and restoration to good citizenship. Such aged, infirm or diseased convicts as in the judgment of the commission should not be

hired out, and such others as may be needed or reserved by said commission, shall be put at such labor as the commission may direct. The convicts required by the county or municipal authorities for public works therein shall be delivered to said county or municipal authorities, and the residue shall be put at hard labor on the contracts of hiring made as herein provided.

ACTS OF 1903.

Page 65. Act No. 430.

SECTION 5. The prison commission shall grade and classify all convicts to be leased under the provisions of this act, to the end that those convicts sentenced for life, and others that are desperate and unruly may be separated from those sentenced for lesser crimes, under such rules as the commission may prescribe. Classification.

SEC. 6. When any person shall complete his or her term in any convict camp in this State, the lessee or county authority leasing said person shall provide him or her a railroad ticket to the home of such person prior to his or her conviction, or to the nearest railroad station thereto; and said person shall not have the option of taking the cash value of such ticket in lieu thereof. Discharge.

ACTS OF 1904.

Resolution No. 94.

Whereas, It frequently happens that a surplus of labor is had at the State farm, which can not be profitably used there and which can not be used on regular contracts; be it, therefore, Surplus labor.

Resolved, By the house, the senate concurring, That the prison commission is hereby authorized, whenever such a surplus of male convicts shall exist at the State farm, to make such contracts for such labor, by competitive bids, by private contracts, as may be deemed best, for such employment as may be suited to the physical condition of such convicts.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

POLITICAL CODE—1895.

SECTION 576. Said authorities [the commissioners of roads and revenues] are authorized to work, improve, and repair the public roads, as follows: Chain gangs.

1. They may work a chain gang (which said authorities are hereby empowered to organize; said gang to consist of the misdemeanor convicts of the county, or of any other county in this State that may be obtained without cost or for hire) * * *

SEC. 697. The right and power to organize work gangs or other means of confinement and to confine at labor therein, for a term not exceeding thirty days, persons convicted of violating the ordinances of such towns and villages, are hereby conferred on the incorporated towns and villages of this State, or their respective authorities: *Provided*, That said penalty shall be inflicted only as an alternative of failure or refusal to pay fines imposed for such violations. Towns may form work gangs.

PENAL CODE—1895.

SECTION 1039. Every crime declared to be a misdemeanor is punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, imprisonment not to exceed six months, to work in the chain gang on the public works, or on such other works as the county authorities may employ the chain gang, not to exceed twelve months, and any one or more of these punishments may be ordered in the discretion of the judge: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the giving the control of convicts to private persons, or their employment by the county authorities in such mechanical pursuits as will bring the products of their labor into competition with the products of free labor. Sentence to labor.

SEC. 1137. When misdemeanor convicts are sentenced to work in a chain gang on the public works or roads, or are confined in jail for non-payment of fines, the ordinary, county judge, or board of commissioners, Labor on public works, etc.

- of the county where the convictions were had or where the convicts are confined, may place them, in the county or elsewhere, to work upon the public works of the county, in chain gangs or otherwise.
- Guarding convicts.** SEC. 1138. The county authorities having control of convicts, shall provide suitable places for their safe-keeping, and their support by the county, and shall employ necessary overseers and guards for their safe-keeping and constant and diligent employment upon the public works.
- Counties may combine.** SEC. 1139. For the purposes specified in the preceding sections, two or more counties may combine, keep and work together the convicts, on such terms, and on such public works anywhere in the State, as they may agree upon.
- Procuring convicts.** SEC. 1140. When a county or incorporated city, town or village, has organized, or determined to organize, a chain gang, to work misdemeanor convicts on its roads, streets, or other public works, it may lodge demands for such convicts with the clerk of any court having jurisdiction to try misdemeanors, and such clerk shall file the same, noting date of receipt by him.
- Delivery.** SEC. 1141. When any person shall be convicted of a misdemeanor and sentenced to work on the public works, in chain gangs or otherwise, he shall be delivered to the county or municipal corporation having the oldest unfilled demand on file with the clerk aforesaid, unless the county in which the conviction is had, shall have, within its own limits, an arrangement for working convicts on the public works of the county, or some municipal corporation thereof, in which case the convicts may be retained and worked in that county.
- Counties not to receive bonus.** SEC. 1142. The county authorities in which such convictions may be had, shall not demand or receive from any other county or any municipal corporation any bonus, fees or compensation, for the delivery of the convicts.
- Convicts from other counties.** SEC. 1143. County commissioners or ordinaries may hire convicts from other counties that do not work their own convicts, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the respective county authorities, and such convicts shall be worked on the public works in connection with the convicts of the county hiring them.
- Camps at quarries, etc.** SEC. 1144. County authorities having control of a chain gang may establish camps beyond the limits of their respective counties, at any point in this State, for the purpose of quarrying or gathering rock, gravel or other material to be used by said county in the improvement of its public roads, or the streets of any city situated therein. The consent of the county commissioners, ordinary or county judge of the county in which the camps are to be located, shall be first obtained.
- Whipping boss.** SEC. 1146. The authorities of any county or municipal corporation, employing or having labor performed by convicts in such county or municipal corporation, may appoint a whipping boss for such convicts, and fix his compensation and prescribe his duties. Proper and necessary discipline may be administered by the superintendent or other officer or person having control, under authority, of a convict, without the employment of a whipping boss.
- Punishment.** SEC. 1147. No whipping shall be administered to a convict by a whipping boss or other officer or person, except in cases where it is reasonably necessary to enforce discipline or compel work or labor by the convict.
- Rules.** SEC. 1148. Said authorities shall prepare and have published full and complete, reasonable and humane rules and regulations for the government of the convicts under their control, which rules may be amended as occasion may require, but shall specifically prescribe the powers and duties, in all respects, of the superintendent, commissioner, guard, whipping boss, or other person connected with the management of convicts, as to their care, keeping, control, work and discipline.
- Superintendents, etc., not liable for injuries.** SEC. 1149. No superintendent, commissioner, guard, whipping boss, or other person or employer of convicts, shall be personally liable for any injury or damage to a convict resulting from the employment, care, keeping, control, work and discipline of convicts who are under the direction of said governing authorities, respectively, in accordance with reasonable and humane rules and regulations thus adopted.
- Deductions from term.** SEC. 1150. Persons having charge of chain gangs of misdemeanor convicts shall keep a book in which shall be entered the names of the convicts under their charge, and at the end of each laboring day they shall record opposite the name of each his conduct during that day, and

should it appear from this book that the conduct of anyone has been good, and that he has been diligent in performing the work assigned to him, his time of service and confinement shall be shortened four days in each month for the time of sentence.

HAWAII.

TERRITORIAL CONVICTS.

REVISED LAWS—1905.

SECTION 1583. Said high sheriff shall provide for each prisoner, who may be able and desirous to read, a copy of the Bible or of the New Testament, to be used by such prisoner at proper seasons; and any minister of the gospel disposed to aid in reforming the prisoners, and instructing them in their moral and religious duties, shall have access to them at seasonable times when not required to be employed in labor. Moral instruction.

SEC. 1585. All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor shall be constantly employed for the public benefit, on the public works, or otherwise, as the high sheriff, with the approval of the attorney-general, may think best. Employment to be constant.

SEC. 1586. The high sheriff shall at all times hold all such prisoners as shall be confined under sentence of imprisonment at hard labor, at the disposal of the superintendent of public works, to be employed by said superintendent on the public works, or otherwise, as said superintendent, under the law, shall direct. Labor on public works.

SEC. 1587. The attorney-general may, in his discretion, detail for labor on any public road, upon application to [for] that purpose from any road supervisor or road board, as many prisoners as he or it may deem necessary for such work; said prisoners to be under the care of their usual overseers and subject to the road supervisor or road board only as far as regards the mode of their employment. Work on highways.

SEC. 1588. When such prisoners can not be well employed in the performance of any public work, the high sheriff, with the approval of the attorney-general, may let them out to labor for private individuals, upon such terms as he may deem proper: *Provided, always*, That such prisoners shall be locked up within the prison every night. Hiring.

SEC. 1589. Female prisoners shall be kept entirely separate from the male prisoners, and shall be employed in making mats, in sewing, in washing the clothes of the prisoners, and in such other suitable occupations as the high sheriff shall direct. Females.

SEC. 1610 (as amended by act No. 50, Acts of 1905). Every person who has been or may hereafter be convicted of any offense under any law of the Territory of Hawaii, and is confined in execution of the judgment or sentence upon any such conviction in any prison or jail of the Territory for a definite term other than for life, whose record shows continued good behavior or meritorious conduct may be allowed a deduction from the term of his sentence to be estimated as follows, beginning on the first day of his arrival at such prison or jail: Upon a sentence of not less than six months nor more than one year, five days for each month; upon a sentence for more than one year and less than three years, six days for each month; upon a sentence of not less than three years and less than five years, seven days for each month; upon a sentence of not less than five years and less than ten years, eight days for each month; upon a sentence of ten years or more, ten days for each month. When a prisoner has two or more sentences, the aggregate of his several sentences shall be the basis upon which his deduction shall be estimated. Deductions from term.

SEC. 1611. Any prisoner sentenced to pay a fine and who is confined at hard labor because of his failure to pay his fine, according to law, may be allowed a commutation at the rate provided for prisoners sentenced to hard labor, such commutation to be allowed for the time actually served in prison. Prisoners held for fines.

ACTS OF 1905.

Act No. 41.

SECTION 1. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a board of prison inspectors for each judicial circuit of the Territory; each board shall consist of three members who are Board of inspectors.

residents of the judicial circuit for which they are appointed, and such members shall hold office for the term of two years, or until their successors are duly appointed. * * *

Duties.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of each board, and of its members, to visit all prisons and jails within the judicial circuit for which they are appointed at least once in every three months; to inquire into the management and conduct of the same, the care and maintenance of prisoners, the records of prisoners, the manner in which the officers connected with such prisons and jails perform their official duties, and the sanitary condition of such prisons and jails.

Powers.

Sec. 4. Each board shall have power to supervise the discipline and government of all prisons and jails within the judicial circuits for which such board is appointed; to provide such rules and regulations not contrary to law as in the opinion of a majority of such board are advisable for the improvement of the discipline and government of such prisons and jails; to prescribe on consultation with the warden or jailer the punishment to be inflicted on prisoners for breach of prison rules or other misconduct; to decide who are entitled to the commutation of sentence provided by law for good behavior, and who shall be deprived of such commutation in whole or in part, and to restore in their discretion in whole or in part to any prisoner the commutation which such prisoner shall have lost; to classify the prisoners, designating the grade to which each shall belong, the privileges not inconsistent with law which they shall have and the garb which they shall wear.

Pardons and paroles.

Sec. 5. Each board shall consider any applications for pardons which may be referred to it by the governor and shall furnish the governor, as soon as may be after such reference, all information possible concerning the prisoner for whom such pardon is asked together with a recommendation as to the granting or refusing of such pardon. Each board shall also recommend the parole of any prisoner when in its opinion such parole may be properly granted.

Act No. 63.

Parole.

SECTION 1. Any person who is now or may hereafter be confined in any jail or prison in the Territory, except those persons hereinafter excepted, who has served the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he has been convicted, may be paroled by the governor for the remainder of his term upon the written recommendation of the board of prison inspectors for the judicial circuit within which such person is confined, and be allowed to go under parole outside of the buildings and inclosures of such jail or prison. The boards of prison inspectors of the Territory are hereby empowered and directed to make rules and regulations under which such prisoners may be paroled, and such rules and regulations shall go into effect when approved by the governor.

Conditions.

Sec. 2. No parole shall be recommended by any board of prison inspectors unless it appears to such board that there is a strong and reasonable probability that the prisoner concerned will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, nor unless such recommendation is indorsed and approved by a majority of such board. No parole shall in any event be granted to any person convicted of murder in first or second degree, or to any felon who has been convicted in any jurisdiction of a felony other than that for which he is being punished.

Regulations.

Sec. 3. Any person when on parole shall be and remain in the legal custody and under the control of the board of prison inspectors for the judicial circuit within which he has been confined, subject to all rules and regulations made by such board as provided in this act and further subject to be taken back to the prison or jail from which he has been released at any time until the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced. Each board of prison inspectors is hereby fully empowered to enforce the rules and regulations made by it as prescribed by this act, and to retake and reimprison any person paroled on its recommendation whenever satisfied that such person has violated any of such rules and regulations. The written order of such board, certified by its secretary, and directed to any sheriff or police officer in the Territory, shall be a sufficient warrant for any such officer to authorize him to take into custody and return to such prison or jail any paroled prisoner; and it is hereby made the duty of all such officers to execute such

orders like other ordinary criminal process. Any paroled prisoner so retaken and reimprisoned shall be confined according to his sentence for the unexpired portion of his term, and the time during which he has been out on parole shall not be counted as any part of such unexpired portion of his term.

SEC. 4. If a prisoner, other than those excepted from the provisions of this act, is confined upon more than one sentence he may be paroled when he has served a term equal to the aggregate of the minimum terms prescribed by law for the crimes for which he is being punished, and he shall be subject to the provisions of this act until the expiration of a term equal to the aggregate of the sentences under which he was confined. More than one sentence.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

ACTS OF 1903.

Act No. 31.

SECTION 22. The board of [county] supervisors shall have jurisdiction and power, under such limitations and restrictions as are prescribed by law: Work on high-ways, etc.

* * * * *

22. To provide for the working of prisoners confined in the county jail, under conviction of misdemeanor, under the direction of some responsible person or persons, to be appointed by the sheriff, whose compensation shall be fixed by the board, upon the public grounds, roads, streets, alleys, highways, or public buildings, or in such other places as may be deemed advisable, for the benefit of the county;

* * * * *

IDAHO.

STATE CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 13.

SECTION 3. All labor of convicts confined in the State's prison shall be done within the prison grounds, except where the work is done on public works under the direct control of the State. Place of employment.

CODES—1901.

SECTION 353. The governor, the secretary of state, and attorney-general [shall] be and the same are hereby constituted a board of State prison commissioners of which the governor shall be chairman, and said board shall have the control, direction and management of the penitentiary of the State. Board.

SEC. 365. The board of pardons of the Idaho State penitentiary shall have authority under such rules and regulations as the said board may prescribe, to issue a parole to any prisoner except as hereinafter provided, who is now or hereafter may be imprisoned in said State penitentiary: *Provided*, That no convict shall be so paroled who is known to have received previous sentence in any prison for a felony: *And provided further*, That no convict who is serving a time sentence shall be paroled until he has received at least one-third of the full term for which he was sentenced, not reckoning any good time: *And provided further*, That no convict who is serving a life sentence shall be paroled. Parole.

SEC. 367. The said board is hereby authorized and empowered to establish three grades of prisoners, together with a system of marks, and to prescribe rules to regulate such grades and marks; and no prisoner shall be released on parole unless he shall have been for six months preceding a member of the first grade. Prisoners in the second and third grades may be deprived of such privileges as the said board may direct. Grading, etc.

SEC. 368. Such convict while on parole shall remain in the legal custody and under control of the board of pardons and subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of the said State penitentiary, * * * Convicts on parole.

Sentence to labor. SEC. 5820. * * * All persons convicted of crime against the laws of this State and sentenced to confinement in the State prison, must be sentenced to hard labor during the term of their confinement, and must perform such labor under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the board of State prison commissioners; and they may make regulations for working prisoners outside of the prison walls between sunrise and sunset.

Employment to be provided. SEC. 5821. It shall be the duty of the board of State prison commissioners either by direct expenditure or by contract with a responsible person or persons to provide for the care, maintenance and employment of all inmates confined or that may hereafter be confined in the State penitentiary: *Provided*, Said employment shall be within the limits of said penitentiary grounds. If such board shall provide by contract for the care, maintenance and employment of the inmates of said penitentiary, authority on behalf of the State is hereby vested with a majority of the members of said board to make and sign said contract and in such manner as shall in their judgment appear to be for the best interests of the State, to arrange all the necessary details thereof, including the cost per diem to the State, the terms and time of payment, and the appointment and compensation of the warden and employees: *Provided*, That no contract shall be let to perform any labor which will conflict with any existing manufacturing industries in the State.

Said board shall have the power to make contract with the lowest responsible bidder, and shall have the privilege of rejecting any and all bids, and any such contract entered into shall provide that the discipline of the convicts shall be under the control of said board and the warden. And no contract shall be made which shall in any wise abridge or deprive the convicts of any privileges granted by law.

Kinds of work. SEC. 5827. The board shall have authority to use the labor of the convicts in the erection of a wall around the penitentiary buildings and grounds and in the construction of irrigating and water ditches for the purpose of bringing water upon said penitentiary grounds as in the opinion of said board may be necessary for the proper cultivation of said grounds, and in making such other improvements and repairs to said buildings and grounds as they may deem proper and necessary, and in the performance of any labor in and about or in connection with the said penitentiary and penitentiary grounds or lands or works necessary for the improvement thereof.

Interest in contracts, etc. SEC. 5838. No officer or employee of the penitentiary shall be interested directly or indirectly in contracts for furnishing such penitentiary with provisions, clothing or other articles to be used in any manner by the inmates or for the use of the institution. Nor shall any or either of such officers be concerned in, or interested in any manner in contracts for buildings of any kind connected with the penitentiary, or for materials to be used in any such buildings, or in any contract for the labor of any convict. Nor shall any officer or employee be permitted to receive in any way any perquisites for themselves, families, or any compensation or reward from any contractor or employee or other person. * * *

Punishment. SEC. 5843. * * * No punishment shall ever be inflicted except solitary confinement on bread and water, or by wearing ball and chain attached to one leg.

Discharge. SEC. 5848. When any convict is discharged from the prison, the warden shall furnish such convict with a decent suit of clothing (if he is not already provided for) at the expense of the State, and shall pay such convict, from any funds belonging to the penitentiary, a sum not exceeding ten dollars, and shall deliver to said convict any property received from him which has not been disposed of according to law.

Clothing and food. SEC. 5850. The clothing and bedding of the convicts shall be of coarse material, and they shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of substantial, wholesome food.

Deductions from term. SEC. 5864. Every convict imprisoned in the State prison who has no infraction of the rules and regulations of the penitentiary recorded against him, and who performs the duties assigned to him in an orderly and peaceful manner, must be allowed, as a commutation of his sentence, a deduction of one month for the first year, two months for the second year, three months for the third year, four months for the fourth year, five months for the fifth year, and six months in each of the remaining years of said term. * * *

ACTS OF 1905.

Page 33.

SECTION 1. The board of State prison commissioners, as soon as practicable after the taking effect of this act, shall enter into a contract with the authorities of some State of the United States having a State prison, State penitentiary, woman's reformatory or prison, or other penal institution, provided with a woman's ward, or division or department for the confinement and detention of female convicts, for the reception and detention, care, maintenance and employment of all females convicted of felony in any of the courts of Idaho and sentenced to a term of imprisonment therefor. Female convicts.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CODES—1901.

SECTION 5887. Persons confined in the county jail under a judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding, may be required by an order of the board of commissioners to perform labor on the public works or ways in the county. Labor on public works, etc.

SEC. 5888. The board of commissioners making such order may prescribe and enforce the rules and regulations under which such labor is to be performed. Rules.

SEC. 5897. No prisoner liable to employment as herein provided shall be exempt therefrom except by reason of physical disability. Labor required.

ILLINOIS.

STATE CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

SEPARATE SECTION. Hereafter it shall be unlawful for the commissioners of any penitentiary, or other reformatory institution in the State of Illinois, to let by contract to any person, or persons, or corporations, the labor of any convict confined within said institution. Contract system prohibited.

ANNOTATED STATUTES—1896.

Chapter 108.

PARAGRAPH 1. The penitentiary at Joliet, in the county of Will, until otherwise provided by law, shall be the general penitentiary and prison of this State for the confinement and reformation as well as for the punishment of all persons sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, for the commission of any crime the punishment of which is confinement in the penitentiary, in which the person so sentenced shall be securely confined, employed at hard labor, and governed in the manner hereinafter directed. Penitentiary continued.

PAR. 3. The officers of said penitentiary shall consist of three commissioners, one warden, one deputy warden, one chaplain, one physician, one steward, one matron, and as many turnkeys and watchmen as the warden and commissioners shall deem necessary. Officers.

PAR. 4. The commissioners shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and be subject to removal by the governor at his discretion; which removal and the cause thereof shall be reported by the governor, to the next general assembly. * * * Commissioners.

PAR. 10. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to meet at said penitentiary at least as often as once in each month, and as much oftener as the proper control and superintendence of said penitentiary shall require. They shall examine and inquire into all matters connected with the government, discipline and police of said penitentiary, the punishment and employment of the convicts therein confined, the money concerns and contracts for work, and the purchase and sales of the articles provided for said penitentiary or sold on account thereof. They shall make and require to be enforced all such general rules, regulations and orders for the govern- Duties of commissioners.

ment and discipline of said penitentiary as they may deem expedient, and may, from time to time, alter and amend the same; and in making such rules and regulations it shall be their duty, in connection with the governor, to adopt such as in their judgment, while being consistent with the discipline of the penitentiary, shall best conduce to the reformation of the convicts, and they shall make all necessary and suitable provision for the employment of said convicts, subject to the limitations and provisions hereinafter contained. * * *

Food. PAR. 13. They shall prescribe the articles of food and the quantities of each kind which shall be provided for said convicts, and shall determine Hours of labor. the number of hours per day during which said convicts shall be required to labor.

Duties of warden. PAR. 19. The warden shall attend to the fiscal concerns of the penitentiary, under the direction of said commissioners, and shall use his best endeavors to defray all the expenses of the penitentiary by the labor of the convicts; he shall superintend the labor of the convicts when employed in manufacturing or other work on behalf of the State, and shall act under the direction of said commissioners in making contracts for the employment of the labor of the convicts, and for furnishing the necessary supplies for their support, and in purchasing such raw material as may be required for manufacture by convict labor, and in taking charge of the articles so manufactured, and selling and disposing of the same for the benefit of the State.

Discharge. PAR. 21. The warden * * * shall also furnish each convict who may be discharged from the penitentiary, by pardon or otherwise, with a suitable suit of citizen's clothing, and shall also furnish such convict with transportation to the place of his conviction, or the equivalent thereof in money, and in addition thereto the sum of \$10, for other necessary expenses of such convict.

Sunday. PAR. 31. Facilities for attending religious services regularly on Sundays shall be afforded each convict, so far as the same can be done judiciously, and upon no pretext shall a convict on contract be required to labor on Sunday, nor shall any convict be required to do other than necessary labor for the State on that day.

Punishment. PAR. 37. It shall not be lawful in said penitentiary to use any cruel or unusual mode of punishment, or to punish any convict by whipping in any case whatever.

NOTE.—Loss of privileges and solitary confinement are the forms of punishment in use.

Place of employment. PAR. 61. No labor shall be performed by the convicts in the penitentiary of this State in any stone quarry or other place outside the walls of the penitentiary: *Provided*, This act shall not be so construed as to prohibit such labor being performed in quarrying stone for the use of the State by its authorized agent: *And, provided, further*, That this act shall not be construed to prohibit the employment of convicts outside the prison walls by the warden and commissioners, in labor incident to the business and management of the penitentiary: *And, provided, further*, That this act shall not be construed to affect any existing contract.

Deductions from term. PAR. 62. Every convict who is now or who may hereafter be confined in the Illinois penitentiary, and who shall have no infraction of the rules or regulations of the penitentiary or laws of the State recorded against him, and who performs in a faithful manner the duties assigned to him, in an orderly and peaceable manner, shall be entitled to the diminution of time from his sentence as appears in the following table, for the respective years of his sentence, and pro rata for any part of a year where the sentence is for more or less than one year:

Number of year of sentence.	Good time granted.	Total good time made.	Time to be served if full time is made.
1st year.....	1 month..	1 month.....	11 months.
2d year.....	2 months..	3 months.....	1 year and 9 months.
3d year.....	3 months..	6 months.....	2 years and 6 months.
4th year.....	4 months..	10 months.....	3 years and 2 months.
5th year.....	5 months..	1 year and 3 months.....	3 years and 9 months.
6th year.....	6 months..	1 year and 9 months.....	4 years and 3 months.
7th year.....	6 months..	2 years and 3 months.....	4 years and 9 months.
8th year.....	6 months..	2 years and 9 months.....	5 years and 3 months.
9th year.....	6 months..	3 years and 3 months.....	5 years and 9 months.
10th year.....	6 months..	3 years and 9 months.....	6 years and 3 months.
11th year.....	6 months..	4 years and 3 months.....	6 years and 9 months.
12th year.....	6 months..	4 years and 9 months.....	7 years and 3 months.
13th year.....	6 months..	5 years and 3 months.....	7 years and 9 months.
14th year.....	6 months..	5 years and 9 months.....	8 years and 3 months.
15th year.....	6 months..	6 years and 3 months.....	8 years and 9 months.
16th year.....	6 months..	6 years and 9 months.....	9 years and 3 months.
17th year.....	6 months..	7 years and 3 months.....	9 years and 9 months.
18th year.....	6 months..	7 years and 9 months.....	10 years and 3 months.
19th year.....	6 months..	8 years and 3 months.....	10 years and 9 months.
20th year.....	6 months..	8 years and 9 months.....	11 years and 3 months.
21st year.....	6 months..	9 years and 3 months.....	11 years and 9 months.
22d year.....	6 months..	9 years and 9 months.....	12 years and 3 months.
23d year.....	6 months..	10 years and 3 months.....	12 years and 9 months.
24th year.....	6 months..	10 years and 9 months.....	13 years and 3 months.
25th year.....	6 months..	11 years and 3 months.....	13 years and 9 months.

ACTS OF 1897.

Page 272.

SECTION 1. * * * There is hereby created a board of pardons, to consist of three persons, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, * * *

ACTS OF 1899.

Page 142.

SECTION 1 (as amended by act, p. 146, Acts of 1901). Every male person over twenty-one years of age, and every female person over eighteen years of age, who shall be convicted of a felony or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, except treason, murder, rape and kidnaping, shall be sentenced to the penitentiary, and the court imposing such sentence shall not fix the limit or duration of the same, but the term of such imprisonment shall not be less than one year, nor shall it exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime of which the prisoner was convicted, making allowance for good time, as now provided by law.

Sec. 2. * * * It is hereby made the duty of every public officer to whom inquiry may be addressed by the clerk of the board of pardons concerning any prisoner to give said board all information possessed or accessible to him which may throw light upon the question of the fitness of said prisoner to receive the benefits of parole.

Sec. 4. The said board of pardons shall have power to establish rules and regulations under which prisoners in the penitentiary may be allowed to go upon parole outside of the penitentiary building and inclosure: *Provided*, That no prisoner shall be released from either penitentiary on parole until the State board of pardons or the warden of said penitentiary shall have made arrangements, or shall have satisfactory evidence that arrangements have been made, for his honorable and useful employment while upon parole in some suitable occupation, and also for a proper and suitable home, free from criminal influences, and without expense to the State: *And, provided further*, That all prisoners so temporarily released upon parole shall, at all times, until the receipt of their final discharge, be considered in the legal custody of the warden of the penitentiary from which they were paroled, and shall, during the said time, be considered as remaining under conviction for the crime of which they were convicted and sentenced and subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of said penitentiary; * * *

NOTE.—Monthly reports are required. At the end of six months the board may, in its discretion, on approval by the governor, grant complete discharge.

Supplies.

SEC. 5. Upon the granting of a parole to any prisoner the warden shall provide him with suitable clothing, ten dollars in money, which may be paid him in installments at the discretion of the warden, and shall procure transportation for him to his place of employment or to the county seat of the county to which he is paroled.

Form of sentence.

SEC. 10. Every sentence to the Illinois State reformatory of a person hereafter convicted of a felony or other crime shall be a general sentence to imprisonment in the Illinois State reformatory, and the courts of this State imposing such sentence shall not fix or limit the duration thereof. The term of such imprisonment of any person so convicted or sentenced shall be terminated by the board of pardons, but only upon the recommendation, in writing, of the board of managers of the said reformatory; but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced.

ACTS OF 1903.

Page 271.

Board of prison industries.

SECTION 1. The commissioners of the Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet, the commissioners of the Southern Illinois penitentiary at Chester, and the board of managers of the Illinois State reformatory at Pontiac, or their successors, are hereby created and shall constitute a board in charge of the prison industries of the State of Illinois hereinafter provided for. Such board shall be known as "The Board of Prison Industries of Illinois."

* * *

Duties of board.

SEC. 2. The board of prison industries of Illinois shall faithfully and diligently put into operation in the State of Illinois the provisions of this law as hereinafter set forth, and establish in this State, in conformity with this act, a scheme of prison industry best calculated to promote the interests of the State. When such plan is so established by said board, the commissioners of the aforesaid penitentiaries, and the board of managers of said reformatory, shall be charged with the carrying of said plans into execution in their respective institutions. * * *

Disposition of goods.

SEC. 3 (as amended by act, p. 345, Acts of 1905). It shall be the duty of the board of prison industries of Illinois to attend to the disposition and distribution of all the products of the skill and labor of said convicts and prisoners. They shall particularly be charged with the duty of seeing that under no circumstances, shall any of the products of the labor of said convicts or prisoners mentioned in this act, be sold upon the open market, except as hereinafter provided. They shall see that the said products do not enter into conflict with any of the established industries of the State except as hereinafter provided. It shall be their duty at all times, to inform themselves, so far as possible, of the industrial conditions of the State of Illinois, and to see that the labor of said convicts and prisoners does not enter into competition with the products of free labor, except as hereinafter provided.

Classification.

SEC. 4. Said commissioners of said penitentiaries, and said board of managers of said reformatory, shall direct the classification of prisoners into three classes or grades, as follows: In the first class shall be included those appearing to be corrigible or less vicious than the others, and likely to observe the laws, and to maintain themselves by honest industry after their discharge. In the second grade shall be included those appearing to be incorrigible or more vicious, but so competent to work and so reasonably obedient to prison discipline, as not seriously to interfere with the productiveness of their labor or the labor of those in company with whom they may be employed. In the third grade shall be included those appearing to be incorrigible or so incompetent, otherwise than from temporary ill health, as to seriously interfere with the discipline or the productiveness of the labor of the prison or reformatory.

Contract system prohibited.

SEC. 5 (as amended by act, p. 345, Acts of 1905). The board of prison industries of Illinois, or the commissioners of said penitentiaries, or either of them, or the board of managers of said reformatory, shall not, nor shall any other authority whatsoever, make any contract by which the labor or time of any prisoner or convict in any penitentiary or reformatory of this State or the product or profit of his work shall be contracted, let, farmed out, given or sold, to any person, firm, association or corporation; except that the said prisoners or convicts in said penal or reformatory institutions

may work for, and the products of their labor may be disposed of to the State, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State.

Sec. 6 (as amended by act, p. 345, Acts of 1905). The wardens, superintendents, managers and officials of all reformatories and penitentiaries in the State shall, so far as practicable, cause all the prisoners in said institutions, who are physically capable thereof, to be employed at useful labor, not to exceed eight hours of each day, other than Sundays, and public holidays, but such useful labor shall be either for the purpose of production of supplies for said institutions, or for the State, or for any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or for the purpose of industrial training and instruction, or for the making of crushed rock for road material, and for the improvement of public grounds owned by the State, or use in and upon public buildings owned by the State, or for agricultural pursuits for the support of the inmates of the State institutions, or partly for one and partly for the other of such purposes, or a combination of all of said industries and employments: *Provided, however*, That it shall be the policy of the State to use in such industries, no more machinery or motive power, other than hand and foot power, than may be required to successfully carry this act into effect: *And, provided, further*, That the board of managers of the said Illinois State reformatory at Pontiac, may use all or any part of the eight hours provided herein for the labor of the convicts, in giving of useful instruction to the inmates of said reformatory.

Hours, etc., of labor.

System of employment.

Machinery.

Sec. 7 (as amended by act, p. 345, Acts of 1905). The labor of the prisoners of the first grade in each of said penitentiaries and reformatories shall be directed with reference to fitting the prisoner to maintain himself by honest industry after his discharge from imprisonment, as a primary or sole object of such labor, and such prisoners of the first grade may be so employed at hard labor for industrial training and instruction, even though no useful or salable products result from their labor, but only in case such industrial training or instruction can be more effectively given in such manner. Otherwise, and so far as consistent with the primary object of the labor of prisoners of the first grade as aforesaid, the labor of such prisoners shall be so directed as to produce the greatest amount of useful products, articles and supplies needed and used in the said institutions, and in the buildings and offices of the State, or in any public institutions owned and managed and controlled by the State, or said labor may be for the State.

Classes of work.
First grade.

Sec. 8 (as amended by act, p. 345, Acts of 1905). The labor of prisoners of the second grade in said penitentiaries and reformatories shall be directed primarily to labor for the State, or to the production or manufacture of useful articles and supplies for said institutions, or for any public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State.

Second grade.

Sec. 9 (as amended by act, p. 345, Acts of 1905). The labor of prisoners of the third grade in said penitentiaries and reformatories shall be directed to such exercise as shall tend to the preservation of health, or they shall be employed in labor for the State, or in the manufacture of such articles and supplies as are needed and used in the said institutions, and in the public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State.

Third grade.

Sec. 10 (as amended by act, p. 345, Acts of 1905). All convicts sentenced to State penitentiaries and reformatories in this State shall be employed for the State, or in productive industries for the benefit of the State, or for the use of public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, which shall be under rules and regulations for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the board of prison industries of Illinois.

State-use system.

Sec. 11 (as amended by act, p. 345, Acts of 1905). The labor of convicts in penitentiaries and reformatories in this State after the necessary labor for the manufacture of all needed supplies for said institutions shall be primarily devoted to the State and the public institutions and buildings thereof, and the manufacture of supplies for the State and the public institutions thereof, and secondly to the school and road districts of the State and the public institutions thereof: *But, provided*, That if the demands of the State, the State institutions and the school and road districts thereof as herein provided shall not be sufficient to furnish employment to all the prisoners of the penal and reformatory institutions of the State then the board of prison industries may and are hereby authorized to dispose of

Same subject.

Proviso.

the surplus product of such labor to the best advantage of the State: *But, provided, further*, That not more than forty (40) per cent of said prisoners in the penal and reformatory institutions shall be employed in the manufacture of products of industries heretofore established which may be disposed of other than to the State, State institutions and school and road districts of the State.

Crushed rock. SEC. 12 (as amended by act, p. 345, Acts of 1905). Crushed rock or other manufactured road material created by the labor of such convicts or prisoners shall be furnished free at such penitentiary or reformatory institutions, upon the requisition of the State highway commission but upon the express agreement that such material shall be placed in a permanent public roadway.

Manufactures. SEC. 14 (as amended by act, p. 345, Acts of 1905). The board of prison industries of Illinois and the superintendents of reformatories and wardens of penitentiaries respectively are authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the penitentiaries and reformatories such articles as are needed and used therein, and also such as are required by the State, and in the buildings, offices and public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, including articles and materials to be used in the erection of the buildings. All such articles manufactured in the penitentiaries and reformatories and not required for use therein may be furnished to the State or for, or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State at and for such prices as shall be fixed and determined as hereinafter provided, upon the requisition of the proper official, trustee or managers thereof. No articles so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source for the State or public institutions of the State unless said board of prison industries of Illinois shall certify that the same can not be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim therefor shall be audited or paid without such certificate.

Board of classification. SEC. 16 (as amended by act, p. 345, Acts of 1905). The president of the board of prison industries of Illinois, the president of the State board of public charities and the auditor of public accounts of Illinois, are hereby constituted a board to be known as the board of classification. Said board shall fix and determine the prices at which all labor performed, and all articles manufactured and furnished to the State, or to the public institutions thereof shall be furnished, which prices shall be uniform to all. The prices shall be as near the usual market price for such labor and supplies as possible. The State board of prison industries shall devise and furnish to all such institutions a proper form for such requisition, and the auditor of public accounts shall devise and furnish a proper system of accounts, to be kept for all such transactions. So far as practicable all supplies used in such buildings, offices and public institutions shall be uniform for each class, and of the styles, patterns, designs and qualities that can be manufactured in the penal and reformatory institutions of this State.

Credits from earnings. SEC. 17. Every prisoner confined in any penitentiary or reformatory in this State, who shall become entitled to a diminution of his term of sentence by good conduct, may, in the discretion of the warden of the penitentiary, or of the superintendent of the reformatory, receive compensation from the earnings of the penitentiary or reformatory in which he is confined, such compensation to be graded by the wardens of the penitentiaries, and the superintendent of the reformatory for the prisoners therein, for the time such prisoners may work, but in no case shall the compensation allowed to such prisoners exceed in amount ten per centum of the earnings of the penitentiary or reformatory in which they are confined. The difference in the rate of compensation shall be based both upon the pecuniary value of the work performed, and also on the willingness, industry and good conduct of such prisoner: *Provided*, That whenever any prisoner shall forfeit his good time for misconduct, or the violation of the rules and regulations of the penitentiary or reformatory, he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed under this section, fifty cents for each day of good time so forfeited: *And provided*, That prisoners serving life sentences shall be entitled to the benefit of this section, when their conduct is such as would entitle other prisoners to a diminution of sentence, subject to forfeiture of good time for misconduct, as herein provided.

Disposition of earnings. SEC. 18. The amount of surplus standing on the books of the penitentiary or reformatory to the credit of any prisoner, may be drawn by the prisoner during his imprisonment only, upon the certified approval of the board of prison industries of Illinois for disbursement by the warden of

said penitentiary, or superintendent of said reformatory, to aid the family of such prisoner, or for books, instruments and instruction not supplied by the penitentiary or reformatory to the men of his grade, or may, with the approval of the said warden or superintendent, be so disbursed without the consent of such prisoner, but no portion thereof shall be disbursed for indulgences of food, clothing or ornament beyond the common conditions of the others in his class in the prison at that time. And any balance to the credit of any prisoner at the time of his conditional release as provided by law, shall be subject to the draft of the prisoner, in such sums and at such times as the board of prison industries of Illinois shall approve, but, at the date of the absolute discharge of any prisoner, the whole amount of credit balance, as aforesaid, shall be subject to his draft at his pleasure: *Provided*, That any prisoner violating his conditional release, when the violation is formally declared, shall forfeit any credit balance: *And, provided further*, That any prisoner may bequeath by will any sum that may be due him at the time of his death.

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SECTION 1. The board of prison industries of the State of Illinois is authorized and empowered, and it is hereby made its duty, upon the requisition of the State highway commission, to employ convicts and prisoners in the penal and reformatory institutions of the State in the manufacture of tile and culvert pipe, suitable for draining the wagon roads of the State, and in the preparation of road building and ballasting material, such tile, culvert pipe and road building and ballasting material to be furnished free; and in the manufacture of road machinery, tools and necessary appliances for the building, maintaining and repairing of the wagon roads of the State, such tile, culvert pipe, road building and ballasting material, road machinery, tools and appliances to be placed upon railroad cars and forwarded to proper destinations, to be used as hereinafter provided. Manufacture of tile, etc.

SEC. 2. The commissioners of highways in any township in counties under township organization, or the commissioners of highways or boards of county commissioners in counties not under township organization, may make application to the said State highway commission for such road building material, tile, culvert pipe, road-making machinery, tools and other appliances as may be needed or required by them for the construction, improvement or repairing of the wagon roads in their respective townships or road districts, obligating themselves to use such material according to rules and regulations formulated and approved by the State highway commission. Disposition of goods.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

ANNOTATED STATUTES—1896.

Chapter 38.

SECTION 307. Hereafter any person convicted in any court of record of any misdemeanor under the criminal code of this State the punishment of which in whole or in part now is, or hereafter may be imprisoned [imprisonment] in the county jail, the court in which such conviction is had, may in its discretion, instead of committing to jail, sentence such person to labor in the workhouse of any city, town or county, where the conviction is had, or on the streets and alleys of any city, town or on the public roads of the county, under any street commissioner, city marshal, or person having charge of the workhouse, streets, or public roads of such city, town or county, or to such labor under the direction of the sheriff as the county board may provide for. Sentence may be to workhouse.

SEC. 308. Any person convicted of petit larceny, or any misdemeanor punishable under the laws of this State, in whole, or in part, by fine may be required by the order of the courts of record, in which the conviction is had, to work out such fine and all costs, in the workhouse of the city, town or county, or in the streets and alleys; of any city or town, or on the public roads in the county, under the proper person in charge of such workhouse, streets, alleys, or public roads, at the rate of one dollar and fifty one-hundredth dollars (\$1.50) per day for each day's work. Place of employment.
Allowance for labor.

INDIANA.

STATE CONVICTS.

ANNOTATED STATUTES—1901.

- Form of sen- SECTION 1906a. Whenever any male person thirty years of age or over, tence. shall be on trial for any felony, which is punishable by imprisonment in the State's prison, except treason, and murder in the first or second degrees, the court or jury trying said cause shall ascertain only whether or not the person is guilty of the offense charged: * * * Instead of pronouncing upon such person a definite term of imprisonment in the State prison for a fixed term, after such finding or verdict, the court trying said cause shall pronounce upon such person an indeterminate sentence of imprisonment in a State's prison for a term, stating in such sentence the minimum and maximum limits thereof, * * *
- Labor re- Sec. 1940. When any person is imprisoned in the State prison, he shall be quired. kept at hard labor therein during the period for which such person was sentenced.
- Sale of goods. Sec. 7237b. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons or corporations to expose for sale within the State of Indiana, without first obtaining from the secretary of state a license to sell any convict-made goods, merchandise or wares, as hereinafter provided.
- License. Sec. 7237c. Every person, persons or corporation desiring to act as agent Application. for or to deal in convict-made goods, merchandise or wares, before exposing such goods within the limits of the State of Indiana, shall make an application in writing to the secretary of state, setting forth his or their residence, or office, the class of goods he, they or it desires to deal in, the town, village or city, giving the street number at which he, they or it intends to locate, together with the names of two or more responsible citizens of the State of Indiana, who shall enter into a bond of not less than five thousand dollars to guarantee that the said applicant will in all and every particular comply with any and all laws of the State of Indiana, regulating and prescribing the sale of convict-made goods, wares and merchandise.
- License to is- Sec. 7237d. The secretary of state shall thereupon issue a license to such sue. applicant for one year, except as hereinafter provided, which license shall set forth the name of the person, persons or corporation, and shall be kept conspicuously posted in his, their or its place of business.
- Reports Sec. 7237e. Such person, persons or corporations shall annually, before the fifteenth day of January in each year, transmit to the secretary of the state a verified statement setting forth:
1. The name of the person, persons or corporation.
 2. His, their or its place of business.
 3. The names of the persons, agents, warden or keepers of any prison, jail, penitentiary or reformatory, or establishment using convict labor, with whom he has done business, and the person, persons or corporation to whom he has sold goods, wares or merchandise, giving the State, city or town and street number of such purchaser or purchasers.
 4. In general terms the amount paid to each of such agents, wardens or keepers, for goods, wares, or merchandise, and the character of goods, wares or merchandise so received.
- Fee. Sec. 7237f. Every person, persons or corporation shall pay annually, upon the issue of such license as hereinbefore provided, the sum of five hundred dollars to the secretary of state as a license fee, which amount shall be credited to the maintenance account of the State prison.
- Term. Sec. 7237g. Licenses shall be for one year unless revoked as subsequently provided.
- Revocation. Sec. 7237h. The secretary of state shall have the power to revoke the license of any person, persons or corporation upon satisfactory evidence or upon conviction for any violation of any law regulating the sale of convict-made goods, wares or merchandise; but no such revocation shall be made until due notice to the person, persons or corporation so complained of; and for the purpose of this section the said secretary of state, or his authorized agents, shall have power to administer oath and to compel the attendance of persons and the production of books, papers, etc.
- Goods to be Sec. 7237i. All goods, wares or merchandise made or partly made by marked. convict labor in any penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment shall before being exposed for sale, be branded, labeled or marked as

hereinafter provided, and it shall not be exposed for sale in any place within this State without such brand, label or mark.

SEC. 7237j. The brand, label or mark hereby required shall contain at the the head or top thereof the words "convict-made," followed by the year and name of the penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in which it was made, in plain English letters of the style known as great primer roman capitals. The brand or mark shall in all cases, where the nature of the article will permit, be placed upon the same, and only where such branding or marking is impossible a label shall be used; and where a label is used it shall be in the form of a paper tag, which shall be attached by wire to each article, where the nature of the article will permit, and placed securely upon the boxes, crates or other covering in which such goods, wares or merchandise may be packed, shipped or exposed for sale. Said brand, mark or label shall be placed upon the outside of, and upon the most conspicuous part of the furnished [finished] article and its box, crate or covering. In case of manufactured clothing of any nature, such label shall be of linen and securely sewed upon each article of such clothing in a place where upon examination it may be easily discerned.

Form of mark.

SEC. 8208. The office of board of prison directors of the State of Indiana, for the prison north and the prison south, is hereby abolished, * * * and the management, control and general supervision of said prison north is hereby invested in a board of control for said prison north, which shall hereafter be known as the Indiana State prison, consisting of three members to be appointed by the governor, * * *

Control.

SEC. 8215. It shall be the duty of the directors to appoint a moral instructor, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the directors. The moral instructor shall be competent to teach the rudiments of an English education; shall reside near the penitentiary, and devote his whole time and ability to the interests of the convicts confined therein; and shall, in addition to his other duties and services, teach such of the convicts as the warden may send to him for that purpose, the arts of reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, at such hours as may be found most conducive to the interests of the institution. He shall also superintend the mental and moral improvement of the convicts, instruct them once every Sabbath, visit them when sick, have charge of the library, and superintend the distribution and use of the books, and adopt such other means for the reformation of the convicts as he, the warden, and the directors may deem expedient.

Moral instructor.

SEC. 8219. It shall be the duty of the board of control of the Indiana State prison to institute such instructions of an educational and technical nature, as, in their judgment, shall be to the best interest of the inmates.

Instruction.

SEC. 8220. The board of control of the Indiana State prison are hereby authorized to contract for the labor of four hundred of the convicts of said prison, and should the population of said prison exceed eight hundred, then said board of control are also authorized to contract and let out, in addition to the labor of said four hundred, the labor of not exceeding 50 per cent of the number of said convicts over and above eight hundred. Such convict labor shall be employed at such trades and industries as may be selected by the said board of control, and such board are also authorized to establish the piece-price system at said prison, giving the said board of control full control of the labor of said convicts, if the same shall be, in the opinion of said board of control, expedient and practicable: *Providing, however*, That whether said labor of the said prisoners to be employed upon the contract system or upon the piece-price system, the number of convicts employed in any single trade or industry shall not exceed one hundred.

Contracts for labor.

SEC. 8221 (as amended by chapter 39, Acts of 1905). The said board of control are hereby authorized to lease lands and to use lands owned by the State not otherwise devoted to State purposes, to be selected by them, to be improved and employed and used in cultivating and raising farm products in the discretion of said board, said products to be used to supply the wants and needs of said prison, and should there remain any surplus the same may be sold in the open market, and if, in improving lands owned by the State, it shall become necessary to dispose of timber, the same may be sold by said board, either as standing timber or cut up into marketable products and sold, and said board of control may employ upon said lands so leased or owned all prisoners in said prison not employed in prison duties. Such prisoners shall be employed only at hand labor while working said lands. The control and superintendency of said lands and of convicts

Prison farms.

	employed upon the same shall be under the board of control and the officers of said prison.
Term of contract.	SEC. 8221a (as amended by chapter 16, Acts of 1903). No contract for the labor of the convicts of said prison shall be made for a longer period than up to October 1, 1910. Such contracts, whether made for the labor of said convicts, or on the piece-price system, shall be awarded to the highest
Hours of labor.	and best bidder for the same. The regular hours for the day's work in said prison shall not exceed eight hours, subject to temporary changes under necessity, or to fit special cases, to be sanctioned by the board of control.
Officers, etc.	SEC. 8221b. All officers, guards, superintendents of industries and employees required for the operation of the prison under either the contract or State account systems of prison labor, shall be appointed and selected by the warden of said Indiana State prison, by and with the consent of the board of control, after rigid examination as to their education, knowledge of the trades or profession necessary for the handling the prisoners employed in the various branches entered upon, moral character, fitness for the control and supervision of prisoners, and for their care and custody. * * *
State account system.	SEC. 8221d. It is the intent and purpose of this act, that all work done by the prisoners of the Indiana State prison, under the State account system, shall be hand work, as far as practicable or remunerative to the State.
Food, clothing, etc.	SEC. 8223. It shall be the duty of the warden to provide each convict with a clean straw bed, and sufficient covering, at all times, to protect him from the inclemency of the season, and also with garments of a coarse material, suited to and sufficient for the season. He shall furnish to each prisoner a sufficient amount of coarse and wholesome food, giving to each adult person not less than three-quarters of a pound of clear beef, pork or other meat each day, and a sufficiency of vegetables and bread, with such alternation in the kind and manner of preparation of the food as, in the opinion of the physician, shall be most conducive to the health of the prisoners. All convicts shall, so far as may be consistent with their age, sex
Labor required.	and ability, be kept at hard labor, in such manner as the warden shall deem most advantageous to the State, not inconsistent with this act, and under such rules and regulations as the directors may, from time to time, prescribe. The prisoners shall be, at all times, kept as much as possible separate, and with as little intercourse with each other as the nature of their employment will permit.
Punishment.	SEC. 8224. It shall be lawful for the warden to use such kinds of punishment for the violation of the rules of the prison as shall, in his judgment, in each particular case, be best adapted to accomplish the purpose of such punishment: <i>Provided</i> , That such punishments shall not be extreme or unusual in their character. It shall be the duty of all officers of the penitentiary to demean themselves in as kind, humane and forbearing a manner toward the prisoners as is consistent with the enforcement of a strict discipline and submission of the prisoners. * * *
Same subject.	SEC. 8227. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted upon any convict in a State prison except by order of the warden made in a particular case. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted except between the hours of eight o'clock a. m. and ten o'clock a. m., nor until at least twelve hours have elapsed after the offense has been committed for which the punishment is inflicted. When any corporal punishment is to be inflicted, the warden shall cause the prison physician and the moral instructor of the prison to be summoned as witnesses of the punishment, and no such punishment shall be inflicted unless the physician and moral instructor are present as witnesses.
Board of parole.	NOTE.—The forms of punishment reported are loss of merit stripe, loss of grade, loss of privileges, solitary confinement, and bread-and-water diet.
	SEC. 8230. The warden of each prison in this State, the board of directors, the chaplain, and physician of such prison shall constitute a board of commissioners of parole prisoners for such prison. * * *
Parole.	SEC. 8230a. The board of commissioners of paroled prisoners for each of said prisons, shall meet at such prison, from time to time, as they shall deem necessary, or as they may be called to meet by the warden of such prison. At each meeting of said board held at such prison, every prisoner confined in said prison upon an indeterminate sentence, whose minimum term of sentence has expired, shall be given an opportunity to appear before such board and apply for his release upon parole, or for an absolute discharge as

hereinafter provided, and said board is hereby prohibited from entertaining any other form of application or petition for the release upon parole or absolute discharge of any prisoner.

SEC. 8230c. If it shall appear to said board of commissioners of parole prisoners, from a report by the warden of such prison or upon an application by a convict for release on parole as hereinbefore provided, that there is reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, then said board of commissioners may authorize the release of such applicant upon parole, and such applicant shall thereupon be allowed to go upon parole outside of said prison walls and inclosure upon such terms and conditions as said board shall prescribe, but to remain while so on parole, in the legal custody and under the control of the agent and warden of the State prison from which he is so paroled, until the expiration of the maximum term specified in his sentence, as hereinbefore provided, or until his absolute discharge as hereinafter provided.

Same subject.

SEC. 8230g. If it shall appear to said board of commissioners that there is reasonable probability that any prisoner so on parole will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his absolute discharge from imprisonment is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then said board of commissioners shall issue to said prisoner an absolute discharge from imprisonment upon such sentence, and which shall be effective therefor.

Discharge.

SEC. 8232. The warden of each prison shall appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to aid and secure proper employment for all prisoners who have so conducted themselves as to be entitled to go out from such prison on parole, and also for those who have become entitled to an absolute discharge before the maximum time for which they were sentenced; and to keep the said warden informed of the conduct of said prisoners when out upon parole; and to make a report as to each prisoner in such matters on the first day of each month for the preceding month.

Employment agent.

NOTE.—Paroled convicts must proceed at once to their places of employment and there remain unless permitted to change by the warden or agent, such permission to be expressed in writing.

SEC. 8233. Every convict who shall have served six months or more, when discharged, shall be furnished with fifteen dollars in money. Every article of value which any convict may have in his possession when delivered into the custody of the warden shall be carefully preserved by the warden, and again delivered to such criminal, when discharged, or to such other person as the convict may direct, at any time previous to such discharge. * * *

Money, etc., for prisoners.

SEC. 8234. Whenever any person shall be discharged from the Indiana reformatory or the Indiana State prison, the superintendent or warden thereof shall procure for him and deliver to the proper railroad conductor, a railroad ticket to any point to which such person may desire to go, not farther from said prison than the point from which he was sentenced, give him ten dollars (\$10) in money, a durable suit of clothes, and from the first day of November to the first day of April an overcoat. The suit of clothes shall not cost to exceed six dollars (\$6) and the cost of the overcoat shall not exceed five dollars (\$5).

Same subject.

SEC. 8235 (as amended by chapter 114, Acts of 1905). It shall be the duty of the warden of the prison to furnish all paroled prisoners the clothing and transportation provided for in section 1 [sec. 8234] of this act and five dollars (\$5) in money: *Provided, however,* That when any such paroled prisoner receives his final discharge while he is away from such Indiana State prison, the provisions of this act shall not apply to such person at the time of final discharge.

Paroled prisoners.

SEC. 8238. Every convict who is now in, or who may hereafter be confined in, the penitentiaries of the State of Indiana, or in the Indiana reformatory for women and girls, and who shall have no infractions of the rules or regulations of the prisons or laws of the State recorded against him, and who performs in a faithful manner the duties assigned him, shall be entitled to the diminution of time from his sentence as appears in the following table for the respective years of his sentence, and pro rata for any part of a year when the sentence is for more or less than a year.

Deductions from term.

No. of years of sentence.	Good time granted.	Total good time made.	Time to be served if full good time is made.
1st year.....	1 month.....	1 month.....	11 [months].
2d year.....	2 months.....	3 months.....	1 year and 9 months.
3d year.....	3 months.....	6 months.....	2 years and 6 months.
4th year.....	4 months.....	10 months.....	3 years and 2 months.
5th year.....	5 months.....	1 year and 3 months.....	3 years and 9 months.
6th year.....	5 months.....	1 year and 8 months.....	4 years and 4 months.
7th year.....	5 months.....	2 years and 1 month.....	4 years and 4 months.
8th year.....	5 months.....	2 years and 6 months.....	5 years and 6 months.
9th year.....	5 months.....	2 years and 11 months.....	6 years.
10th year.....	5 months.....	3 years and 4 months.....	6 years and 8 months.
11th year.....	5 months.....	3 years and 9 months.....	7 years and 3 months.
12th year.....	5 months.....	4 years and 2 months.....	7 years and 10 months.
13th year.....	5 months.....	4 years and 7 months.....	8 years and 5 months.
14th year.....	5 months.....	5 years.....	9 years.
15th year.....	5 months.....	5 years and 5 months.....	9 years and 7 months.
16th year.....	5 months.....	5 years and 10 months.....	10 years and 2 months.
17th year.....	5 months.....	6 years and 3 months.....	10 years and 9 months.
18th year.....	5 months.....	6 years and 8 months.....	11 years and 4 months.
19th year.....	5 months.....	7 years and 1 month.....	11 years and 11 months.
20th year.....	5 months.....	7 years and 6 months.....	12 years and 6 months.
21st year.....	5 months.....	7 years and 11 months.....	13 years and 1 month.

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Chapter 107.

Contract system abolished. SECTION 1. The contract system of labor for the inmates of the Indiana reformatory shall be abolished after July, 1906.

Instruction. SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the board of managers to provide for teaching the inmates in the common branches of an English education; also in such trades and handicrafts and to offer such rewards as will enable them, upon their release, to more surely earn their own support and make self-reliant and self-supporting citizens. * * *

Trade schools. SEC. 3. In the employment, education and training of the inmates of the reformatory the board of managers shall have full power to establish and introduce such trades schools as said board may determine for the **Manufactures.** training of the inmates in the mechanical arts, and to provide for the manufacture of goods on State account, for the production of such articles as are used in the institutions of the State and in certain political divisions of the State, and in the production of such articles as may be found practicable: *Provided*, That said reformatory shall not produce any school books and desks used by pupils for use, or which shall be used in the common schools of the State, or print any other books or blanks except for the use of said reformatory.

Disposition of goods. SEC. 4. The State institutions, except where similar articles are made therein, and political divisions of the State using supplies such as are produced in said reformatory shall be required to purchase the same at a price fixed by a board hereafter provided for: *Provided*, That such political divisions shall not be compelled to pay a greater price for such supplies than the same of like quality could be purchased for elsewhere: *And, provided further*, That the board of managers of said reformatory are and shall be authorized to sell any surplus of articles so produced upon the market.

Board to fix prices. SEC. 5. The governor of the State, the auditor of State, and president of board of managers of said reformatory shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix and regulate the prices for which all articles manufactured in said reformatory shall be sold to the State institutions and political divisions of the State; and shall also approve of the quality and style of the articles or supplies that are to be furnished to the said State institutions and political divisions of the State: *Provided*, That the prices so fixed shall in no case exceed the market price for such supplies.

Catalogue. SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the board of managers from time to time, after the taking effect of this act, to issue a printed descriptive catalogue to the various State institutions and political divisions of the State, showing in detail and by cuts such articles as the management is able to manufacture; and when such State institutions or political divisions of the State of Indiana are in need of such articles as described in said catalogue the **Who must buy goods.** boards of control, boards of trustees, or boards of managers and the heads of such institutions, boards of county commissioners, town[s]hip trustees,

superintendent of poor asylums and county sheriffs shall make requisition on the board of managers of said reformatory for such articles as are needed, giving the board of managers a reasonable time to manufacture the articles so required, and shall not purchase any such articles elsewhere unless the same can not be furnished by such reformatory. Said boards and above-named officers shall not contract for or pay any bill for any such articles as are made at said reformatory which are shown in the catalogue to be issued as aforesaid, until a written statement has been given them that such institution can not furnish such articles.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

ANNOTATED STATUTES—1901.

SECTION 8334. All prisoners and other persons held in the [county] workhouse shall, as far as may be consistent with their age, sex and ability, be kept at hard labor in such manner as the board of commissioners shall deem most advantageous to such county, and under such rules and regulations as such board may, from time to time, prescribe—such labor to be performed in or about the workhouse, or upon any public wharf, street, alley, highway or thoroughfare within the county, or upon any other work or public improvement which such board may deem for the welfare of the citizens of such county, or at such other labor, and in such manner, as such board may deem best. Such work shall be done under the direction and supervision of the superintendent of the workhouse; and for this purpose, the board of commissioners may meet, at any time, and make all proper orders, which shall be spread upon the records of such court. Labor re-quired.

SEC. 8342. Any person held in or committed to the workhouse for a failure to pay any fine or costs shall be required to work as provided for by the provisions of this act, and credited on such fine and costs at the rate of one dollar per day for each day's work. Fines and costs.

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 169.

SECTION 304. All able-bodied male prisoners, sentenced to any county jail, or workhouse, while held for punishment, or the nonpayment of fines or costs, whether the judgment embraces also imprisonment or is for a fine and costs only, may be put at hard labor upon the public wharves, streets, alleys, or other thoroughfares or public grounds in any city or town in the county where convicted, or upon any public road or highway therein, or upon any other public work, under such rules and regulations as the board of commissioners shall prescribe; and the sheriff or custodian of such prisoners shall obey all such rules and regulations. Labor on pub-lic works.

IOWA.

STATE CONVICTS.

CODE OF 1897 AND SUPPLEMENT OF 1902.

SECTION 5661. The penitentiaries shall each be under the management and control of a warden, subject to the supervision of the governor. The wardens shall be elected by joint ballot of the general assembly, * * * Wardens.

SEC. 5666. * * * Disobedience by the convicts shall be punished by the infliction of such penalties as are provided by law and the rules which are prescribed for the government of said institution. The warden shall keep a register of all punishments inflicted on any convict, and the cause for which they were inflicted. Punishment.

NOTE.—Loss of good marks, handcuffing to cell door, and solitary confinement are the punishments in use.

SEC. 5671. Each warden shall appoint some suitable minister of the gospel chaplain of the penitentiary, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the warden, and shall give as much of his time as the condition and employment of the convicts will reasonably justify in giving them moral and religious instruction, and who shall at all times, when in the opinion of the warden the necessary labor of the convicts or the safety of the prison does not render it impracticable, have access to the convicts for that purpose, and should any of them be illiterate, the chaplain shall give them instruction in the ordinary branches of learning. Chaplain.

Hard labor re-
quired.

Sec. 5675. All punishment in the penitentiary by imprisonment must be by confinement to hard labor, and not by solitary imprisonment; but solitary imprisonment may be used as a prison discipline for the government and good order of the convicts.

Discharge.

Sec. 5684. When a convict is discharged, the warden shall furnish transportation to him by means of a ticket for passage to the point in this State nearest to his home, if he have one, or to any point of a like distance without the State, and, in addition thereto, the warden shall furnish him a suit of common clothing, and not less than three nor more than five dollars in money, all at the expense of the State, an account of which shall be kept by the warden.

NOTE.—The governor has power to parole, on application of the prisoner or his friends.

Overseers.

Sec. 5691. Persons having suitable knowledge and skill in the branches of labor and manufactures carried on in the penitentiary may be employed as overseers, when practicable, and they must, respectively, superintend such portions of the labor of convicts for which they are most suitably qualified and which shall be assigned to them by the warden, and all of them, as well as the other subordinate officers thereof, must perform such services in the management, superintending and guarding of the same as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations or directed by the warden.

Young con-
victs.

Sec. 5693. * * * It shall be the duty of the warden of the penitentiary to keep prisoners under the age of eighteen, when not under the personal supervision of the officers of the penitentiary or at work, separate from the prisoners above that age, and to prevent personal communication between such classes, except as to such prisoner under eighteen years of age who is likely to or does exercise an immoral influence over those with whom he is associated. Any warden who shall fail or refuse to obey the provisions of this section may be removed from office therefor.

Buttons and
butter tubs.

Sec. 5702a. It shall not be lawful except to complete existing contracts made by board of control to manufacture for sale any pearl buttons or butter tubs in the penitentiaries of the State, and it shall be the duty of the board of control and wardens of said penitentiaries to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prohibit the manufacture of pearl buttons or butter tubs, in whole or in part, by the inmates confined in said penitentiaries.

Deductions
from term.

Sec. 5703. The deputy warden of each penitentiary shall keep a book in which shall be entered a record of each infraction of the published rules of discipline committed by a prisoner, with his name, and he shall forfeit, as herein provided, any diminution of time earned under this section. Each prisoner who shall have no infraction of the rules and regulations of the penitentiaries or laws of the State recorded against him, and who performs in a faithful manner the duties assigned to him, shall be entitled to the diminution of time from his sentence as appears in the following table for the respective years of the sentence, and if the sentence be for less than a year, then the pro rata part thereof:

Number of year of sentence.	Good time granted.	Total good time made.	Time to be served if full time is made.
1st year.....	1 month.....	1 month.....	11 months.
2nd year.....	2 months.....	3 months.....	1 year and 9 months.
3rd year.....	3 months.....	6 months.....	2 years and 6 months.
4th year.....	4 months.....	10 months.....	3 years and 2 months.
5th year.....	5 months.....	1 year and 3 months.....	3 years and 9 months.
6th year.....	6 months.....	1 year and 9 months.....	4 years and 3 months.
7th year.....	6 months.....	2 years and 3 months.....	4 years and 9 months.
8th year.....	6 months.....	2 years and 9 months.....	5 years and 3 months.
9th year.....	6 months.....	3 years and 3 months.....	5 years and 9 months.
10th year.....	6 months.....	3 years and 9 months.....	6 years and 3 months.
11th year.....	6 months.....	4 years and 3 months.....	6 years and 9 months.
12th year.....	6 months.....	4 years and 9 months.....	7 years and 3 months.
13th year.....	6 months.....	5 years and 3 months.....	7 years and 9 months.
14th year.....	6 months.....	5 years and 9 months.....	8 years and 3 months.
15th year.....	6 months.....	6 years and 3 months.....	8 years and 9 months.
16th year.....	6 months.....	6 years and 9 months.....	9 years and 3 months.
17th year.....	6 months.....	7 years and 3 months.....	9 years and 9 months.
18th year.....	6 months.....	7 years and 9 months.....	10 years and 3 months.
19th year.....	6 months.....	8 years and 3 months.....	10 years and 9 months.
20th year.....	6 months.....	8 years and 9 months.....	11 years and 3 months.
21st year.....	6 months.....	9 years and 3 months.....	11 years and 9 months.
22nd year.....	6 months.....	9 years and 9 months.....	12 years and 3 months.
23rd year.....	6 months.....	10 years and 3 months.....	12 years and 9 months.
24th year.....	6 months.....	10 years and 9 months.....	13 years and 3 months.
25th year.....	6 months.....	11 years and 3 months.....	13 years and 9 months.

Sec. 5707. Able-bodied male persons sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary may be taken to that at Anamosa, or to that at Fort Madison, there confined and worked in places and buildings owned or leased by the State outside of the penitentiary inclosures; but the labor of such convicts shall not be leased, and the warden shall keep a regular time-table of the convict labor and record thereof in a book provided for that purpose, and shall also keep a record of all the business under his control, returning to the clerk at the close of each day an account thereof, together with that of convict labor. He shall also have all stone which is not used for building purposes by the State, together with all refuse stone at the quarries, broken with hammers into pieces of not more than two and one-half inches in diameter, to be used for the improvement and macadamizing of streets and highways, this work to be done by convict labor when not otherwise employed, but the warden may in his discretion make such disposition of any surplus refuse stone at the quarries as may be for the best interest of the State. Labor not to be leased.
Stone break-
ing.

Sec. 5708. If any county, township, town, city or road district desires such stone for such purposes, the road supervisor or other officer having the supervision of streets and roads shall notify the county auditor, who, if satisfied the stone is needed for said purposes, shall issue his requisition upon the warden of the penitentiary for the quantity desired, * * * and the stone thus broken shall be used or disposed of for no other purpose, except by the State, or such other purposes as may be named in this chapter. Disposition of
stone.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CODE OF 1897.

SECTION 5652. Able-bodied male persons over the age of sixteen and under fifty years, confined in any jail under the judgment of any tribunal authorized to imprison for the violation of any law, ordinance, by-law or police regulation, may be required to labor during the whole or part of the time of his sentence, as hereinafter provided, and such tribunal, when passing final judgment of imprisonment, whether for nonpayment of fine or otherwise, shall have the power to and shall determine whether such imprisonment shall be at hard labor or not. Labor may be
required.

Sec. 5653. Such labor may be on the streets or public roads, on or about public buildings or grounds, or at such other places in the county where confined, and during such reasonable time of the day, as the person having charge of the prisoners may direct, not exceeding eight hours each day. Place of labor.
Hours.

Sec. 5654. If the sentence is for the violation of any of the statutes of the State, the sheriff of the county where the imprisonment is shall superintend the performance of the labor, and furnish the tools and materials, if necessary, to work with, at the expense of the county in which the convict is confined, and such county shall be entitled to his earnings. Such labor shall be performed in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be made by resolution of the board of supervisors, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, and such labor shall not be leased. Sheriff to su-
perintend.

Sec. 5657. For every day's labor performed by any convict under the provisions hereof, there shall be credited on any judgment for fine and costs against him the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, and no person shall be entitled to the benefits of the law providing for the liberation of poor convicts if, in the opinion of the sheriff, the judgment may be satisfied by the labor of the person as herein authorized. Allowance for
labor.

Sec. 5660. The provisions of this chapter shall apply, as far as may be, to city jails and the persons in charge thereof. City jails.

KANSAS.

STATE CONVICTS.

GENERAL STATUTES—1901.

SECTION 7028. There shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, three directors, to be known as the board of directors of the State penitentiary. * * * Board of di-
rectors.

Sec. 7032. The directors shall have power, and it shall be their duty from time to time, to examine and inquire into all matters connected with Duties of
board.

the government, discipline and police of the penitentiary; the punishment and employment of the prisoners confined therein, and the purchases and sales of the articles provided for such penitentiary or sold on account thereof; * * *

Warden. SEC. 7035. It shall be the duty of the warden, under the rules and regulations adopted by the board of directors for the direction and government of all officers of the penitentiary:

* * * * *

Fifth, To use every proper means to furnish employment to the prisoners most beneficial to the public and best suited to their several capacities under the direction of the directors.

Sixth, To superintend any manufacturing, mining or other business that may be carried on pursuant to law in and about the penitentiary in behalf of the State. To receive and take charge of any articles manufactured or produced, and to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the State, in the manner prescribed by law or by the board of directors. * * *

Discharge. SEC. 7040. * * * When any convict shall be discharged from the penitentiary by pardon or otherwise, the warden shall furnish such convict with clothing, if he is not already provided for, not exceeding ten dollars in value, and such sum of money, not exceeding ten dollars, as the warden may deem necessary and proper.

Instruction, etc. SEC. 7042. * * * The warden shall furnish, at the expense of the State, a Bible to each of the convicts who can read; and such convicts as can not read, he shall cause to be instructed in the principles of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Chaplain. SEC. 7046. The chaplain * * * shall devote his whole time to the intellectual and moral improvement of the convicts.

Deductions from term. SEC. 7050. The warden shall cause to be kept a record of each and every infraction of the rules of discipline by the convicts, with the names of the convict or convicts offending, and the date and character of each offense, which record shall be placed before the directors at each regular meeting of the board; and every convict whose name does not appear upon such record of reports for violation of the prison rules shall be entitled to a deduction from his sentence of three days per month, for the first year or fraction of a year, for each month he shall obey the rules of the penitentiary; and all such convicts who shall have become entitled to a deduction of three days per month shall, for a like faithful observance of all the prison rules during the second year, be entitled to a deduction of six days per month; and if any convict shall continue to obey the rules of the penitentiary for the remainder of his sentence, after the expiration of two years, he shall be entitled to a deduction of eight days per month until his sentence shall expire. * * *

Punishment. SEC. 7052. There shall be no corporal punishment, and no painful and unusual kinds of punishment inflicted, such as binding the limbs or any member thereof, or placing and keeping the person in painful posture; and that the punishment of delinquent prisoners shall be restricted to the ball and chain, but so used as not to torture the person or limbs, and to close and solitary confinement, with such deprivation of light and such limitation in kind and quality of food as may, in the exercise of a sound discretion, produce distress without hazarding the life of the offender.

Earnings of convicts. SEC. 7057. The convicts in the State penitentiary shall be permitted to participate in their earnings as follows, viz: Each convict shall have allowed to him out of his earnings five per cent upon each day's labor, the value of each day's labor being computed at seventy-five cents: * * *

Advertising. SEC. 7059. Before letting any contract for prison labor, the president of the board of directors shall advertise for proposals for bids in at least three papers of general circulation in the State, for at least sixty days preceding the opening of the bids and awarding the contract.

Contracts. SEC. 7060. Contracts shall be made for a term not exceeding six years, and shall be awarded to the highest responsible bidder, but not at a less price than forty-five cents per diem for each able-bodied convict. No bid shall be entertained unless it is accompanied with a bond of five thousand dollars, which bond shall be conditioned for a faithful compliance with the terms of the bid made if accepted.

Control. SEC. 7064. In contracting for the labor of the prisoners, the State shall retain the right of full control through the proper officers over them, and shall reserve the right to govern the prisoners, and to change the disciplinary

rules of the prison, and to forbid any work or mode or manner of doing the same that is injurious to the health or dangerous to the person of the prisoners; and the party hiring the labor shall be required so far as practicable to teach the prisoner as much of the trade at which he is employed as will enable him to work at the same when discharged from prison. No contract shall be made for the employment of the prisoners outside of the prison grounds. A day's labor shall be ten hours. The bond to secure performance of contract in each case shall be executed to the State of Kansas in such a sum as may be determined by the board; but in no case to be a less sum than ten thousand dollars nor more than fifty thousand dollars, and to be approved by the board of directors.

Hours of labor.

SEC. 7065. The warden is authorized to mine and take out the coal on the lands belonging to the State upon which the penitentiary is located and adjacent thereto, so far as that can be done without injury to the penitentiary buildings located thereon, and to employ the labor of such convicts as are not required in other departments of the penitentiary or to supply existing contracts in so doing. The board of directors may also lease land adjoining that owned by the State for the purpose of mining and taking out the coal thereon, providing that it can be done at a price not exceeding two mills per bushel, or may purchase and acquire the fee to such land for the State at such reasonable price per acre as shall be agreed upon by the owner and the board of directors and approved by the governor; * * *

Mining coal.

SEC. 7067. The coal mine owned by the State at the penitentiary shall not be leased, but the warden and directors shall employ the surplus convict labor in working and developing the same to the greatest practical advantage: *Provided*, That the warden may use such portion of the convict labor as may be necessary to keep in repair the wagon road from the State penitentiary to the limits of the city of Leavenworth.

Mine not to be leased.

SEC. 7069. No coal mined at the penitentiary shall hereafter be sold on the market, by contract or otherwise.

Sale of coal forbidden.

SEC. 7070. The output of coal at the penitentiary mine shall be limited to the needs of the public buildings and institutions of the State.

Output limited.

SEC. 7074. The warden of the Kansas State penitentiary is hereby empowered, by and with the advice and approval of the board of directors of the Kansas State penitentiary, at a cost of not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars, to purchase, erect and maintain the necessary machinery and equipments for the manufacture of twines known as hard-fiber twine, and for the necessary repairs and betterments of the buildings for the purposes herein named.

Manufacture of twine.

SEC. 7081. Said warden of the Kansas State penitentiary, by and with the approval of the board of directors thereof, is hereby vested with power and authority to sell and dispose of to the best advantage of the State, giving preference to orders from residents of this State, all the manufactured product of said plant.

Sale of twine.

SEC. 7084. Whenever the governor shall be satisfied that any prisoner has been confined in the penitentiary a sufficient length of time to accomplish his reformation, and that such prisoner may be temporarily released without danger to society, and is satisfied by the personal guaranty of one or more responsible persons that permanent and suitable employment has been secured for such prisoner in some county of the State, where he will be freed from criminal influences, the governor shall issue his order to the warden directing that such prisoner shall be by the warden temporarily released from the penitentiary, and allowed to go to said county: *Provided*, That a prisoner can not be paroled the second time.

Parole.

SEC. 7085. Upon granting of a parole to any prisoner, the warden shall furnish him with suitable clothing, if he is not already provided for, not exceeding ten dollars in value, and such sum of money, not exceeding ten dollars, as the warden may deem necessary and proper. The warden may also, in his discretion, furnish him with transportation to the county designated in the governor's order.

Supplies.

SEC. 7100. Any male person between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five who shall be convicted for the first time of any offense punishable by confinement in the State penitentiary may, in the discretion of the trial judge, be sentenced either to the State penitentiary or to the Kansas State industrial reformatory; and any person who upon such conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the Kansas State industrial reformatory shall be imprisoned according to this act, and not otherwise, and the courts of this

Form, etc., of sentence.

State imposing such sentence shall not fix a limit of duration thereof. The term of imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced shall be terminated by the managers of the reformatory as authorized by this act, but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the person was convicted and sentenced.

Employment of prisoners. Sec. 7113. * * * They [the inmates of the State reformatory] may be employed in such labor as will best contribute to their support and reformation: *Provided*, That the time or labor of said inmates shall not be contracted or sold to any individual, firm, or corporation.

Credits. Sec. 7114. The board of managers shall adopt uniform rules under which each inmate shall be allowed such a sum per day, not to exceed two cents per day while he is in the second grade and three cents per day while he is in the first grade, as will in their judgment enable him to accumulate a sufficient amount to pay his expenses to some employment when he is discharged and sustain him until he receives his first wages. Said sum may be paid a paroled inmate in bulk when he is paroled, or may be paid in installments, as the superintendent may think best; and any sum accumulated and to the credit of any inmate may be forfeited by him by continued ill behavior or insubordination.

ACTS OF 1903.

Chapter 375.

Form of sentence. SECTION 1. Every person convicted of a felony or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, except murder and treason, if judgment be not suspended or a new trial granted, shall be sentenced to the penitentiary, except in the cases provided for in section 7100 of the General Statutes of 1901; but the court imposing such sentence shall not fix the limit or duration of the sentence, but the term of imprisonment of any person so convicted shall not exceed the maximum nor be less than the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which the person was convicted and sentenced, the release of such person to be determined as hereinafter provided.

Prison board. Sec. 2. The board of directors and warden of the State penitentiary of this State shall constitute a prison board for the purposes hereinafter specified.

Parole. Sec. 5. The said prison board shall have power to establish rules and regulations under which prisoners within the penitentiary may be allowed to go upon parole outside the penitentiary building and inclosure, but to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the prison board, and subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of said penitentiary: *Provided*, That no parole shall be granted in any case until the minimum term fixed by law for the offense has expired; and full power to enforce such rules and regulations and to retake and reimprison any inmate so upon parole is hereby conferred upon the warden, whose order, certified by the clerk of the prison, with the seal of the penitentiary attached thereto, shall be a sufficient warrant for the officer named in it to authorize such officer to apprehend and return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute said order the same as ordinary criminal process: *Provided*, That no prisoner shall be released on parole until the said prison board shall have made arrangements, or shall have satisfactory evidence that arrangements have been made, for his honorable and useful employment while upon parole in some suitable occupation, and also for a proper or suitable home, free from criminal influence.

Same subject. Sec. 6 (as amended by chapter 318, Acts of 1905). It shall be the duty of the warden to keep in communication, as far as possible, with all prisoners who are on parole, and also with their employers, and when, in his opinion, any prisoner who has served not less than six months of his parole acceptably has given such evidence as is deemed reliable and trustworthy that he will remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his final release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, the warden shall make certificate to that effect to the prison board, and the board shall at the next meeting thereafter consider the case of the prisoner so presented; and when said board shall decide that said prisoner is entitled to his final discharge, said board shall cause a record of the case of said prisoner to be made, showing the date of his commitment to the penitentiary, his record while detained

Discharge.

therein, the date of his parole, his record while on parole, and their reasons for recommending his final discharge. Said record shall be signed by the board and attested by the secretary of the penitentiary, and sent to the governor of the State, who, if he approves of said recommendation, shall commute the sentence of said parole prisoner, so that it shall terminate at once, or at such time as in his judgment he may think best, and the commutation of said sentence shall provide for the restoration of citizenship to said parole prisoner; but no petition or other form of application for either the parole or final release of any prisoner shall be entertained by the warden or prison board. Nothing in this act shall be construed as impairing the power of the governor to grant a full pardon, a conditional pardon or commutation in any case.

SEC. 7. Upon the release of any prisoner upon parole from the penitentiary, the warden shall provide him with suitable clothing, with ten dollars in money, and shall procure transportation for him to his place of employment. The warden shall make the same provision for any prisoner discharged from the penitentiary by expiration of his maximum sentence, save that he shall procure transportation for said prisoner to his home, if within the State; if not, to the place of his conviction, or to some place not more distant, selected by the prisoner. Money, etc., to be furnished.

SEC. 8. If any prisoner shall violate the conditions of his parole or release as fixed by the prison board, he shall be declared a delinquent, and shall thereafter be treated as an escaped prisoner owing service to the State, and shall be liable, when arrested, to serve out the unexpired term of his maximum possible imprisonment, and the time from the date of his declared delinquency to the date of his arrest shall not be counted as any portion or part of time served; and any prisoner at large upon parole or conditional release, who shall commit a fresh crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced anew to the penitentiary, shall be subject to serve the second sentence after the first sentence is served or annulled, said second sentence to commence from the termination of his liability upon the first or former sentence. Violation of parole.

SEC. 9. The provision of this act that relates to the power of the prison board to parole and release prisoners shall apply to all persons now confined in the State penitentiary for felonies other than treason or murder, whenever such person shall have served the minimum time fixed by law for the crime for which he was convicted. All paroles herein provided for shall be approved by the governor before the same shall be valid, and no person who has served two previous terms in any penitentiary shall be eligible for parole under this act. Application.

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 42.

SECTION 5. It shall be unlawful to allow any convict in the penitentiary to perform any labor for private citizens outside of the penitentiary grounds for hire or otherwise, and it shall be the duty of the warden to employ the surplus convict labor in extending and repairing the State and county roads, and upon other work exclusively for the benefit of the State, and at the State branch penitentiary and oil refinery, at Peru. Work for private citizens.

Chapter 316.

SECTION 1. The governor of the State shall appoint a parole officer for the Kansas State penitentiary, who may hold his office during the pleasure of the governor. Parole officer.

SEC. 2. The duties of said officer shall be to assist the warden and the prison board of said penitentiary in the enforcement of and the carrying out of the provisions of the indeterminate sentence and the parole law. Duties.

SEC. 3. Said officer shall be under the control of the warden of said penitentiary, who shall have the right to require him to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the prison board and the warden of said penitentiary. Subject to warden.

Chapter 317.

Deductions from term. SECTION 1. Section 7050 of the General Statutes of Kansas is hereby declared applicable to convicts confined in the penitentiary under an indeterminate sentence, or who may hereafter be confined in said penitentiary under an indeterminate sentence.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

GENERAL STATUTES—1901.

Convicts may be worked. SECTION 5799. The board of county commissioners of any county in this State may, whenever they may deem it advisable so to do, properly shackle and work, under such rules and regulations as they may from time to time ordain and establish, each and every male prisoner committed to the jail of their respective counties for failing to pay the fine and costs adjudged against such prisoner on his conviction and increased costs, and also any male person failing to pay the costs adjudged against him as the prosecuting witness in any criminal proceeding.

Stone yard. SEC. 5800. The board of county commissioners may establish a county stone yard, and work male prisoners mentioned in the first section of this act [sec. 5799] at breaking stone for use in macadamizing streets and roads, under such rules as they may from time to time ordain and establish.

Disposition of stone. SEC. 5801. The board of county commissioners of the proper county are authorized to sell or dispose of such stone as they may have had broken, on such terms as they may deem advisable, or, in case they can not sell the same, to use the same for the improvement of some designated road or street; and on making a sale of such stone, the money arising therefrom shall be used to pay for stone delivered at the county stone yard, and the remainder shall be applied to the payment of the fine and costs standing against the person breaking the same.

Work on highways. SEC. 5802. In case when a prisoner shall so desire, and shall enter an undertaking to the proper county with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the county clerk, that he will do a given or specified amount of work on some highway designated by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the proper county, and in a specified time, in full satisfaction of the said fine and costs charged against the said prisoner, the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the proper county is authorized to accept such undertaking, and direct the jailer to allow such prisoner to leave said jail for the purpose of doing the specified work. Said work may be done under the direction and control of some road overseer designated by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the proper county; and when said work is done or performed in the manner and in the time designated in said undertaking, the chairman of the board of county commissioners shall so certify on said undertaking, and said prisoner shall then be discharged from all liability for the fine and costs for which he was imprisoned: *Provided*, For any good and sufficient reason the chairman of the board of county commissioners may extend the time for doing the work specified in such undertaking.

Allowance for labor. SEC. 5804. Prisoners shall be allowed one dollar for each day's work performed by them in good faith under the provisions of this act, or, if the prisoner prefer, the board of county commissioners may allow such prisoner a specified sum per cubic yard for breaking stone. The amount so earned by the day or by the cubic yard, when the same shall amount to the sum of the fine and costs, the same shall be deemed a full satisfaction of the fine and costs in the action for which the said prisoner was committed to the jail of the county.

KENTUCKY.

STATE CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Place of labor. SECTION 253. Persons convicted of felony and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary shall be confined at labor within the walls of the penitentiary; and the general assembly shall not have the power to authorize employment of convicts elsewhere, except upon the public works of the

Commonwealth of Kentucky, or when, during pestilence or in case of the destruction of the prison buildings, they can not be confined in the penitentiary.

SEC. 254. The Commonwealth shall maintain control of the discipline, Control by and provide for all supplies, and for the sanitary condition of the convicts, State. and the labor only of convicts may be leased.

STATUTES—1903.

SECTION 524. All goods, wares and merchandise made by convict labor Goods to be in any penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in which convict labor is employed in any State, except the State of Kentucky, and imported, brought or introduced into the State of Kentucky, shall, before being exposed for sale, be branded, labeled or marked as hereinafter provided, and shall not be exposed for sale in any place within this State without such brand, label or mark. marked.

SEC. 525. The brand, label or mark hereby required shall contain, at the head or top thereof, the words "convict-made," followed by the year and name of the penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in which it was made, in plain English lettering, of the style and size known as great primer roman condensed capitals. The brand or mark shall in all cases, where the nature of the article will permit, be placed upon the same, and only where such branding or marking is impossible shall it be placed upon the box or other covering of the same, or be attached to the article as a label. Said brand or mark shall be placed upon the most conspicuous part of the article or its covering, and said label, when used instead of a brand or mark, shall be attached in the most conspicuous place. Style of mark.

SEC. 526. It shall not be lawful for any person dealing in this State in any such convict-made goods, wares or merchandise manufactured in any State, except the State of Kentucky, knowingly to have the same in his possession for the purpose of sale, or to offer the same for sale, without the brand, mark or label required by this act, or to remove or to deface such brand, mark or label. Any person offending against the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the jury or court trying the case. Removing marks.

SEC. 526a. 1. All coal mined or coke manufactured by convict labor in any State, and imported, brought, or introduced into the State of Kentucky, shall, during shipment and before being exposed for sale, or used in any place within this State, having a placard or label attached in a conspicuous place to the car, barge or other conveyance transporting such coal or coke, marked "convict-mined coal," or "convict-made coke," in plain English bold-faced lettering, not less than four inches in height. And all vehicles used in retailing or conveying the same within this State shall, in a similar manner, be marked or labeled in a conspicuous place. Coal and coke.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person dealing in such convict-mined coal or convict-made coke knowingly to have the same in his possession for the purpose of sale or use, or to offer the same for sale, except under the conditions prescribed in and by section 1 of this act.

Any person offending against the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the jury or court trying the case.

SEC. 1356. Any person who shall knowingly employ in labor of any kind in this State a convict or person under sentence for crime in another State, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for each convict or person so employed. Importing convicts.

SEC. 3795. A board of commissioners is hereby created to govern the penitentiaries of this Commonwealth. Said board shall consist of three members, to be elected by the general assembly, * * * for the term of two years, * * * Board of commissioners.

SEC. 3797. * * * He [the warden] shall maintain strict discipline in the management and government of the prisoners, and may enforce the den. observance of discipline and proper deportment, and also industry, among the prisoners, by reasonable penalties and punishments; but is prohibited from inflicting cruel or inhuman punishments and no corporal punish-

- Punishment.** ment shall be inflicted upon the prisoners, except in the presence of the warden or deputy warden. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted until at least twelve hours have elapsed after the offense has been committed for which the punishment is inflicted. If, at any time, the labor of the convicts confined in the penitentiaries is not hired out to a contractor or contractors, as hereinafter provided, the warden shall employ said convicts, such as are not sentenced to solitary confinement, in useful labor, as far as practicable, such as may be profitably conducted within the prison walls; but he shall not, directly or indirectly, be personally interested in a pecuniary sense in any business or enterprise carried on or conducted in the penitentiaries or by the labor of the convicts. * * *
- Employment.** It shall also be the duty of the warden:
- * * * * *
- Food and clothing.** Fifth. To provide all food and clothing necessary for the use of the prisoners, under such rules and regulations as may be made by the board of commissioners, the cost of such supplies to be paid out of the treasury, on proper vouchers, to be approved by said commissioners.
- Discharge.** Sixth. To furnish each convict, upon the termination of his sentence, or his release by pardon, with five dollars and a suit of serviceable clothing, suitable to the season, and with transportation, not transferable, to the county from which he was sent at the expense of the State.
- * * * * *
- Deductions from term.** SEC. 3801. * * * Each prisoner against whom no charge or [of] misconduct is sustained, shall be allowed a commutation of seven days in each calendar month for good behavior, subject, however, to revision and curtailment by the commissioners for offenses against the rules of the penitentiary or the laws of the State. * * *
- Chaplain.** SEC. 3804. It shall be the duty of the chaplain to hold himself in readiness to teach such convalescents or others, whose task being performed within less than the required hours of labor, might wish to avail themselves of his assistance, either for spiritual instruction or to try to acquire an elementary education, and the chaplain shall be required to devote his entire time, work days as well as Sundays, to the performance of these duties.
- Hiring out convicts.** SEC. 3807. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to hire out to a contractor or contractors all the convicts able to perform manual labor, to be worked within the walls of the penitentiaries. Such hiring shall be to the highest and best bidder, after due advertising, and the labor in both penitentiaries may be hired to one person, or the labor in whole or in part in each penitentiary may be hired to different contractors. * * *
- The term for which said convicts may be hired shall not be more than four years, with the privilege of renewal, and the contractor shall obligate himself to faithfully conform to all the rules and regulations that may be established by the commissioners touching all sanitary and police matters, and for the government of the prison. Upon the execution of the bond as above required, and the acceptance of the bid, the contractor shall be entitled to the labor of said convicts, the various shops and power therein belonging to the State. But if, after due advertisement as above set forth, the commissioners fail to secure such a bid as is acceptable to them, then they may hire the convicts to a contractor or contractors by private contract, and such contract, when made, shall be consummated in all respects, and shall contain the same stipulations and provisions, as are required in this section for a contractor who hires said convicts by public bid. * * *
- Control.** SEC. 3809. All prisoners hired under the contract as herein provided shall remain under prison police and government, and persons who are not convicts shall not associate with the prisoners so hired, or any of the prisoners, except the contractor or his agent, and such foreman and skilled mechanics as shall be necessary to conduct the business; all of whom, however, shall be required to observe the rules of the penitentiary, and any may be expelled for failure to do so.
- Manufactures.** SEC. 3810. In the event of failure, after faithful effort to hire the labor of the convicts, as herein required, and it becomes necessary for the wardens to carry on the business of the penitentiaries, then the said commissioners shall furnish the wardens with such amount of money out of the

State treasury as may be unexpended out of an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars, under an act of the general assembly of this Commonwealth approved May the fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, from time to time as may be needed to place the institutions, or either of them, on proper footing for successful operation, for [or] so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any fund in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid by the treasurer on warrants of the auditor, which warrants shall be issued by the auditor, only at such times and for such amounts as the commissioners may, by the order of the board direct. * * *

SEC. 3811. Any contractor for the labor inside the walls of the prison may, with the advice and consent of the commissioners, introduce such machinery in the prison as may be necessary to conduct any business or manufacture inside the prison, but such business shall not be destructive of the health of the convicts, and upon the termination of his contract such contractor shall have the right to remove such machinery, or be paid for the same by the State at its fair cash value.

Machinery.

SEC. 3812. * * * They [the commissioners] shall prescribe the character of food and diet of the prisoners. They shall also prescribe all needful rules for the preservation of the health of the convicts, for the daily cleansing of the penitentiary, for the cleanliness of the persons of the convicts, and for the general sanitary government of the penitentiary and the prisoners in all particulars, the character of the labor, the character and quantity of food and clothing, and the length of time during which the convicts shall be daily employed. * * * They shall cause the convicts to be classified, so that the old and hardened criminals shall not be thrown with the youthful criminals, so far as the same can be done without in any way interfering with the free use of all the convicts that may be hired to any contractor or contractors. * * *

Rules.

Classification.

SEC. 3813. * * * No official connected with the penitentiaries shall be directly or indirectly connected or concerned with any contract for furnishing the warden or any contractor any materials for manufacture or use in the penitentiary, or any supplies or produce to be used in the penitentiary, or by the convicts, in any way whatever; and they shall not be interested, in a financial way, with any business carried on by convict labor. For a violation of the provisions of this section the officials so violating shall be for each offense fined one thousand dollars.

Interest in contracts.

SEC. 3828. The State board of prison commissioners shall have full power and authority to make and establish rules and regulations for the conduct and management of the Kentucky penitentiaries, under which any person who is now or may hereafter be convicted and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for a felony, other than rape or incest, and who has not previously been convicted and served a term therein, and who has not been insubordinate to the rules and regulations of the institution, may, upon his written application and consent thereto, be allowed to go on parole outside of the buildings and inclosure of the penitentiary, and free as hereinafter provided, but to remain and be in the custody and control of the warden thereof, and legal custody and control of the said State board of prison commissioners, * * *

Parole.

NOTE.—Petition for parole must be signed by not less than fifty reputable citizens of the county, city, or town in which the crime was committed for which the petitioner is held. The judge and attorney of the county must also be notified and publication made. No oral representations are allowed. Opponents may file a protest.

SEC. 3829. No person who is now or may hereafter be convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for the crime of murder shall be allowed to go on parole outside the inclosure of the penitentiary and the custody of the warden thereof until after said convict shall have served out at least five years of his term of imprisonment.

Murderers.

SEC. 3830. No person who is now or may hereafter be convicted and sentenced for a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary for the crime of arson, burglary or highway robbery, shall be allowed to go upon parole outside of the buildings and inclosure of the penitentiary until such convict shall have served the minimum term of imprisonment provided by law for the crime of which he was convicted.

Burglars, etc.

SEC. 3831. No person who has or may hereafter be convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for the crime of rape or incest, nor who has been previously convicted and served a term of imprisonment, nor who

No parole when.

has been reimprisoned by order of the State board of prison commissioners under this article, shall be allowed to go on parole outside the inclosure of the penitentiary.

Badges or
marks prohib-
ited.

SEC. 3833. No convict who has been or may hereafter be allowed to go outside of the penitentiary and custody of the warden upon parole shall, while so out on parole, be required to wear the regulation dress of the penitentiary, or other badge, token or thing which will or which is intended to indicate that he is a convict.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

STATUTES—1903.

Sentence may
be to labor.

SECTION 1377. When the punishment for a crime is a fine, or imprisonment in the county jail, or both, the jury may, in their discretion, if the defendant is a male, provide in their verdict that the defendant shall work at hard labor until the fine and costs or imprisonment is satisfied, or until both are satisfied.

Credit.

SEC. 1378. When such a verdict is returned, or when the case is tried by the court, a judgment shall be rendered directing that the defendant shall work at hard labor, at the rate of one dollar per day until the fine and costs are paid, or during the time of his imprisonment, or until both are satisfied, as the jury in their verdict may determine.

Place of labor.

SEC. 1379. The defendant shall, when such judgment is rendered, be placed in the workhouse, if there be one in the county, or if none, then by the jailer, under the direction of the county judge, at labor upon some public work of the county; or he may, by consent of the county judge, be placed upon the public works of any city or town in the county, * * *

Hours of labor.

SEC. 1380. The defendant shall not be required to labor more than eight hours a day, * * *

Work on high-
ways.

SEC. 4322. All male persons confined in county jails or workhouses, under judgment of a court directing that they may be worked at hard labor, shall be available to the supervisor or overseer, for the purpose of working them on the public highways. * * * The supervisor or overseer shall be responsible for their safe-keeping, and may, if necessary, attach a ball and chain to any of said prisoners, and the prisoners so employed shall be, while in the hands of the supervisor or overseer, governed, controlled and cared for by them as provided in the law governing superintendents of workhouses, and the prisoner shall receive credits for work as provided by law: *Provided*, All such work shall be done on such public highways and streets as have not been let out to a contractor at a stipulated price, unless the contractor consents thereto.

Workhouse.

SEC. 4867. Each county court shall have power to establish a workhouse, * * *

Power of court.

SEC. 4869. The county court shall have power to prescribe, by an order of record, regulations for the government of the workhouse, and may, from time to time, determine the character of work to be done, and the place, either in the house, on the workhouse grounds or elsewhere; the number of hours the prisoners shall work; how they shall be secured while at work and at other times, whether by guards, ball and chain or otherwise; and to make and enforce all regulations necessary or proper for the purposes of the institution.

Lease of work-
house.

SEC. 4870. The county court may, for a period not longer than one year, lease the workhouse, grounds and property, which lease shall carry with it and vest in the lessee the right to the labor of all the prisoners who may, during such period, be in the workhouse, under such regulations as the county court may lawfully prescribe. * * *

Hiring out pris-
oners.

SEC. 4871. The county court may, at its discretion, hire out prisoners for part or all of their terms. Any one hiring a prisoner shall give a bond, with good security, payable to the Commonwealth, stipulating that such person shall provide proper feed and lodging for the prisoner, and shall pay the price of hire agreed to be paid.

SEC. 4873. In any county having a workhouse—

Fines.

1. If any one shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and the judgment is for a fine only, and if such fine is not immediately paid or replevied, the court shall, by an order of record, commit such person to the workhouse, to work till all the judgment, exclusive of costs, shall be paid at the rate of one dollar for each day's work actually done.

2. When a judgment has been rendered against any one for a misdemeanor, and is not satisfied, and such person shall be arrested, under a *capias pro fine*, or other similar writ, the officer holding him under arrest shall, unless the judgment is paid or replevied, deliver the prisoner, with a certified copy of the process under which he is arrested, to the manager or lessee of the workhouse; and such prisoner shall be kept at work till all of said judgment, exclusive of cost, shall be paid at the rate of one dollar per day for each day's work actually done. Judgments.

* * * * *

LOUISIANA.

STATE CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 196. The general assembly may authorize the employment of convicts on public roads or other public works, or convict farms, or in manufactories owned or controlled by the State, under such provisions and restrictions as may be imposed by law, and shall enact laws necessary to carry these provisions into effect; and no convict sentenced to the State penitentiary shall ever be leased, or hired to any person, or persons, or corporation, private or public, or quasi public, or board, save as herein authorized. Contract system prohibited.

REVISED LAWS—1897.

Page 249. Act No. 132, Acts of 1894.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, merchant or other person, in the State of Louisiana, to deal in or sell brooms, made in different State penitentiaries, by convicts or other persons confined therein, unless each broom is stamped or labeled "convict-made;" said label or stamp to be not less than four inches long, two and a half inches wide, and the letters thereof not less than one inch in size. Brooms to be marked.

Any corporation, merchant or other person violating the provisions of this act, shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the parish jail, for not less than thirty days, for each offense, at the discretion of the court.

Page 671. Act No. 112, Acts of 1890.

SECTION 2. Every convict confined in the penitentiary or parish prison in this State, on a conviction of felony or misdemeanor, whether male or female, when the term or terms equal or equals one year or more, may earn for himself or herself a commutation or diminution of his or her sentence as follows, namely: Two months for the first year; two months for the second year; three months each for the third and fourth years; and four months for each subsequent year and the judges throughout the State shall at time of rendering sentences, declare the sentence so pronounced shall be subject to the commutation and diminution under the rules and conditions provided for in this act. Deductions from term.

SEC. 4. On any day not later than the twentieth day of each month, the sheriff of each of the parish prisons in this State, and the board of control of the penitentiary in this State, shall forward to the governor a report directed to him of any convict or convicts who may be discharged the following month by reason of the commutation of his or her sentence, or their sentences, * * * Notice of discharge.

SEC. 5. No commutation will be allowed under this act to convicts who have been convicted on previous times, either for the offense for which he is then held or for other offenses. No deductions when.

SEC. 7. All convicts who shall be released from imprisonment under the provisions of this act shall receive from the board of control of the penitentiary in this State or from the keeper of the parish jails in the different parishes, a certificate stating that the release obtained by reason of commutation is conditioned that the said convict shall keep the peace of State, and that if any said convict shall, during the period between the date of his or her discharge by reason of such commutation, and the date of the Parole.

expiration of the full term which he or she was sentenced to, be convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, he or she shall in addition to the penalty which may be imposed for such felony committed in the interval as aforesaid, be compelled to serve in the prison or penitentiary in which he or she may be confined for the felony for which he or she is convicted, the remainder of the term which he or she would have been compelled to serve but for the commutation of his or her sentence as provided for in this act.

Life convicts. SEC. 8. Whenever any person who has been convicted of a crime and sentenced to imprisonment for life, and who has served in the penitentiary fifteen years of said sentence, and who has during the fifteen years so conducted himself as to merit the approval of the board of control, he may apply for commutation of his sentence, and upon an approval of said board of control, the same shall be forwarded to the board of pardons, and upon their approval the same shall be forwarded to the governor: *Provided*, That not more than one convict out of every five confined to life imprisonment shall be commuted in any one year.

ACTS OF 1900.

Act No. 70.

Place of confinement. SECTION 1. All persons sentenced to the penitentiary shall be confined in the State penitentiary, at Baton Rouge, on State farms, on quarter boats or other suitable quarters.

Control. SEC. 2. The control and management of the penitentiary and convicts shall be vested in a board, styled "The Board of Control of the State Penitentiary." It shall be composed of three commissioners, citizens of the State, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent and advice of the senate, * * *

Rules. SEC. 6. The board of control shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the government of the penitentiary and all its departments, subject to the approval of the governor, said rules and regulations to provide for the separation of the males and females and as far as practicable, the whites and blacks. The board shall also enact rules for the grading and classifying of the convicts according to the most modern and enlightened system of reformation, the assignment of work and the character of the same, the prohibition of harsh or cruel punishment, the right of a convict to communicate directly with the board without interference of an officer, the purpose being to restore and reform the individual to, a better man, physically, intellectually and morally.

NOTE.—Corporal punishment is permitted.

Interest in contracts. SEC. 9. No member of the board of control, warden, subwarden, officer, guard or other employee, shall be personally interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract of purchase or sale or lease of lands, materials or of supplies, of any kind whatever, or in any contract for work to be done * * *

Convict farms. SEC. 10. The board of control, on its organization, may with the approval of the governor, purchase or lease a tract or tracts of land on such terms and conditions as the governor may approve, and after due advertisement, * * * for the establishment of one or more State convict farms, to be cultivated by the State, or for the establishment of manufactories. * * *

Buildings, etc. SEC. 11. The buildings to be erected by the board of control, or quarter boats or other quarters shall be of the most modern and sanitary kind on plans approved by the governor, and shall be constructed, as far as possible, with convict labor. * * *

Labor on public works. SEC. 14. The board of control is hereby authorized to contract for building by the convicts, of public levees, public roads or other public works, or for stopping crevasses within the State of Louisiana, and to bid for the construction of the same or for work in connection therewith, the same as a private contractor; * * *

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Work on highways, etc. ARTICLE 292. When any parish shall avail itself of the provisions of this article, the judge, in passing sentence on persons convicted of any offense, when the punishment imposed by law is imprisonment in the parish

jail in the first instance, or in default of payment of fine, may sentence such persons to work on the public roads and bridges and any other public works of the parish; and when the punishment prescribed by law is imprisonment in the penitentiary, he may sentence the persons so convicted to work on the public roads and bridges and other public works of the parish where the crime was committed, if the sentence actually imposed does not exceed six months. * * *

REVISED LAWS—1897.

SECTION 2836. The sheriffs, jailers, prison keepers and their deputies shall furnish to each and every prisoner the following per diem allowance of sound and wholesome provisions, to wit: One pound of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork; one pound of wheaten bread; one pound of potatoes or one gill of rice, and at the rate of four quarts of vinegar and two quarts of salt to every one hundred rations.

Food.

SEC. 2837. In addition to the nourishment allowed by law to such prisoners as are confined for crimes and misdemeanors, they shall, at the beginning of the winter season, be allowed each one blanket capot[e], one shirt, one pair of woolen trousers and one pair of coarse shoes, and a shirt and a pair of trousers of coarse linen for summer; and twelve and a half cents per day shall further be allowed to the keeper of the jail for each and every prisoner who is sick, in order that the said sick prisoners may be taken care of as their situation may require.

Clothing, etc.

Page 666. Act No. 29, Acts of 1894.(a)

SECTION 7. The convicts are divided into two classes, for the purpose of fixing their wages, when worked on public roads, works or farms, and for regulating the hiring of them [to] any person or persons for the purpose of working out their fines or fees. First class, males over 18, and under 55 years of age; second class, all other convicts.

Classes.

SEC. 8. The wages of convicts when worked on public roads or farms or hired out for the payment of fines, costs and fees shall be fixed by the police jury within the following limits; convicts of the first class, between five and fifteen dollars per month, and of the second class, between two and ten dollars per month, and where they shall be hired out for payment of such fines, costs and fees, the price and terms shall be such as shall be agreed on by the police jury and the person hiring them: *Provided*, That the rate of wages be not less than the minimum price provided in this section.

Wages.

Page 668. Act No. 38, Acts of 1878.

SECTION 1. In all criminal prosecutions where any person is convicted in any of the courts of this State of any crime or offense punishable under the law with imprisonment at hard labor, but not necessarily so, the judge before whom such conviction is had may sentence the person so convicted to work on the public works, roads, or streets of the parish or city in which the crime or offense has been committed, and which may be eventually chargeable with the costs of the prosecution, and for a term not exceeding the term now specified under existing laws: *Provided*, That when a fine, in said cases, is imposed as a part of the penalty, in default of the payment of such fine and the costs, the judge may enforce the liquidation thereof by sentence of additional labor at the rate of one dollar per diem.

Sentence may be to labor.

SEC. 2. In the city of New Orleans the city council, and in the several parishes the police jury are hereby delegated full authority to pass all ordinances and laws which they may deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act and for the discipline, working, and employment of such convicts: *Provided*, That no police jury shall have power to pass any ordinance to cause any person so convicted to wear a ball and chain, or any other sign or symbol of degradation, and that the person so convicted shall not be worked more than ten (10) hours a day, and shall not, in any case, be put at work before six o'clock in the morning: *Provided*, That such convicts shall not be employed out of the parish having venue of the crime or offense; or in any other labor than upon the public works, bridges, roads, or streets of the parish or city, or in such workhouses as they may establish.

Ordinances.

* The principal provisions of this act are superseded by act No. 191, Acts of 1904. below. Sections 7 and 8 are supposed to be still in force.

ACTS OF 1898.

Act No. 136.

Cities, towns, etc. SECTION 15. The mayor and board of aldermen of every city, town, and village, * * * shall have power:

* * * * *

Twenty-ninth. To contract with the police jury, which is empowered in the premises, for the use of the parish jail for the use of the municipality; to provide for the working of the streets by municipal prisoners, and to contract with the parish for such work by parish prisoners, or for the working of parish roads by municipal prisoners.

* * * * *

ACTS OF 1904.

Act No. 191.

Fines and costs. SECTION 1. Any persons sentenced by any competent court of this State, (the parish of Orleans excepted), to imprisonment in the parish jail or to payment of a fine and costs and in default of such payment, to imprisonment in the said jail shall be committed to such jail, there to remain in close confinement for the full time specified in the sentence of the court: *Provided*, That the police jury of any parish may, in its discretion, work such convicts upon any roads, levees, public farm or any other public work within such parish, or may hire or let the services of such convicts, for the term of such imprisonment, for the purpose of working them within the parish as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That all such convicts shall remain in jail and not be worked or let if the judge in passing the sentence shall so specially order. * * *

Food, clothing, etc. SEC. 2. Lessees of convicts under the provisions of this act shall furnish such convicts with sufficient wholesome food and with proper clothing, bedding, medicine and medical attention when sick, such lessees shall treat the convicts humanely and only use such discipline as may be necessary to prevent their escape and to secure their diligent labor for not exceeding ten hours a day.

Regulations. SEC. 3. The police jury shall establish regulations for the working, guarding, safe-keeping, clothing, housing, discipline and sustenance of convicts while working for any lessee or on any public works, and may provide penalties for the enforcement of such regulations.

Place of detention. SEC. 6. While any convicts are hired out or worked under the supervision or direction of the police jury they may be kept over night and at such times as they are not at work in the parish jail or at such other place of safe-keeping, as the police jury shall direct and that body shall have power to employ guards, to watch and direct the labors of such convicts as are worked under its supervision on any public farm or works.

Contracts. SEC. 9. Whenever a police jury shall desire to avail itself of the provisions of this act, and make a contract for the leasing or hiring of prisoners, such contract shall be made with one person only and for a period of twelve months, and such contractor shall agree and undertake to receive and pay for the services of and hold in actual confinement all prisoners coming into his custody under the provisions of this act, and any violation of this agreement on the part of the lessee shall ipso facto avoid and annul the contract and the said contractor or lessee shall by means of said violation forfeit to the parish the sum of five hundred dollars recoverable at the suit of the police jury upon the bond of such contractor in any court of competent jurisdiction.

MAINE.

STATE CONVICTS.

REVISED LAWS—1903.

Chapter 141.

- SECTION 2. Punishment in the State prison by imprisonment shall be by confinement to hard labor, * * * **Hard labor.**
- SEC. 4. The supervision of the State prison is vested in the governor and council, but its government and direction are in a board of three prison and jail inspectors, one warden, one deputy warden, one clerk, eleven guards, one of whom shall perform the duties of commissary, and such number of overseers and aids as the inspectors determine to be necessary. **Control.**
- SEC. 5. The inspectors and wardens shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council, * * * **Inspectors, etc.**
- SEC. 10. They [the inspectors] shall examine into all disorderly conduct among the prisoners, and when it appears to them that a convict is disorderly, refractory or disobedient, they may order any punishment other than corporal which they deem necessary to enforce obedience, not inconsistent with humanity, and authorized by the established rules and regulations of the prison. **Punishment.**
- NOTE.—Solitary confinement and bread-and-water diet are punishments in use.
- SEC. 11. They * * * shall establish rules for the government, instruction and discipline of the convicts, and for their clothing and subsistence; * * * **Rules.**
- SEC. 12. The inspectors shall visit all the jails at least once in every three months, and inquire into the management of the same, give such advice in relation thereto as they deem useful and proper; classify all convicts in said jails, having regard to age, character and offenses; * * * **Inspection, etc.**
- SEC. 15. He [the warden] shall keep a record of the conduct of each convict, and for every month, during which it thereby appears that such convict has faithfully observed all the rules and requirements of the prison, the warden may recommend to the executive, a deduction of seven days from the term of said convict's sentence, except those sentenced to imprisonment for life. * * * **Deductions from term.**
- SEC. 19. All sales of limestone, granite or other articles from the prison, and the letting to hire of such of the convicts as the inspectors deem expedient, and all other contracts on account of the prison, shall be made with the warden, in the manner prescribed by the inspectors. * * * **Sales, etc.**
- SEC. 29. Persons having suitable knowledge and skill in the branches of labor and manufactures carried on in the prison, shall, when practicable, be employed to superintend such branches as are assigned to them by the warden; * * * **Superintendents of industries.**
- SEC. 31. No more than twenty per cent of all the male convicts in the prison, shall be employed at any time, in any one industry, or in the manufacture of any one kind of goods and so far as practicable, the industries upon which said convicts shall be employed, shall be the manufacture of articles not elsewhere manufactured in this State. The manufacture and repair of all kinds of wagons, carriages and sleighs except the manufacture of infants' carriages, shall be considered one industry within the meaning of this section. This section shall not apply to the manufacture by said convicts, of any kind of goods which were not on the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, elsewhere manufactured in the State. **Restrictions on employment.**
- SEC. 32. All articles and goods manufactured at the prison for sale shall be distinctly labeled or branded with these words "Manufactured at the Maine State Prison." **Goods to be marked.**
- SEC. 46. On the discharge of any convict who has conducted himself well during his imprisonment, the warden may give him from the funds of the prison a sum not exceeding ten dollars, and, if he requests it, a certificate of such good conduct; and shall take care that every convict on his discharge is provided with decent clothing. **Discharge.**
- SEC. 50. The governor, on recommendation of the warden and inspectors, and with the approval of the council, may appoint and commission, to hold office during the pleasure of the executive, but not longer than two years **Chaplain.**

under one appointment, a suitable person chaplain of the State prison; who shall, in accordance with the rules of the prison, perform religious services in the chapel every Sunday, visit the sick, labor diligently and faithfully for the mental, moral and religious improvement of the convicts, and aid them when practicable in obtaining employment after their discharge. * * *

COUNTY CONVICTS.

REVISED LAWS—1903.

Chapter 80.

County commissioners. SECTION 12. They [the county commissioners] may make such additions in workshops, fences and other suitable accommodations, in, adjoining or appurtenant to the jails in the several counties as may be found necessary for the safe-keeping, governing and employing of offenders committed thereto by authority of the State or of the United States. * * *

Places of labor. SEC. 13. They shall, at the expense of their several counties, unless county workshops are therein established, provide some suitable place, materials and implements for the breaking of stone into suitable condition for the building and repair of highways, and shall cause all persons sentenced under the provisions of section twenty-six of chapter one hundred and twenty-nine [tramps], to labor at breaking stone. And they may, at the expense of their several counties, provide suitable materials and implements sufficient to keep at work all persons committed to either of such jails, and may from time to time establish needful rules for employing, reforming and governing the persons so committed. * * *

Chapter 142.

Labor required. SECTION 5. Every person committed to such [town] workhouse, if able to work, shall be kept diligently employed during the term of his commitment. For idleness, obstinacy, or disorderly conduct, he may be punished as provided by the lawful regulations of the house.

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 126.

Work on highways. SECTION 1. Upon written application by the county commissioners of any county, or by the municipal officers of any town, the board of prison and jail inspectors may direct and require that any male prisoner under sentence in any jail shall be employed in labor upon the public ways or in preparing materials for the construction or repair of such ways in such place, and under such regulations as the inspectors may provide. Such county commissioners and municipal officers shall have authority to make such contracts as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing provisions. Prisoners employed as aforesaid shall be subject to all laws and penalties provided for escapes or attempts to escape from jails or workshops.

MARYLAND.

STATE CONVICTS.

PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS—1903.

Article 27.

Control of house of correction. SECTION 437. * * * The governor shall appoint [as a board of managers of the Maryland house of correction] three persons, residents of this State for the term of six years, from the first of May next ensuing their appointment, and until their successors are qualified; * * *

Labor required. SEC. 445. Every person committed or sentenced to said house of correction shall be kept at some useful employment, or hired out for such useful employment as may be best suited to his or her age, and most profitable to the institution; * * *

Deductions from term. SEC. 448. In order to further promote good behavior, and tend to reformation, the said board of managers shall provide in their rules and

regulations for a correct daily record of the conduct of each of the persons confined in said house of correction and their fidelity and diligence in the performance of their work; and each prisoner shall be entitled to a diminution of the period of his or her confinement, under the following rules and regulations:

First. For each calendar month, commencing on the first day of the month next after his or her arrival at the institution, during which he or she shall not be guilty of a violation of the discipline or any of the rules thereof, and shall labor with diligence and fidelity, he or she shall be allowed a deduction of five days from each month of the period of his or her commitment or sentence.

Second. For each and every violation of the rules and discipline of the institution or want of fidelity or care in the performance of work, the person therein confined shall not only forfeit all gained time in the month in which such delinquency occurs, but, according to the aggravated nature or frequency of his or her offense, the board may deduct a portion or all of his or her gained time.

Sec. 449. The said board of managers are authorized and directed to hire to the Maryland Canal Company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between the said board of managers and said canal company, such able-bodied male convicts, under sentence to said house of correction as may from time to time be applied for by said Maryland Canal Company; which said convicts, whilst so hired out to said canal company, it shall be the duty of the said managers of the house of correction to clothe, feed and guard in all respects so far as practicable, as if they were engaged at work within said house of correction; and in payment of the compensation, which may be agreed on by and between said Maryland Canal Company and the said managers of the house of correction for the hire of such convicts, the said canal company shall issue to the said managers of the house of correction, and the said managers shall accept the stock of said Maryland Canal Company at such rates as may be mutually agreed on.

Sec. 522. The property and affairs of the penitentiary shall be managed by a board of six directors. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall biennially appoint two directors of the penitentiary, who shall hold office for six years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and may be removed as hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 539. The directors may enter into such contracts for the employment of the convicts in the penitentiary and for the sale of the manufactures in the institution as they may deem proper, but shall not enter into any contract for the making or manufacturing of the articles known as tin cans used for oyster and fruit packing purposes, or iron stoves used for heating and cooking purposes, or iron castings used for machinery purposes, nor employ any convicts in the making thereof; * * *

Sec. 557. Convicts shall be cleansed on their admission and furnished with suitable and comfortable clothing of such pattern and description and to be changed as often as the directors may designate.

Sec. 564. They shall be put to hard labor every day in the year, except Sunday and Christmas day, and when Christmas day falls on Sunday, then the next Monday is excepted, and their time shall be so employed as will be most advantageous.

Sec. 568. All prisoners who have been or shall hereafter be convicted of any offense against the laws of this State and confined in the execution of the judgment or sentence upon such conviction in the State penitentiary shall have a deduction from their several terms of sentence of five days for each and every calendar month during which no charge of misconduct shall have been sustained against each severally, who shall be discharged at the expiration of his term of sentence less the time so deducted, and a certificate of the warden of the penitentiary of such deduction shall be entered on the warrant of commitment: *Provided*, That if during the term of imprisonment the prisoner shall commit any act of insubordination against the prison authorities the warden and board of directors of the penitentiary may at their discretion annul such deductions: *And further provided*, That should the prisoner commit any offense for which he shall be convicted by a jury all deductions theretofore made shall be thereby annulled.

Sec. 571. The convicts shall have three meals a day, consisting in all of one and a quarter pounds of flour, three-quarters of a pound of beef

Hiring to canal company.

Control of penitentiary.

Employment.

Clothing, etc.

Days of labor.

Deductions from term.

Food.

or half a pound of bacon, of good, coarse quality, one herring, one gill of molasses, one pint of potatoes or other vegetables, with soup, and a proper allowance of rye coffee, tea and salt; and the physician may vary the diet when necessary.

Duties of warden. SEC. 607. He [the warden] shall designate the employment of the prisoners, reference being had to their age, sex and health, and the profits of labor, and under his direction the assistant warden shall deliver out the materials and receive the manufactures.

Same subject. SEC. 608. He shall cause such accounts to be kept in the workshops and other departments of labor as will show the amount of material furnished, and the quantity of work done by each convict, and the amount to which they may be entitled for overwork; and these accounts shall be closed every week for the purposes of detecting and punishing any misconduct of the prisoners in the performance of their tasks.

Punishments. SEC. 614. He may punish to the extent of thirteen lashes and ten days' confinement on bread and water, and may authorize his deputies and under officers to give from one to five lashes for infractions of discipline, and he must present a record of punishments and offenses to the monthly meetings of the board, that they may judge of the condition of the discipline, and he must particularly observe that corporal punishment is resorted to as little as possible.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

[The employment of county convicts is largely regulated by local laws. In general, the county commissioners direct the management of the jails and the employment of their inmates.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE CONVICTS.

REVISED LAWS—1902.

Chapter 220.

Form of sentence. SECTION 20. If a convict is sentenced to the State prison, except for life or as an habitual criminal, the court shall not fix the term of imprisonment, but shall fix a maximum and a minimum term for which he may be imprisoned. The maximum term shall not be longer than the longest term fixed by law for the punishment of the crime of which he has been convicted, and the minimum term shall not be less than two and one-half years. If a convict who has been sentenced to the State prison receives an additional sentence thereto, it shall take effect upon the expiration of the minimum term of the preceding sentence.

Chapter 222.

Board of commissioners. SECTION 1. There shall be a board of prison commissioners, consisting of five persons, two of whom shall be women, and one of whom shall be appointed annually in June by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of five years from the first Wednesday of July. * * *

Duties. SEC. 3. They shall have the general supervision of the State prison, of the Massachusetts reformatory, of the reformatory prison for women and of jails and houses of correction. * * *

Chapter 225.

Classification, etc. SECTION 15. The prison commissioners may, with the approval of the governor and council, provide for grading and classifying the prisoners in the State prison and in the Massachusetts reformatory and may establish rules for dealing with the prisoners in the State prison according to their conduct and industry and with the prisoners in the Massachusetts reformatory according to their conduct, industry in labor and diligence in study.

Same subject. SEC. 16. They shall, as far as practicable, so classify prisoners who have been sentenced and committed to the jails and houses of correction, with reference to their sex, age, character, condition and offenses, as to promote

their reformation and safe custody and the economy of their support, and to secure the separation of male and female prisoners. Sheriffs may classify prisoners in houses of correction, subject to the revision of the prison commissioners. * * *

Sec. 26. Prisoners in the State prison shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the Commonwealth, but no prisoner shall be employed in engraving. Labor re-quired.

Sec. 29 (as amended by chapter 244, Acts of 1905). Prisoners in the State prison, the Massachusetts reformatory, the reformatory prison for women, the State farm, the temporary industrial camp for prisoners, or in any jail or house of correction, may be employed in the custody of an officer in caring for public lands and buildings, but no prisoner shall be employed outside the precincts of the place of his imprisonment in doing work of any kind for private persons. Place of employment.

Sec. 30. All penal institutions shall be suitably and sufficiently ventilated. The food, clothes, beds and bedding therein shall be of good quality and of sufficient quantity for the sustenance and comfort of the prisoners, and the bedding shall include mattresses, blankets and pillows. * * * All prisoners who are not in solitary confinement shall be served three times each day with a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, well cooked and in good order. Food, clothing, etc.

Sec. 33. Punishment by the use of the gag shall not be allowed in any penal or charitable institution. An officer of any such institution who uses a gag as a punishment shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars. Punishment.

Sec. 34. The warden of the State prison, with the consent of one or more of the commissioners, may, for such time as they consider necessary to produce penitence, or to promote good order and discipline, confine obstinate and refractory prisoners to solitary labor. Solitary labor.

Sec. 35. A prisoner in the State prison who is sentenced to solitary imprisonment or who is subjected thereto for a violation of the rules and regulations of the prison shall be confined in a solitary cell and be fed with bread and water only, unless the physician of the prison certifies to the warden that his health requires other diet. Solitary imprisonment.

Sec. 43. The prison commissioners and the warden of the State prison, the superintendent of the Massachusetts reformatory, of the reformatory prison for women or of the State farm, masters, keepers or superintendents of jails and houses of correction, or of any other penal institution of the Commonwealth, or of any county, shall determine the industries which shall be established and maintained in the respective institutions which are under the control of said officers. The prisoners in said institutions shall be employed in said industries under regulations which shall be established by the prison commissioners, but no contract shall be made for the labor of prisoners, except that, with the approval of the prison commissioners, prisoners may be employed in cane seating and the manufacture of umbrellas under the "piece-price system," so called. Employment.

Sec. 44. The warden, superintendent, master or keeper of any institution described in the preceding section may, with the approval of the prison commissioners, appoint such superintendents and instructors to instruct the prisoners in said industries as he and the prison commissioners shall consider necessary. Such superintendents and instructors shall have the same authority relative to the prisoners as the subordinate officers of the institution in which they are employed. Their compensation shall be fixed and they may be removed by the warden, superintendent, master or keeper, with the approval of the prison commissioners. Systems. Instructors, etc.

Sec. 45. The prison commissioners shall, as far as possible, cause such articles and materials as are used in the public institutions of the Commonwealth and of the several counties which are established, maintained or supported, wholly or in part, by the appropriation of public money or such as are used in the public institutions of cities which, according to the latest census, State or National, had a population of forty thousand inhabitants, to be produced by the labor of prisoners in the institutions named in section forty-three. Articles for State use.

Sec. 46. They and the superintendent of the Massachusetts reformatory shall endeavor to establish in said reformatory such industries as, within the provisions of this chapter, will enable prisoners employed therein to learn valuable trades. Teaching trades.

- Restrictions on employment.** SEC. 47. The number of prisoners in all the institutions named in section forty-three who may be employed in the industries hereinafter named, shall be limited as follows: In the manufacture of brushes, not more than eighty; in the manufacture of cane chairs with wood frames, not more than eighty; in the manufacture of clothing other than shirts or hosiery, not more than three hundred and seventy-five; in the manufacture of harnesses, not more than fifty; in the manufacture of mats, not more than twenty; in the manufacture of rattan chairs, not more than seventy-five; in the manufacture of rush chairs, not more than seventy-five; in the manufacture of shirts, not more than eighty, and they shall be women; in the manufacture of shoes, not more than three hundred and seventy-five; in the manufacture of shoe heels, not more than one hundred and twenty-five; in the manufacture of trunks, not more than twenty; in stonecutting, not more than one hundred and fifty; in laundry work, not more than one hundred.
- Same subject.** SEC. 48. Not more than thirty per cent of the number of inmates of any penal institution which has more than one hundred inmates shall be employed in any one industry, except cane seating and the manufacture of umbrellas.
- Application of restrictions.** SEC. 49. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall not apply to prisoners who are engaged in the manufacture of goods for use in the penal or public charitable institutions or hospitals of the Commonwealth, of the counties thereof or of the cities described in section forty-five.
- Piece-price system.** SEC. 50. If the prison commissioners and the warden, superintendent, master or keeper of any institution named in section forty-three consider the employment of prisoners or a part of them upon the piece-price plan expedient, they shall advertise for bids therefor, which shall be opened publicly, and a copy and record thereof shall be kept by the prison commissioners. If said officers consider it inexpedient to accept any of such bids, contracts may be made with other persons. Copies of all contracts for the employment of prisoners shall be kept by the prison commissioners, and shall at all times be open to public inspection.
- Sale of goods.** SEC. 52. Goods which have been manufactured in any of the institutions named in section forty-three shall, with the approval of the prison commissioners, in such manner as they shall from time to time prescribe, be sold by the warden, superintendent, master or keeper thereof at not less than the wholesale market price which prevails at the time of sale for goods of the same description and quality; but this provision shall not apply to goods furnished to public institutions for the use of the inmates thereof. The proceeds of such sales shall be paid by the purchasers to the respective institutions from which the goods are delivered.
- Reports.** SEC. 54. The warden, superintendent, master or keeper of each institution named in section forty-three shall make a full report to the prison commissioners when and as they require relative to the labor of the prisoners. The prison commissioners shall from time to time send to them, to the principal officers of public institutions which are described in section forty-five, to the auditor of the Commonwealth and to the auditing and disbursing officers of each county and city, a list of such articles and materials as can be produced by the labor of the prisoners. The warden, superintendent, master, keeper or principal officer of any such institution in which such articles or materials are needed shall apply therefor to the prison commissioners upon forms to be provided by them. The prison commissioners shall thereupon forthwith inform him in what institutions they are produced, and he shall purchase them from any institution so designated. If they are needed immediately and are not on hand, the prison commissioners shall forthwith so notify him, and he may purchase them elsewhere; but a bill for articles or materials named in said list which are so purchased shall not be paid unless it is accompanied by a certificate of the prison commissioners that they could not be supplied from any of said institutions.
- Goods for State use.** SEC. 53. The warden, superintendent, master or keeper of any institution named in section forty-three shall, with the approval of the prison commissioners, in such manner as they shall from time to time prescribe, be sold by the warden, superintendent, master or keeper thereof at not less than the wholesale market price which prevails at the time of sale for goods of the same description and quality; but this provision shall not apply to goods furnished to public institutions for the use of the inmates thereof. The proceeds of such sales shall be paid by the purchasers to the respective institutions from which the goods are delivered.
- Board to fix prices.** SEC. 55. The auditor of the Commonwealth, the controller of county accounts and the chairman of the board of prison commissioners shall constitute a board to determine the prices of articles or materials manufactured and sold under the provisions of sections forty-five and fifty-four. The prices shall be uniform and shall conform as nearly as may be to the usual market price of like goods manufactured elsewhere. * * *

SEC. 63. The governor and council may purchase or otherwise take in fee any parcel of waste or unused land, not exceeding one thousand acres in area, for the purpose of reclaiming, improving and disposing of it for the benefit of the Commonwealth. * * * Farms, etc.

SEC. 65. After such land has been so taken, the prison commissioners, with the approval of the governor and council, shall cause iron buildings of cheap construction to be erected thereon for the accommodation of not more than one hundred prisoners. When such buildings are ready for occupancy, the governor may issue his proclamation establishing on such land a temporary industrial camp for prisoners, and the prison commissioners may appoint a superintendent thereof, who shall hold his office at their pleasure, give such bond as they require, receive such salary as they determine and who shall have the custody of all prisoners removed thereto. The superintendent, with the approval of the prison commissioners, may appoint and determine the compensation of assistants, and they shall hold their office at his pleasure. Same subject.

SEC. 68. Land reclaimed or improved, as aforesaid, may be applied to the use of the Commonwealth, or it may be disposed of by the governor and council at public or private sale. Any road material prepared, as aforesaid, may be sold by the superintendent of said camp, with the approval of the prison commissioners, to the authorities of the Commonwealth or of any county, city or town. Sale of land.

SEC. 69. The commissioners may, with the consent of a woman who is serving a sentence in the reformatory prison for women or in a jail or house of correction, and with the consent of the county commissioners, if she is in a jail or house of correction, contract to have her employed in domestic service for such term, not exceeding her term of imprisonment, and upon such conditions, as they consider proper with reference to her welfare and reformation. If, in their opinion, her conduct at any time during the term of the contract is not good, they may order her to return to the prison from which she was taken. Hiring out females.

SEC. 73. The warden of the State prison, with the consent of the commissioners, may cause a Sabbath school to be maintained in the prison for the instruction of the prisoners in their religious duties, and may permit such persons as they consider suitable to attend it as instructors, under such regulations as the commissioners may establish. The warden may also, subject to the restrictions and regulations of the commissioners, maintain schools of instruction for the prisoners, at such times, except on Sunday, as he, with the approval of the commissioners, may determine. * * * Instruction

SEC. 113. Every officer who is in charge of a prison or other place of confinement, except the Massachusetts reformatory and the State farm, shall keep a record of the conduct of each prisoner who is in his custody and whose term of imprisonment is four months or more. Every such prisoner, except a prisoner who was sentenced to the State prison for a crime which was committed on or after the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, whose record of conduct shows that he has faithfully observed all the rules and has not been subjected to punishment shall be entitled to a deduction from the term of his imprisonment, which shall be estimated as follows: Upon a sentence of not less than four months and less than one year, one day for each month; upon a sentence of not less than one year and less than three years, three days for each month; upon a sentence of not less than three years and less than five years, four days for each month; upon a sentence of not less than five years and less than ten years, five days for each month; upon a sentence of ten years or more, six days for each month. If a prisoner has two or more sentences, the aggregate of his several sentences shall be the basis upon which the deduction shall be estimated. A prisoner who is entitled to such deduction from the term of his imprisonment shall receive a written permit to be at liberty during the time so deducted, upon such terms as the board which grants the permit shall prescribe. * * * Deductions from term.

SEC. 114. If it appears to the prison commissioners that a prisoner who was sentenced to the State prison for a crime which was committed prior to the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six and who is serving his first sentence therein has reformed, they may, if, after deducting the time to which he is entitled by the preceding section, two-thirds of the minimum term of his sentence have expired, by a unanimous vote of all the members of the board, issue to him a permit to be at Parole.

liberty during the remainder of his term of sentence upon such terms and conditions as they prescribe, if he has an assurance satisfactory to them that he will have employment as soon as he is discharged, or is otherwise so provided for that he will not become dependent upon public or private charity.

Same subject.

SEC. 115. If the record of a prisoner who was sentenced to the State prison for a crime committed on or after the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six shows that he has faithfully observed all the rules of the prison and has not been subjected to punishment, the commissioners shall, upon the expiration of his minimum term of sentence, issue to him a permit to be at liberty therefrom during the unexpired portion of the maximum term of his sentence, upon such terms and conditions as they shall prescribe. * * *

NOTE.—Paroled convicts are required to sign a bond not to violate any of the laws of the State nor lead an idle or dissolute life, not to visit bar rooms, gambling houses, and houses of ill fame or associate with persons of notoriously bad character, and not to use intoxicants as a beverage.

Habitual criminals.

SEC. 116. If it appears to the governor and council that a prisoner who has been sentenced to the State prison as an habitual criminal has reformed, they may issue to him a permit to be at liberty during the remainder of his term of sentence, upon such terms and conditions as they prescribe.

Agent for aiding prisoners.

SEC. 136 (as amended by chapter 212, Acts of 1903). The prison commissioners may employ an agent for aiding prisoners who have been discharged from the State prison, at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars, payable by the Commonwealth, who, in addition to his other duties, shall assist the secretary of the board. They may also employ three other agents, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars each, payable in like manner. Said agents shall endeavor to secure employment for prisoners who have been permanently discharged or released on permit from the State prison or the Massachusetts reformatory, provide said prisoners with needed assistance, and perform such other duties relative to such discharged or released prisoners as the board requires. * * * The commissioners may expend not more than three thousand dollars annually for the assistance of prisoners discharged from the State prison and not more than five thousand dollars annually for the assistance of prisoners discharged from the Massachusetts reformatory or from any institution to which he was removed from said reformatory.

Female agent.

SEC. 137. The commissioners may also employ, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable by the Commonwealth, a woman as their agent in rendering assistance to female prisoners discharged from the prisons in this Commonwealth. She shall counsel and advise them, assist them in obtaining employment and, under the direction of the commissioners, may render them pecuniary aid. The commissioners may expend not more than three thousand dollars annually for the assistance of discharged female prisoners. * * *

Payments to discharged prisoners.

SEC. 139. The warden of the State prison may pay from the treasury of the prison not more than five dollars to any prisoner leaving the prison who, in the opinion of the warden, by his good conduct deserves it, or he may, in his discretion, pay it to the agents appointed under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-six, who shall expend for the benefit of such prisoners what they thus receive, and shall account therefor to the commissioners. A prisoner who leaves the State prison shall be provided with decent clothing.

ACTS OF 1904.

Chapter 243.

Temporary camps.

SECTION 1. Prisoners who are removed to the temporary industrial camp for prisoners shall be governed and employed there under regulations made by the prison commissioners. The Massachusetts highway commission and the board of agriculture shall from time to time, at the request of the prison commissioners, give to them such information as may enable them to prosecute to the best advantage the work of reclaiming and improving waste land and of preparing material for road building by hand labor.

Permits.

SEC. 3. The prison commissioners in their discretion may issue to any prisoner held at said camp a permit to be at liberty, upon such terms and

conditions as they shall prescribe; and all the laws relative to the revocation of permits to be at liberty shall apply to prisoners from said camp.

SEC. 4. The prison commissioners may expend from the appropriation for aiding prisoners discharged from the Massachusetts reformatory such an amount as they consider advisable for aiding prisoners discharged from the temporary industrial camp for prisoners. Aid for prisoners.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

REVISED LAWS—1902.

Chapter 30.

SECTION 21. Every person who has been committed to a workhouse shall, if able to work, be kept diligently employed in labor during the term of his commitment. * * * Labor required.

Chapter 224.

SECTION 20. The hours of labor for employees of county jails and houses of correction shall not exceed sixty in each week. * * * Hours of labor.

Chapter 225.

SECTION 36. When a prisoner is sentenced to solitary imprisonment and hard labor in a jail or house of correction, the master or keeper shall execute such sentence by confining him in one of the cells, and during the time of solitary imprisonment, he shall be fed with bread and water only, unless other food is necessary for the preservation of his health. No intercourse shall be allowed with a prisoner in solitary imprisonment, except for the conveyance of food and other necessary purposes. Solitary imprisonment.

SEC. 37. As soon as the term of solitary imprisonment has expired, the master or keeper shall provide the prisoner with tools and materials or other means for work in a suitable manner, in which he can be usefully or profitably employed in the house of correction or jail, or close yard thereof; but no prisoner shall be employed in engraving or printing. Such prisoner may, if necessary, be confined by a log and chain or in such other manner as shall prevent his escape without unnecessarily inflicting bodily pain or interrupting his labor. The county commissioners, or, if the punishment is inflicted in the jail, the sheriff, shall oversee the execution of all such sentences. Employment.

SEC. 59. The prison commissioners may cause the prisoners in any jail or house of correction to be employed within the precincts of the prison in preparing material for road making; but no machine except such as is operated by hand or foot power shall be used in connection with such employment. Road material.

SEC. 61. Material so prepared may be sold to the county commissioners or to city and town officers who have the care of public roads. All material not so sold shall be purchased by the Massachusetts highway commission, at such price as they determine is fair and reasonable, for use on State highways; but the prison commissioners may cause any of said prisoners to be employed upon material furnished by said highway commission, who shall then pay for the labor of preparation such price as may be agreed upon by said prison commissioners and said highway commission. Sale of road material.

SEC. 75. The county commissioners, or, in the county of Suffolk, the mayor of the city of Boston, with the sheriff of the county, may, at the expense of their county or city, furnish instruction in reading and writing for one hour each evening, except Sunday, to prisoners in the jails and houses of correction who may be benefited thereby and who wish to receive it. Instruction.

SEC. 141. The county commissioners may provide a prisoner who is released from prison on probation with such amount of money as in their opinion can be wisely used to encourage his reformation, or they may pay it to a probation officer to be used for such prisoner. Aid for prisoners.

SEC. 142. The master or keeper of a jail or house of correction may, with the approval of the county commissioners, expend such amount, not exceeding ten dollars, in aiding a prisoner discharged from his custody as in his opinion will assist such prisoner in his endeavor to reform. He may, in his discretion, pay it to the prisoner, or to some person selected by the master or keeper to be expended by him in behalf of the prisoner or for providing the prisoner with board, clothing, transportation or tools. * * * Discharged prisoners.

MICHIGAN.

STATE CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 18.

What trades may be taught. SECTION 3. No mechanical trade shall hereafter be taught to convicts in the State prison of this State, except the manufacture of those articles of which the chief supply for home consumption is imported from other States or countries.

COMPILED LAWS—1897.

Prisons continued. SECTION 2080. There shall continue to be maintained in this State a State prison at Jackson, in the county of Jackson; a State prison at Marquette, in the county of Marquette, and a house of correction and reformatory at Ionia, in the county of Ionia, in which persons sentenced shall be confined, employed at hard labor and governed in the manner provided by law.

Control. SEC. 2081. The government and control of said prison and of the house of correction, and of the branch of the State prison in the Upper Peninsula, shall be vested in a board of control for each, to consist of three members, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, * * * The governor shall be ex officio a member of said board. * * *

Duties of warden. SEC. 2088. It shall be the duty of the warden, under the rules and regulations adopted by the board of his prison for the government of the prison:

* * * * *

Fourth. To use every proper means to furnish employment to prisoners most beneficial to the State and best suited to their several capacities;

Fifth. To superintend any manufacturing and mechanical business that may be carried on by the State, pursuant to the law, within the prison; to receive the articles manufactured, and to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the State;

* * * * *

Officers not to be interested in labor. SEC. 2100. * * * No member of the boards, warden, or any other officer of either prison, shall employ the labor of any convict upon any work in which he or any other officer shall be interested.

Classification. SEC. 2103. It shall be the duty of the boards to classify the prisoners in their respective prisons into three grades as follows: In the first grade shall be included those appearing to be corrigible or less vicious than the others and likely to observe the laws and maintain themselves by honest industry after their discharge; in the second grade shall be included those appearing to be incorrigible or more vicious, but so competent to work and so reasonably obedient to prison discipline as not seriously to interfere with the productiveness of their labor, or of the labor of those in company with whom they may be employed; in the third grade shall be included those appearing to be incorrigible, or so insubordinate, or so incompetent, otherwise than from temporary ill health, as to seriously interfere with the discipline or productiveness of the labor of the prison. The boards shall also make and adopt rules for the separation and classification of prisoners, for their promotion and reduction from one grade to another, and from time to time to change and amend the same as circumstances may require. In making such rules and regulations the boards shall, as far as practicable, consistent with the discipline of the prison, adopt such as shall in its judgment best conduce to the reformation of its convicts. * * *

Regulations. SEC. 2104. The boards may make regulations in regard to the food, rations, clothing and bedding of the convicts, as the health, well-being and circumstances of each may require; but all diet, rations, clothing, beds and bedding shall be plain, of good quality, and in sufficient quantity for the sustenance and comfort of the convicts.

Employments authorized. SEC. 2110. The warden also shall have authority, under such regulations as the board of his prison may adopt, to employ convicts in the erection or repair of the buildings or walls of the prison, in the prison coal mine or on the prison farm.

SEC. 2112. The warden shall cause a record to be kept of each and all infractions of the rules of discipline by convicts, with the names of the persons so offending, and the date and character of each offense, which record shall be placed before the board at each regular meeting thereof, and every convict who shall have no infraction of the rules of the prison or the laws of the State recorded against him, shall be entitled to a reduction from his sentence as follows: During the first and second years of his sentence, five days for each month; during the third and fourth years, six days for each month; during the fifth and sixth years, seven days for each month; during the seventh, eighth and ninth years, nine days for each month; during the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth years, ten days for each month; during the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth years, twelve days for each month; and from and including the twentieth year, up to and including the period fixed for the expiration of the sentence, fifteen days for each month. * * *

Deductions
from term.

SEC. 2113. It shall be the duty of the prison boards to meet once in six months in joint session to determine what lines of productive labor shall be pursued in each prison, and in so determining said boards shall select diversified lines of industry with reference to interfering as little as possible with the same lines of industry carried on by citizens of this State.

Industries.

SEC. 2114. The boards are required to employ so many prisoners in either prison as are necessary in making all articles for the various State institutions as far as practicable, and the State institution shall pay to the prison making such articles, the market price of all such articles furnished.

Articles for
State use.

SEC. 2115. Whenever the warden or the board of either prison shall deem it necessary for the health, discipline, or interest of the State or of any convict to do so, such convict may be transferred from one kind of work to any other kind of work in the prison as the warden or the board shall from time to time direct, and no such transfer shall affect or be deemed a violation of any contract.

Transfer of
convicts.

SEC. 2117. All convicts other than such as are confined in solitude for misconduct in the prison shall as far as practicable be kept constantly employed at hard labor at an average of not less than ten hours a day, Sundays excepted, unless incapable of laboring by reason of sickness or other infirmity.

Days and
hours of labor.

SEC. 2119. * * * The warden or deputy warden may punish the convicts for misconduct in such manner and under such regulations as shall be adopted by the board: *Provided*, That punishment by showering with cold water or whipping with the lash on the bare body shall in no case be allowed; and the warden or deputy shall, as soon as the next day after inflicting punishment on any convict, enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, a written memorandum thereof, signed by him, stating the offense committed and the kind and extent of the punishment inflicted, but in no case shall any punishment be brutal or inhuman, and that no corporal punishment shall be inflicted without the presence of the prison physician.

Punishment.

NOTE.—Demerit marks, loss of privileges, reduction in grade, and solitary confinement on a bread-and-water diet are the forms of punishment in use.

SEC. 2134. A school shall be maintained in each prison for the instruction of convicts confined therein. It shall be conducted under such regulations as may be approved by the board of the prison in which maintained.

School.

SEC. 2141. When any convict shall be discharged from prison, by pardon or otherwise, the warden shall furnish such convict with clothing, if he be not already provided for, not exceeding ten dollars in value, and such sum of money, not exceeding ten dollars, as the warden may deem necessary and proper; and the board of the prison may, in its discretion, furnish such convict with a further sum of money, not exceeding fifteen dollars, whenever in the opinion of such board, the necessities of the convict are such as require the same: *Provided*, That instead of paying to a discharged convict the sum of ten dollars or under above allowed, the warden may, in his discretion, expend said money and allowance, or such portion thereof as may be necessary in paying the fare of said convict to his home, or place of destination, or to the State agent for discharged convicts.

Discharge.

SEC. 2180. All laws now in force, applicable to persons confined in the State prison, shall be and are hereby made applicable to all persons who are, or hereafter shall be confined in said [Detroit] house of correction, who have been transferred to said house from the State prison, or who shall be

Detroit house
of correction.

sentenced to confinement in said house, on conviction of any offense punishable by confinement in the State prison.

Free labor.

SEC. 2182. It shall not be lawful for the authorities of the said house of correction to employ any free labor in or about such institution, except such as may be necessary for the control and management of such house of correction and the care and detention of the persons confined therein.

Acts of 1905.

Act No. 184.

Form of sentence.

SECTION 1. When any person shall hereafter be convicted of crime committed after this act takes effect, the punishment for which prescribed by law, may be imprisonment in the State prison at Jackson, the Michigan reformatory at Ionia, the State house of correction and branch of the State prison in the Upper Peninsula, or the Detroit house of correction, the court imposing sentence, shall not fix a definite term of imprisonment, but shall fix a minimum term of imprisonment which shall not be less than six months in any case. The maximum penalty provided by law shall be the maximum sentence in all cases except as herein provided and shall be stated by the judge in passing sentence. The judge shall at the time of pronouncing such sentence recommend and state therein what, in his judgment, would be a proper maximum penalty in the case at bar not exceeding the maximum penalty provided by law. * * *

Life prisoners.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person convicted of an offense the only punishment for which prescribed by law is imprisonment in one of the penal institutions named for life: *Provided*, That in all cases where the maximum sentence, in the discretion of the court, may be for life or any number of years, the court imposing sentence shall fix both the minimum and maximum sentence. The minimum term of imprisonment thus fixed by the court shall not exceed one-half of the maximum term so fixed.

Power of governor.

SEC. 5. Authority to grant parole under the provisions of this act is hereby conferred exclusively upon the governor in all cases of murder, actual forcible rape, for offenses by public officers in violation of their duties as such officers, and to all persons convicted and serving sentence for conspiracy to defraud public municipalities, or the bribing or attempt to bribe of public officers. In all other cases such authority is hereby conferred upon the advisory board in the matter of pardons. The governor and the advisory board in the matter of pardons acting jointly, shall have authority to adopt such rules as may, by them, be deemed wise or necessary to properly carry out the provisions of this act, and to amend such rules at pleasure: *Provided*, Prisoners, under the provisions of this act, shall be eligible to parole only after the expiration of their minimum term of imprisonment, and prisoners who have been twice previously convicted of a felony shall not be eligible to parole.

Good time of paroled prisoners.

SEC. 6. * * * The convict so paroled, while at large, by virtue of such parole, shall be deemed to be still serving the sentence imposed upon him, and shall be entitled to good time the same as if confined in prison.

Conditions.

SEC. 7. No convict shall be released on parole until the governor or advisory board in the matter of pardons shall have satisfactory evidence that arrangements have been made for such honorable and useful employment of the prisoner as he is capable of performing, and some responsible person (not a relative) shall agree to act as his "first friend and adviser" who shall execute an agreement to employ the prisoner, or use his best efforts to secure suitable employment for him. Said "first friend and adviser" may, in the discretion of the governor or the advisory board in the matter of pardons, be required to furnish a bond, or other satisfactory security to the governor for the faithful performance of his obligation as such "first friend and adviser." All moneys collected upon such bond or security shall be turned over to the State treasurer and credited by him to the general fund of the State.

Custody.

SEC. 8. Every such convict, while on parole, shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of the warden or superintendent of the prison from which he is paroled and shall be subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of said prison for any reason that may be satisfactory to the warden or superintendent, * * *

SEC. 11. At the time of granting parole to any prisoner either by the governor or the advisory board in the matter of pardons, they shall each respectively determine the length of time the prisoner shall remain on parole, which shall not be more than four years in any case. After any prisoner has faithfully performed all of the obligations of his parole for the period of time so fixed, and has regularly made his monthly reports as required by the rules providing for his parole, he shall be deemed to have fully served his entire sentence, and shall then receive a certificate of final discharge from the warden or superintendent in whose custody he is. * * *

COUNTY CONVICTS.

COMPILED LAWS—1897.

SECTION 2658. It shall be the duty of the keepers of the said several prisons [county jails], whenever any person shall be sentenced to hard labor therein, and any mode of labor shall be provided, to cause such prisoner to be kept constantly employed during every day, except Sunday; and annually to account with the board of supervisors of the county for the proceeds of such labor. Duty of jailers

SEC. 2659. The keepers of the said prisoners shall respectively have power, with the consent of the supervisors of the county, from time to time, to cause such of the convicts under their charge as are capable of hard labor, to be employed upon any of the public avenues, streets or highways, or other works, in the county where such prisoner is confined, or in any of the adjoining counties, or in other work which said keepers can procure for the employment of such convicts, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the said keepers and the officers or other persons under whose direction such convicts shall be placed. Work on high-ways, etc.

SEC. 2660. Whenever any convicts shall be employed under the last section, they shall be well chained and secured; and shall be subject to such regulations as the keeper, legally charged with their custody, shall, from time to time, prescribe. Convicts to be chained.

SEC. 2661. Whenever any prisoner shall be sentenced to pay a fine and costs, or either, and to be committed, and shall be employed at hard labor, pursuant to the foregoing-provisions, he shall be allowed such sum as the said keepers may be able to obtain for the labor of such convicts, less the expense of their support; and when he shall have earned the amount of such fine and costs he shall be discharged. Fines and costs.

SEC. 3123. All persons sentenced to confinement in the city prison [of any city], and all persons imprisoned therein on execution or commitment for the nonpayment of fines for violations of the ordinances of the city, may be kept at hard labor during the term of their imprisonment, either within or without the prison, under such regulations as the council may prescribe. City jails.

MINNESOTA.

STATE CONVICTS.

STATUTES—1894.

SECTION 3598. The board of managers [of the State reformatory] shall make a suitable provision for the education and instruction of the prisoners in trades or employments for which they shall seem best fitted, but during any year shall not employ or engage, on the average, to exceed thirty-three per cent of such prisoners in the quarrying, manufacturing, and cutting of granite for sale: *Provided*, That the whole or any number of the prisoners may, at any time, be employed in the quarrying or cutting of granite for any of the public buildings of said State and for the building of walls and improvements on the grounds of said reformatory: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with or prevent the filling of existing contracts to furnish granite heretofore made by or on the authority of the board of managers. Said board shall retain control of the labor of the prisoners or convicts, and to that end the contract system for convict labor in said reformatory is hereby prohibited: *Providing*, That no convict shall be obliged to labor at stonecutting and stonework more than eight hours per day. Instruction employment, etc.
Contract system prohibited.

Discharged prisoners. Sec. 3599. It shall be the duty of said board of managers either by the allotment of piecework to the convict and crediting him with all overwork at the current rates which similar labor commands, or in such other mode as may in their discretion seem most desirable, to make such provision for the pecuniary assistance of the prisoner on his discharge, or the support of his family while he is in confinement, as may seem to them proper. And it shall be the duty of said board of managers, either themselves or through some prisoners' aid society to be organized by them, to exercise a supervision over all discharged prisoners with a view to keeping them in paths of honesty.

Agent to aid prisoners. Sec. 3602. The said board of managers, in joint session, may at any time when they deem it necessary, appoint a State agent for the aid and supervision of discharged prisoners. The said State agent shall receive such salary as they shall fix and determine, together with the necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties, and shall perform such duties as they may prescribe in behalf of the prisoners discharged from the State prison, the State reformatory or any other public prison in this State. It shall be his special duty to assist discharged prisoners in obtaining employment. * * *

Control. Sec. 7450. The government and control of the Minnesota State prison, and of the prisoners sentenced thereto, shall be vested in a board of managers, to consist of five members, no more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, to be appointed by the governor, one from each congressional district of the State, by and with the consent of the senate; * * *

Duty of board. Sec. 7452. The board of managers * * * shall make such rules and regulations for the government of the prisoners as shall best promote their reformation, and generally, as may from time to time be promotive of the purpose of this act. * * *

Duties of warden. Sec. 7457. It shall be the duty of the warden, under the rules and regulations adopted by the board of managers for the government of the prison:

* * * * *

Eighth—To superintend any manufacturing and mechanical business that may be carried on by the State, pursuant to law, within the prison, to purchase tools, machinery and raw material, to sell the articles manufactured and dispose of them for the benefit of the State, and pay over the proceeds of such sales to the treasurer, under such rules as the board of managers shall prescribe. In case the labor of convicts is let, either on the contract or piece system, it shall be the duty of the warden to collect the amount due for such labor, from time to time, and pay over the same to the treasurer. It shall be the duty of the warden, or the deputy warden under his direction, to assign the several convicts to such employment as he shall deem best, and to transfer such convicts from one branch of work to another, whenever in his judgment such change is desirable.

Schools. Sec. 7463. It shall be the duty of the principal teacher [appointed by the board of managers], under the direction of the warden, with the aid of such assistants as shall be appointed by the warden, and under such rules and regulations as may be established by the board of managers, to conduct one or more schools in the prison, for the instruction of such convicts as may be designated by the warden in the common branches of an English education. * * *

Clothing, food, etc. Sec. 7474. The clothing and bedding for the convicts shall be of coarse material, and they shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of substantial and wholesome food.

Discharge. Sec. 7475. When any convict is discharged from prison, the warden shall furnish such convict with a decent suit of clothes at the expense of the State: *Provided*, That if such convict shall have to his credit on the books of the prison at the time of his discharge the sum of fifty dollars or more, he shall be required to furnish clothing at his own expense; and in case such convict shall so request, it shall be the duty of the warden to act as agent for such convict in purchasing such clothing from any dealer whom the convict may designate; and it shall be the duty of the warden to exercise vigilance to protect the convict against extravagant or unreasonable charges on the part of such dealers: *And provided further*, That in case any convict has not as much as fifteen dollars to his credit on the books of the prison at the time of his discharge, the warden shall pay to the convict from the current expense fund of the prison such a sum as shall make the total

amount paid such convict on his discharge fifteen dollars. The warden shall furnish at the expense of the State to each convict who can read such version of the sacred Scriptures as such convict may desire.

SEC. 7489. Each convict who is sentenced for a definite term other than life, shall be entitled to diminish the period of his sentence under the following rules and regulations: Deductions from term.

(a) For each month, commencing on the first day of his arrival at the prison, during which he has not been guilty of a violation of discipline, or of any of the rules of the prison, and has labored with diligence and fidelity, he shall be allowed a deduction of five days from the period of his sentence.

(b) After he has passed one full year of his sentence, in which he has not been guilty of a violation of discipline, or any of the rules of the prison, and has labored with diligence and fidelity, the deduction shall be seven days from the period of his sentence for each month.

(c) After he has passed two full years of his sentence, as above provided, the deduction from his term shall be nine days for each month.

(d) After he has passed three full years of his sentence, as above provided, the deduction from his term shall be ten days for each month.

SEC. 7490. All convicts confined in the Minnesota State prison who shall become entitled to a diminution of their term of sentence by good conduct while in prison in accordance with this act shall, in addition to said diminution of their term of imprisonment, receive compensation from the current expense fund for every day, except Sundays and legal holidays, at an average rate of ten cents per day per convict, the compensation to be graded, at the discretion of the warden, from eight to twelve cents per day. The difference in the rate of compensation to be based, not on the pecuniary value of the work performed, but on the willingness, industry and good conduct of the convicts: *Provided*, That whenever any convict shall forfeit his good time for misconduct or violation of the rules and regulations of the prison he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed under this section fifty cents for each day of good time so forfeited: *And, provided*, That convicts serving life sentences shall be entitled to the benefit of this section when their conduct is such as would entitle other convicts to a diminution of sentence, subject to the forfeiture of good time for misconduct, as herein provided. Money credits

SEC. 7510. The board of managers of the Minnesota State prison shall have authority, under such rules and regulations as the governor may prescribe, to issue a parole to any prisoner, excepting life convicts, who is now or hereafter may be imprisoned in said State prison, whether committed on a time sentence or on the reformatory plan, provided: Forfeitures.

1. That no convict shall be so paroled who is known to have served previous sentence in any prison for a felony. Parole.

2. That no convict who is serving a time sentence shall be paroled until he has served at least one-half of the full term for which he was sentenced, not reckoning any good time.

3. That no convict who is serving a life sentence shall be paroled.

4. That such convicts, while on parole, shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of the board of managers and subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of said State prison; and full power to retake and reimprison any convict so upon parole is hereby conferred upon said board, whose written order, certified by the warden, shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named in it to authorize such officers to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute said order, the same as ordinary criminal process.

5. That in considering applications for parole, it shall be unlawful for the board of managers of the State reformatory to entertain any petition, receive any written communication or hear any argument from any attorney or other person not connected with the said prison or reformatory in favor of the conditional pardon of any prisoner; but the said board of managers may, if they deem proper, institute inquiries by correspondence, or otherwise, as to the previous history or character of any prisoner.

NOTE.—Life sentences are construed by the board to be for a term of thirty-five years, at the expiration of which, minus deductions for good conduct, convicts sentenced for life may, by unanimous consent of the board, be paroled as other convicts. A State agent is employed whose duty it is to assist in procuring employment for paroled convicts and to otherwise care for them during the term of their parole. Monthly reports are required.

Classification. SEC. 7511. The board of managers of the Minnesota State prison is hereby authorized and empowered to establish three grades of prisoners, together with a system of marks, and to prescribe rules for the regulation of such grades and marks, and no prisoner shall be released on parole unless he shall have been for six months preceding a member of the first grade. Prisoners in the second and third grade may be deprived of such privileges as the board of managers shall direct, and third-grade prisoners shall be deprived of the good conduct money heretofore allowed by law.

ACTS OF 1895.

Chapter 154.

Skilled workmen. SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the court in which any person shall be convicted of any offense punishable by confinement in the State prison, or the State reformatory, before passing the sentence, to ascertain by the examination of such convict on oath, and in addition to such oath, by such other evidence as can be obtained, the business, if any, in which such convict had been engaged prior to such arrest and conviction; whether such convict had learned and practiced any mechanical trade, and if so, the nature of such trade and length of time the same has been followed, and the clerk of the court shall enter the facts as ascertained and decided by the court on the minutes thereof, and shall deliver a certificate fully stating the facts so ascertained, to the sheriff of the county, or other proper officer, who shall cause the same to be delivered to the warden, superintendent or other chief officer, at the same time that such convict is committed to the care of said warden, superintendent or other chief officer of such institution pursuant to his sentence.

Labor required. SEC. 2. Every person convicted of crime and committed to the State prison or State reformatory shall be regularly employed at and compelled to perform a reasonable amount of hard labor in some industrial employment; and no person so committed as aforesaid, shall be exempt from such labor and employment, unless on account of incapacitating sickness or other disability rendering it impossible that such labor be performed.

All such prisoners shall be taught some trade or handicraft.

Purposes of classification. SEC. 3. In providing for and regulating the labor of such prisoners, the warden, superintendent or other chief officer, shall in classifying and apportioning the prisoners to the work, in all cases have in view as well the education and reformation of the individual prisoner as the pecuniary welfare of the State and shall under such rules and regulations as shall have been prescribed by the board of managers of the institution in which the prisoner is confined, have authority to change any prisoner from one class of employment to another, as may seem proper and expedient.

Systems of employment. SEC. 4. No contracts for the leasing of the labor of prisoners confined in the State prison, or State reformatory, at a certain rate per diem giving the contractor full control of the labor of the prisoners, shall hereafter be made, but such prisoners shall be employed by the warden, superintendent, or other chief officer having charge thereof, under rules and regulations to be established by the board of managers or other governing board of said institutions, in such industries as shall from time to time be fixed upon by said warden, superintendent, or other chief officer having charge thereof and the board of managers or other governing board of said institution.

Or in the manufacture of articles by the piece under what is known as the "piece-price system" by contracts with persons who furnish the materials used in such manufacture.

The warden, superintendent or other chief officer, under the direction of the board of managers or other governing board, shall purchase such tools and implements and machines as he and they shall consider necessary for carrying on said industries.

Superintendents. SEC. 5. The warden, superintendent, or other chief officer thereof may employ such number of persons as he and the board of managers, or other governing board shall consider necessary to superintend and instruct such prisoners in said industries. * * *

Disposition of goods. SEC. 7. * * * Such manufactured goods as shall be produced under the State account system in any institution coming under the provisions of this act, shall be sold by the principal officer thereof, under such approval of said board of managers, or other governing board as it shall from time to time require.

The warden, superintendent or other chief officer of any institution coming under the provision of this act, is authorized to appoint agents who shall in its behalf, under such rules and regulations as the board of managers or other governing board shall from time to time establish, sell the manufactured goods as aforesaid.

The appointment of every such agent shall be subject to the approval of the board of managers or other governing board of said institution, but such agent may be removed at any time without such approval, by the officer who appointed him.

The compensation of every such agent shall be fixed from time to time by the officer who appointed him, with the approval of the board of managers, or other governing board of said institution.

SEC. 8. The number of prisoners employed in a single industry at the same time in any institution, coming under the provisions of this act, shall not exceed ten (10) per cent of the total number of persons engaged in such industry in this State unless a greater number is necessary to produce materials or articles to be supplied to State and other municipal institutions, penal or charitable; *Provided, however,* That this section shall not apply to the number of prisoners employed in the manufacture of binding twine at the State prison at Stillwater. Restrictions on employment.

The number of persons employed in any such industry in the State to be determined by a commission of three (3) of which the labor commissioner of the State shall be chairman, one to be a member of the board of prison managers and one to be a citizen of this State engaged or interested in some manufacturing industry not connected with the State prison or State reformatory, both of whom shall be appointed by the governor.

SEC. 10. The boards of managers of the various State institutions coming under the provisions of this act, shall, as far as may be, have manufactured in the various institutions which they control, such articles as are in common use in the several State institutions, whether penal or otherwise. Articles for State use.

They shall from time to time notify the officers of such institutions, having charge of the purchase of supplies, of such goods as they manufacture, and said officers shall, as far as may be, purchase such of said articles as are necessary to the maintenance of the institution they may represent.

It being the intention of this act that such articles as may be manufactured under the provisions hereof, shall be mutually exchanged between or sold to the various penal and charitable institutions of the State and the several counties or other municipalities thereof: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale of any article manufactured in any institution governed by the provisions of this act, in any market that can be found.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the warden, superintendent, and the chief officer of the various institutions coming under the provisions of this act to establish and maintain in their respective institutions, such industries as shall be fixed upon as provided by this act. Duty of wardens, etc.

SEC. 16. * * * Nor shall any officer or employee of any such institution receive any gift from a prisoner therein or any money or other consideration for any service rendered or to be rendered for any prisoner. Gifts.
* * *

Chapter 360.

SECTION 1. The warden of the State prison is hereby empowered by and with the advice and approval of the board of managers of the State prison, at cost not exceeding twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars to purchase, erect and maintain the necessary machinery and equipments for the manufacture of twines known as hard-fiber twine. Fiber-twine plant.

Acts of 1899.

Chapter 183 (as amended by chapter 104, Acts of 1903)

SECTION 1. The price of binding twine manufactured at the State prison at Stillwater shall be fixed by the warden and board of control of State institutions each year as soon as practicable, and not later than March first, and shall be sold only to farmers or actual consumers thereof, in quantities necessary for their own use, up to and including the first day of May of each and every year, and shall be sold only for cash, or on such security as the warden of the State prison may approve. Price of twine.

Sales.

SEC. 2. All the twine on hand on the first day of May of any year for which no order has been given by farmers or actual consumers (except five hundred thousand pounds (500,000) to be kept to fill subsequent direct orders), may, after said date, be disposed of by the warden and board of control of State institutions, in bulk to any citizen of the State applying therefor, at the price fixed by the board of managers, but only on the conditions hereinafter named.

Such warden and board of control of State institutions shall require from any such person applying to obtain such twine on [in] a written agreement that he will resell such twine to actual consumers who desire the same for their own actual use, and that he will not resell such twine in bulk to any other dealer, or attempt to evade the provisions of this act. Such person shall further agree that he will so resell such twine to actual consumers at a price not greater than one cent per pound above the price paid therefor, with the cost per pound of transportation from the State's prison to the place of resale added. And, for the purpose of enforcing such contract, the State shall have a contingent interest in the twine so disposed of in bulk until the same is resold as herein provided, and the title to such twine so purchased from the State shall become complete and the purchaser be relieved from further accountability under this act only when he has fully complied with his said contract as to the manner and terms of such resale. Such person shall also be required by said warden and board of control of State institutions to keep such State-prison twine separate from any other twine he may have on hand for sale, and to keep a correct record of the date, amount, price and name of the purchaser on all sales thereof made by him, which record shall be open at all times to any State's prison official or the county attorney of the county of his residence. In the sale, distribution and disposition of the twine the board of control of State institutions and warden of the State prison shall apportion and divide the same throughout the several agricultural counties of the State, as near as may be, according to the acreage therein of grain requiring the use of binding twine. If any twine remains on hand unsold after July first in any year, the same may be sold absolutely to the first applicant therefor.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

STATUTES—1894.

Labor re-
quired.

SECTION 7426. County commissioners are hereby authorized to provide regular labor for prisoners in county jails whenever and however they may deem it practicable. This labor shall be compulsory for prisoners serving sentence, and may be allowed as a privilege to prisoners held for trial: *Provided*, That this action shall not be deemed to authorize the working of prisoners outside the jail yard. The expense of tools and materials for such labor shall be defrayed by the county, and the county shall be entitled to the earnings of the prisoners.

ACTS OF 1897.

Chapter 127.

Sentence may
be to labor.

SECTION 1. Any able-bodied male person over the age of sixteen years and not over the age of fifty years now or hereafter confined in any county or village jail in this State under the judgment of any court of record, justice court or any tribunal authorized to imprison for the violation of any law, ordinance, by-law or police regulation, may be required to labor during the whole or part of the time of his sentence, as hereafter provided, and such court or other tribunal, when passing final judgment of imprisonment, whether for nonpayment of fine or otherwise, shall have the power to determine, and shall determine, whether such imprisonment shall be at hard labor or not.

Place and time.

SEC. 2. Such labor may be on the public streets or highways, or on or about public buildings or grounds, or at such other public places in the county where confined, and during such reasonable time of the day as the person having charge of the prisoners may direct, and not exceeding ten hours per day.

Sec. 6. For every day's labor performed by any person under the provisions hereof there shall be credited on any judgment for fine and costs against him the sum of one and $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars, and when sufficient labor has been performed to pay such fine and costs, the prisoner shall be discharged. Credits.

MISSISSIPPI.

STATE CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 10.

SECTION 223. No penitentiary convict shall ever be leased or hired to any person or persons, or corporation, private or public or quasi public, or board, after December the thirty-first, A. D., 1894, save as authorized in the next section, nor shall any previous lease or hiring of convicts extend beyond that date; and the legislature shall abandon the system of such leasing or hiring as much sooner than the date mentioned as may be consistent with the economic safety of the State. Employment regulated.

Sec. 224. The legislature may authorize the employment under State supervision and the proper officers and employees of the State, of convicts on public roads or other public works, or by any levee board on any public levees, under such provisions and restrictions as it may from time to time see proper to impose; but said convicts shall not be let or hired to any contractors under said board, nor shall the working of convicts on public roads, or public works, or by any levee board ever interfere with the preparation for or the cultivation of any crop which it may be intended shall be cultivated by the said convicts, nor interfere with the good management of the State farm, nor put the State to any expense. Public works, etc.

Sec. 225. The legislature may place the convicts on a State farm or farms and have them worked thereon under State supervision exclusively, in tilling the soil or manufacturing, or both, and may buy farms for that purpose. It may establish a reformatory school or schools, and provide for keeping of juvenile offenders from association with hardened criminals. It may provide for the commutation of the sentence of convicts for good behavior, and for the constant separation of the sexes, and for the separation of the white and black convicts as far as practicable, and for religious worship for the convicts. Powers of legislature.

REVISED CODE—1892.

SECTION 3167. The management of the penitentiary is vested in the board of control, consisting of the governor, attorney-general, and the three members of the railroad commission. * * * Board of control.

Sec. 3174. The board shall prescribe the discipline of the convicts and the mode of and circumstances under which corporal punishment may be inflicted. It shall see that a convict shall never be in other than the prison garb, whether in or out of the penitentiary. It shall provide for a system of rewards and punishment by commutation of sentence for good behavior, or the loss of it for bad conduct. Duties of board.

NOTE.—Whipping is the customary punishment, 15 lashes being the maximum. Good conduct earns a commutation of 36 days the first year, 45 days the second year, 60 days the third year, 90 days the fourth year, and 120 days from the fifth to the twentieth year.

Sec. 3176. The convicts shall at all times be under the sole authority, management, and correction of the officers, guards, and employees selected and paid by the board of control; and no other person shall in any manner direct or control a convict or his labor. Control of convicts.

Sec. 3179. The board shall determine what manufacturing and other operations shall be carried on with the labor of the convicts; and, under proper regulations, shall provide for the purchase of machinery, tools, implements, material, and supplies, and for the sale of the products. Industries.

Sec. 3201. After the thirty-first day of December of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, penitentiary convicts shall not be leased or hired out; but they shall be worked in the penitentiary and on a farm or farms, leased for that purpose or provided by the legislature as a peni- Leasing prohibited.

tentiary farm, and under the sole control, management, and discipline of the officers and employees of the penitentiary. All the provisions of law relating to the penitentiary shall apply to a leased farm and to any farm provided by the legislature as the penitentiary or a part of it.

Work on high-ways, etc.

SEC. 3202. The board of control is authorized to undertake specific work on public roads or works, or on public levees, to be performed with the labor of the convicts for an adequate price; but in all such cases the discipline and management of the convicts shall be wholly under, and their subsistence and clothing furnished by, the State through the officers and employees of the penitentiary, in compliance with such regulations as the board shall prescribe from time to time.

Food.

SEC. 3217. The convicts shall be fed on coarse but wholesome and well-cooked food, and with vegetables in their season. The sick shall have food as prescribed by the physician.

Clothing.

SEC. 3218. Every convict shall be clothed with the same kind of outer garments, according to the sexes, the material of which shall be coarse, strong penitentiary stripes, a straw or wool hat in summer and a wool hat in winter, with such underclothing as the board of control shall allow, according to the necessities of individuals. A convict shall not have or wear any other clothing in or out of the penitentiary.

ACTS OF 1894.

Chapter 75.

Convict farm.

SECTION 1. There shall be established in this State a penitentiary farm (or farms) for the safe-keeping and employment of convicts.

Industries.

SEC. 4. When such land has been purchased the board of control, as soon as practicable, with the available means and force at their command, shall erect necessary buildings and walls for the safe-keeping and convenient working of the convicts, and may establish and carry on, in connection with the farm or farms, such industrial enterprises as may be deemed advisable, including the manufacture of drainage tile and brick, and may buy the stock, tools, implements and equipments necessary to carry out the objects herein mentioned, and such other live stock of any kind as can be used to advantage. The board of control, in so far as advantageous, may employ the convicts in making wagons, agricultural implements, gearing, etc., necessary to said farm or farms, and in making shoes, clothing and other articles for the convicts, and to that end the board may purchase machinery and material.

Power of board.

SEC. 5. Should the board of control determine that all the convicts can not be profitably worked on said lands, and in industrial pursuits connected therewith, they are authorized to employ such convicts as can not be used, in such manner, not prohibited by the constitution, as may be deemed most advisable, and to the best interests of the State, but shall never part with their control and management.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 10.

Place of hiring.

SECTION 226. Convicts sentenced to the county jail shall not be hired or leased to any person or corporation outside the county of their conviction after the first day of January, A. D. 1893, nor for a term which shall extend beyond that date.

ACTS OF 1894.

Chapter 76.

Work on high-ways.

SECTION 2. If a convict be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail, or to such imprisonment and the payment of a fine, he shall be committed to jail, there to remain in close confinement for the full time specified for imprisonment in the sentence of the court, unless discharged by due course of law: *Provided*, in counties where there is a convict contractor or county farm, or where convicts are worked on the public roads or works

as herein provided, the convicts shall at once be delivered to the convict contractor or to the county farm, or worked on the public roads or works, to be kept at work until the expiration of the sentence of imprisonment: *Provided, however*, That convicts sentenced to imprisonment only shall remain in jail if the circuit judge shall so order.

SEC. 7. The sheriff may, at any time, unless the board of supervisors shall have otherwise directed, hire out, with his consent, any convict who is held for a fine, cost or jail fees, to the person who may apply for him, and pay in cash to the sheriff the amount of his fine, cost and jail fees, or give good and sufficient bond to be approved by the sheriff, for the payment of his fine, cost and jail fees, at the expiration of the time for which such convict is hired, on such terms as may be agreed upon by such person, the sheriff and the convict, but the employer or landlord of a convict may hire him from the sheriff in preference to any other person, and without the consent of the convict. Hiring out convicts.

SEC. 8. On Saturdays the sheriff, if the board of supervisors have not given directions to the contrary, shall hire out at public outcry at the door of the court-house, or of either court-house in counties having two judicial districts, all convicts held for fines, costs and jail fees who have not been hired out with their consent, to persons who will pay in cash to the sheriff the amount of their several fines, costs and jail fees, or give good and sufficient bond to be approved by the sheriff, for the payment of such fines, costs and jail fees, at the expiration of the time for which such convict is hired, and agree to take and work them for the shortest time, not exceeding two years. Same subject.

SEC. 9. Every person who hires a convict, with or without his consent, shall furnish him with sufficient wholesome [wholesome] food, and with proper clothing and bedding, medicine and medical attention when sick. He shall treat the convict humanely and only use such discipline as may be necessary to secure his diligent labor for not exceeding twelve hours a day and prevent his escape. Care of convicts.

SEC. 10. The board of supervisors of any county may work the convicts, sentenced to imprisonment, or to imprisonment and the payment of a fine, and those held for fines, costs and jail fees and [on] the public road or other public works or on a farm or farms, and, if the board shall determine to do so, it shall direct the sheriff not to hire out the convicts; and thereafter the sheriff shall only hire out the corrigible females and such males as the board may direct, as are unfit for labor on the roads or works or farm. Any convict working under the direction of the board of supervisors who renders efficient services and complies with all necessary rules and regulations, may have deducted from his fine and the term of his imprisonment one-fifth thereof. Place of employment.

SEC. 12 (as amended by chapter 133, Acts of 1896). The convicts are divided into two classes, for the purpose of fixing their wages, when worked on public roads or works or farms or hired out. First-class convicts, male and female, over eighteen and under fifty-five years of age; second-class, all other convicts, male and female, able to work. Classes.

SEC. 13. The wages of convicts, when worked on public roads or works or farms, shall be fixed by the board of supervisors within the following limits: Convicts of the first-class, between five and fifteen dollars a month; and of the second-class, between two and ten dollars; but, in individual cases, the board may designate higher wages, on account of special skill or other good reason, for any convict; and the board shall provide for allowances, of so many days in each month, for good behavior and faithful labor, and may discharge a convict for meritorious service. Wages.

SEC. 14. If the convicts are not hired out, and the board of supervisors shall not determine to work them on the public roads or works or farms, it may agree with a person, as convict contractor, to work them, at a price to be agreed upon by the board of supervisors; but the convict shall be entitled to receive a credit, not less than the minimum prices provided in the preceding section. Convict contractor.

SEC. 16. The board of supervisors shall advertise for sealed bids, in the manner that it would advertise a public work, stating the amount of the bond required and the date of opening the bids; and, at the time specified, or as soon thereafter as practicable, it shall open the bids in secret session, and award the contract to the best bidder, being the person who will agree to pay the highest amount for the two classes of convicts, by the month: Bids.

but the board may reject all bids and agree with some person who will make a better offer than any of the rejected bids.

Rights of contractor.

SEC. 23. The hirer, contractor and employer of the board of supervisors having lawful custody of a convict, have a right to require him to work diligently at manual labor, and may adopt such safeguards and use such appliances, and enforce such reasonable rules of discipline against the idle and refractory, as are customary, under such regulations, if any, as the board shall adopt.

City, etc., officials.

SEC. 38. The municipal authorities of every city, town or village have the same power in reference to prisoners convicted of a violation of the ordinances and laws of the municipality as is conferred by this act on the boards of supervisors, and such prisoners shall be subject to like disposition and entitled to the same wages prescribed for prisoners in a county, who may be disposed of as provided in this act; and the municipal authorities may contract with a county contractor in the same manner as the board of supervisors may do for the keeping of municipal prisoners, or may contract with any other person for the custody of prisoners.

ACTS OF 1896.

Chapter 133.

Fines and costs.

SECTION 2 (as amended by chapter 100, Acts of 1900). It shall be the imperative duty of the board of supervisors in each county to require each convict sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail, and to the payment of the cost, or to the payment of a fine and cost, or sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail and to the payment of a fine and cost, to work out such sentence in one of the three following modes: First, by hiring out such convicts to the best bidder, either to an individual, a corporation or a municipality, in the county of his conviction, to do such legitimate labor as the hirer may require; or second, by delivering such convicts to the county contractor to work out such sentence as required by law; or third, by requiring the convicts to work out such sentence, under the direction of said board, on the public roads or works of the county, or on [the] county farm or farms, which farm or farms the said board may buy, lease, rent or work on shares, and when the board of supervisors work convicts in the third mode mentioned, it may, in its discretion, at the next meeting after the delivery of any convict to the board, issue a warrant on the county treasurer to pay the costs of the officers of the court wherein the convict was tried and sentenced. The board of supervisors is vested with ample power to do whatever is necessary for the fulfillment of the requirements of this section, and such requirements must be complied with in each instance without delay, and each convict shall be liable to be worked and disposed of in any of the ways herein specified. * * *

Power to hire.

SEC. 5. This act shall in no way affect the power of the sheriff to hire out any convicts according to the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of chapter 76 of the laws of 1894, and to prevent delay, the board of supervisors may require the sheriff to hire out, upon such terms as the board may direct, any convicts that may come into his custody between the meetings of the board, subject to its approval at its next meeting. * * *

Females.

SEC. 8. * * * Women must not be required to do labor which they are unable to stand, nor to work on public roads, works, bridges or streets.

Wages.

SEC. 9. Wages allowed to convicts hired out by the board of supervisors shall not be less than the minimum wages allowed in sections 13 and 14 of chapter 76 of the laws of 1894. If there is no county convict contractor and no county farm in the county, the board of supervisors shall have authority to hire out any number of the convicts to any person, road contractor, bridge builder, municipality or corporation to do any reasonable and legitimate labor, in the county, for such price per month as may be agreed upon, each convict for the full term of imprisonment imposed in the sentence and for a period in addition thereto sufficient, at the rate agreed upon, or at the rate allowed the convict to pay the fine, cost and jail fees in the case, provided the additional period for fine, cost and jail fees shall not exceed two years. But in all cases the board must make the best contract it can for the interest of the county, and in no case shall convicts be thus hired out, if, in the opinion of the board, they can be worked to better advantage on public roads or works of the county under the supervision of the board. * * *

SEC. 11. The board of supervisors may take contracts to do any kind of legitimate work with such convicts, such as farm work, ditching, construction work on railroads, clearing land, clearing rights of way of railroads and any other work, at such prices as may be agreed upon, and the proceeds of such work shall be disposed of in the same way provided for the disposition of the wages of convicts hired out, and during the time such work is being done said convicts shall remain under the control of the supervisors and the guards employed by them. Kinds of work.
etc.

ACTS OF 1900.

Chapter 119.

SECTION 8. The board of supervisors [of any county] may require the contractor of any road to take and work the convicts sentenced to the county jail or committed to same to pay fine and cost imposed upon them, upon such terms and conditions as the said board and contractor may agree upon. Road contract-
ors.

MISSOURI.

STATE CONVICTS.

REVISED STATUTES—1899.

SECTION 8870. The penitentiary shall be under the control and direction of three inspectors, * * * Control.

SEC. 8871. The State treasurer, State auditor and attorney-general shall be ex officio inspectors of the penitentiary, either two of whom shall constitute a quorum, with full power to do any act required of them as such inspectors. * * * Inspectors.

SEC. 8876. The warden shall, with the approval of the inspectors, prescribe the articles of food, and the quantity and quality of each kind, which shall be provided for said convicts. He shall examine daily into the state of the penitentiary, and into the health, condition and safe-keeping of the convicts, and shall inquire into the justice of any complaints made by convicts relative to their food, clothing or treatment. Duties of war-
den.

SEC. 8877. The warden shall exercise a general control and supervision over the government, discipline and police regulations of the penitentiary, in accordance with the orders, rules and regulations adopted by the inspectors for the government of said penitentiary, and shall see that all such orders, rules and regulations are duly enforced. * * * Same subject.

NOTE.—The punishments used are handcuffing to post, whipping, and confinement in dark cell.

SEC. 8878. The warden * * * shall use his best endeavors to the end that the expenses of the penitentiary may be paid out of the proceeds of the labor of convicts, when employed in manufacturing or otherwise, on behalf of the State, and shall act under the direction of the inspectors in making contracts for the employment of the labor of the convicts. Employment
of convicts.

SEC. 8881. The warden * * * shall, under the direction of the inspectors, purchase such raw material as may be required for manufacture by convicts, and the other necessary supplies for the prison, and shall have charge of all articles manufactured for the State, and supplies for the prison, and shall sell such manufactured articles in such manner as may be for the best interest of the State, * * * Purchase and
sale of materials.

SEC. 8883. The warden * * * shall furnish to each convict who may be discharged a suitable suit of clothes, including hat and shoes—such suit of clothes to be, if said convict be discharged between the first day of April and the first of October, of the value of eight dollars; and if such convict shall be discharged at any other time, of the value of twelve dollars. And each convict so discharged shall receive, in addition to such clothing, a sufficient sum of money to transport him to the county from whence he was sentenced. Discharge.

SEC. 8884. The warden shall, in his discretion, advertise for bids for the unemployed convict labor, under such terms and conditions as he shall deem for the best interests of the State. Such advertisement shall fully set forth the terms, and as near as may be, the number of such convicts to be employed, and the length of time for which they may be employed. Contracts.

Prison farms,
etc.

He may renew any contracts for labor within the walls which may be already in existence, without advertising the same. No contract shall be made for a longer period than ten years. All contracts shall be approved by the board of inspectors: *Provided*, That no convict shall be employed outside the prison walls, except in making improvements connected with the penitentiary or other State improvements, or in erecting buildings for the State, or for the preservation and security of the property of the State, and in collecting and providing materials therefor: *And provided further*, That the warden is hereby authorized to use the labor of convicts, not otherwise employed, on the penitentiary farm, in improving any of the public grounds belonging to the State, or in any quarry or brickyard belonging to or under the control of the State, anywhere within the State, or for the purpose of procuring fuel, water, ice or other necessary supplies for the penitentiary, or for the protection of the State's property at Jefferson City from changes or washes in the Missouri River or otherwise, or as teamsters for the State; and contractors within the walls shall have the right to employ trusty convicts as teamsters, and such other help as may be necessary in transporting material, supplies and manufactured goods to and from the railroad depots and the levee: *Provided*, That nothing in this article shall be so construed as to annul, set aside or in any manner affect any contract heretofore made by the warden and inspectors with any other persons for using convict labor outside of the prison walls, leaving every such contract to expire by its own terms, except that all such labor as is now under contract shall be continued only at such place or places where it is now employed. No State officer or person connected with the penitentiary as an officer or employee, the inspectors included, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for convict labor. Any violation of this provision shall be deemed a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years.

Tasking.

Sec. 8886. The warden and inspectors may, if they deem it expedient, in making contracts for convict labor, permit each convict who performs his task in a workmanlike manner to have a certain amount of labor assigned him for each day as a day's work, such amount of labor to be determined by the contractor and warden, and which shall not be above a reasonable amount, and the time gained after the performance of such task may be employed in labor for such contractor at such rate as may be agreed upon between them, but at a rate not less than the amount paid to the State; and if on any account any convict shall be unable to perform such task on any other day or days, no deduction shall be made from any overwork which such convict may have performed on any other day. It shall be the duty of the officer in immediate charge of convicts to take a daily account of the overwork earnings so made, and return the same as money due the State from such contractors, and an accurate account of all such money, by whom earned, the time when, the amount, and to whom payable, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and shall at the end of each month cause the same to be entered in a pass book which said convict may keep for that purpose; and said convict may, at any time, by and with the consent of the warden, draw the amount due him for such overwork, or any part thereof, for the purchase of any books, papers or magazines, which books or papers shall be purchased by the warden or chaplain at the lowest cash price, without commission; or such convict may remit such funds, or any part thereof, to his family for their use; but for any other purpose such convict is prohibited from drawing such money until his discharge. The inspectors may, upon the recommendation of the warden, at the end of each month, cause to be placed to the credit of such convict engaged in doing work for the State, and who shall not be guilty of any infraction of the rules of the prison, and who shall not have lost any time during the preceding month, such limited amount as, in their judgment, will encourage a more cheerful performance of work—such sum to be subject to the same rules as apply to overwork.

Overwork.

Domestic serv-
ice.

Sec. 8898. It shall be unlawful for the warden to hire out either male or female convicts as domestic servants to any person outside of the prison walls, or to permit any male or female convict to be used as a domestic servant without reward: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed into forbidding the warden and deputy warden from using convicts as servants in their own families.

Sec. 8900. The convicts shall be clothed in the uniform prescribed by the inspectors, and shall receive the allowance of food prescribed by the rules, and no other; but convicts under the care of the physician shall be allowed such diet as he may direct. The clothing and bedding of the convicts shall be of coarse material, and they shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, of a coarse quality, according to the rules prescribed by the inspectors; and they may be furnished with tobacco not exceeding one pound to each convict per month. Clothing, food, etc.

Sec. 8906. The warden, by and with the approval of the inspectors, shall appoint a chaplain for the penitentiary, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said officers. The person so appointed shall be selected with a view to his educational training, general fitness, and particular interest in the moral training and reformation of convicts. He shall give his entire time and attention to the work, * * *; he shall teach the young and illiterate convicts who desire instruction in the elementary branches, during such leisure hours of such convicts as may be designated by the warden and inspectors; * * * Chaplain.

Sec. 8919 (as amended by act, p. 218, Acts of 1901). Any convict who is now or may hereafter be confined in the penitentiary, and who shall serve three-fourths of the time for which he or she may have been sentenced in an orderly and peaceable manner, without having any infraction of the rules of the prison or the laws of the same recorded against such convict, he or she shall be discharged in the same manner as if said convict had served the full time for which sentenced, and in such case no pardon from the governor shall be required; and said convict at the time of his or her release from their first term in the penitentiary shall receive in addition to the money mentioned in section 8883, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899, the sum of five dollars. Three-fourths time.

NOTE.—This is in lieu of other forms of deduction from term of sentence.

Sec. 8920. Eight hours per day from October 15th to April 15th, and ten hours per day from April 15th to October 15th, shall constitute a day's labor for each convict; and no convict shall be required to do any work on the Sabbath day, excepting necessary labor for the State. Hours of labor.

Sec. 8921. No inspector, warden or other officer of the penitentiary shall receive, under any pretense whatever, from any of the convicts, any sum of money, emolument or reward, or any article of value as a gift, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name and for the use of the State, by civil action or by indictment, in any court having jurisdiction thereof. Gifts.

ACTS OF 1903.

Page 24.

SECTION 1. The warden of the penitentiary is hereby empowered, in the manner approved by the board of inspectors of the penitentiary and at a cost not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000), to purchase, erect and maintain all the necessary machinery and equipments for the manufacture of twine used by farmers and commonly known as binding twine. Twine plant.

Sec. 2. The said warden is hereby empowered to provide the necessary building for said machinery and equipments; and if there is not now within the walls of the penitentiary a building available for said purpose, then by the advice and approval of the said board of inspectors, the said warden is empowered to erect a brick building within the walls of the penitentiary of proper dimensions and adapted to the purposes herein indicated at a cost not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), and in so doing he shall make use of convict labor as far as practicable. Building.
Use of convict labor.

Sec. 7. The said warden is hereby invested with power to sell the said twine to the farmers of the State for cash, free on board the cars at Jefferson City, and at a price per pound sufficient only to indemnify the State against loss in the manufacture thereof and the said warden is hereby further authorized to sell the said twine in bulk to one or more persons, for cash, in each county in the State, and if so, he shall require each of said purchasers in bulk to enter into a written or printed agreement (the form of which shall be prescribed by the said board of inspectors) that he will resell the said twine only to actual consumers and who want the same for their own use, and that he will not in any way attempt to evade the letter or the spirit of Sale of twine.

this act; and such purchaser in bulk shall further agree that he will resell said twine to actual consumers at a price not greater than one cent per pound than [sic] he paid the said warden therefor, with actual cost of transportation from the penitentiary to his place of business added thereto.

Price.

SEC. 8. The selling price of said twine shall be fixed by the warden by and with advice and approval of the said board of inspectors each year as near as practicable, and not later than March the first; and all twine on hand unsold on the first day of December of each year may in the discretion of the said warden and said board of inspectors be kept over for the following season or sold in bulk or otherwise to any one who will pay for it a price to be fixed by the said warden and said board of inspectors, but only on the conditions named in section 7 hereof.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

REVISED STATUTES—1899.

Convicts may be employed.

SECTION 1791. The county courts of the various counties of the State shall have the power to provide for the employment, under such rules and regulations and under such terms as they may prescribe, of all persons convicted of misdemeanor under the statutes of this State, and who may be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail, or who may be committed to the county jail for nonpayment of fine; and the amount so received for the services of such person so hired shall be applied upon the judgment against him.

Work on highways, etc.

SEC. 2384. The county courts in this State are hereby authorized and empowered to cause all persons who have been convicted and sentenced by a court of competent jurisdiction, for crime, the punishment of which is defined by law to be a fine, or by imprisonment in the county jail for any length of time, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or by fine and imprisonment until such fine be paid, to be put to work and perform labor on the public roads and highways, turnpikes, or other public works or buildings of said county, or of any town or city therein, for such purposes as they may deem necessary.

Stone yard.

And the county courts are authorized, in their discretion, to procure a lot of ground by purchase or renting, at such place and of such size as they may select, and may authorize the sheriff or marshal to buy perch rock to be delivered on said lot; and the sheriff or marshal shall have power and is hereby required to have or cause all such prisoners as may be directed by the county court to work out the full number of days for which they have been sentenced, at breaking such rock or at working upon such public roads and highways, turnpikes or other public works or buildings as may have been designated, and if the punishment is by fine and the fine and

Allowances for labor.

costs be not paid, then for every dollar of said judgment, including costs, the prisoner shall work one day, and it shall be deemed a part of the judgment and sentence of the court that such prisoner may be worked as herein provided: *Provided*, He be not required to work over twenty days for the costs assessed against him.

Sale of stone.

SEC. 2385. The sheriff is hereby authorized to sell such rock as he has caused to be broken, by the perch, at a price set by the county court, to any incorporated town or city; or by order of the county court, he may turn them over to any overseer of the roads, to be used by such overseer to the best advantage of the public roads.

Cities and towns.

SEC. 6167. The various cities, towns and villages in this State, whether organized under special charter or under the general laws of the State, are hereby authorized and empowered to, by ordinance, cause all persons who have been convicted and sentenced by the mayor, judge of the police court, or other court having jurisdiction, for violation of ordinance of such city, town or village, whether the punishment be by fine or imprisonment, or by both, to be put to work and perform labor on the public streets, highways and alleys or other public works or buildings of such city, town or village, for such purposes as such city, town or village may deem necessary. And the marshal, constable, street commissioner, or other proper officer of such city, town or village, shall have power and be authorized and required to have or cause all such prisoners as may be directed by the mayor, or other chief officer of such city, town or village, to work out the full number of days for which they may have been sentenced, at breaking rock, or at working

upon such public streets, highways or alleys or other public works or buildings of such city, town or village as may have been designated. And if the punishment is by fine, and the fine be not paid, then for every dollar of such judgment the prisoner shall work one day. And it shall be deemed a part of the judgment and sentence of the court that such prisoner may be worked as herein provided.

MONTANA.

STATE CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 18.

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for the warden or other officer of any State penitentiary or reformatory institution in the State of Montana, or for any State officer to let by contract to any person or persons or corporation the labor of any convict confined within said institutions. Contract system forbidden.

PENAL CODE—1895.

SECTION 2950. The board of State prison commissioners consists of the governor, the secretary of state, and attorney-general, and has such supervision of all matters connected with the State prison as is provided for in this title. Control.

Sec. 2951. The board of State prison commissioners has full control of the State prison grounds, buildings, prison labor and prison property; has power to purchase or cause to be purchased, all needed commissary supplies, all raw material and tools necessary for any manufacturing purposes carried on at said prison; and to sell all manufactured articles, and collect the money for the same. The board has power to make all needful rules and regulations in regard to the management of the prison, the discipline of the convicts and the conduct and compensation of the guards and assistants. Duties of board.

Sec. 2960. The board may, in its discretion, cause the prisoners, or any number of them, to be employed in any mechanical pursuits, and at hard labor, and furnish any convicts thus employed with any material that may be deemed necessary, in the same manner as is provided for the furnishing of supplies and stores to the State prison, and the board shall, in all respects, have the exclusive control of the employment of the convicts, and may from time to time employ them in such manner as, in its opinion, will best subserve the interest of the State and the welfare of the prisoners. But neither the board nor the warden must let by contract to any person the labor of any convict in the prison. Manufacturers.

Sec. 2961. If, at any time, the board is of the opinion that it would be to the interest of the State to employ any portion of the prisoners, either within or without the walls or inclosures of the State prison, either in improvement of the public grounds or buildings or otherwise where they may be profitably employed, it has power to so employ such labor; it must, in such case, direct the warden accordingly in writing, and cause a record of such order to be entered at length on the records of the board. Public works.

Sec. 2969. The board is hereby authorized or required to grant to any convict confined in the State prison, who shall well behave himself and who shall perform regular labor during good health, either within or without the State prison inclosures, a credit of the time from his sentence as appears in the following table, for respective years of the sentence, and pro rata for any part of a year when the sentence is for more or less than a year: Deductions from term.

Number of year of sentence.	Good time granted.	Total good time made.	Time to be served if full time is made.
1st year.....	1 month..	1 month.....	11 months.
2d year.....	2 months..	3 months.....	1 year and 9 months.
3d year.....	3 months..	6 months.....	2 years and 6 months.
4th year.....	4 months..	10 months.....	3 years and 2 months.
5th year.....	5 months..	1 year and 3 months.....	3 years and 9 months.
6th year.....	6 months..	1 year and 9 months.....	4 years and 3 months.
7th year.....	6 months..	2 years and 3 months.....	4 years and 9 months.
8th year.....	6 months..	2 years and 9 months.....	5 years and 3 months.
9th year.....	6 months..	3 years and 3 months.....	5 years and 9 months.
10th year.....	6 months..	3 years and 9 months.....	6 years and 3 months.
11th year.....	6 months..	4 years and 3 months.....	6 years and 9 months.
12th year.....	6 months..	4 years and 9 months.....	7 years and 3 months.
13th year.....	6 months..	5 years and 3 months.....	7 years and 9 months.
14th year.....	6 months..	5 years and 9 months.....	8 years and 3 months.
15th year.....	6 months..	6 years and 3 months.....	8 years and 9 months.
16th year.....	6 months..	6 years and 9 months.....	9 years and 3 months.
17th year.....	6 months..	7 years and 3 months.....	9 years and 9 months.
18th year.....	6 months..	7 years and 9 months.....	10 years and 3 months.
19th year.....	6 months..	8 years and 3 months.....	10 years and 9 months.
20th year.....	6 months..	8 years and 9 months.....	11 years and 3 months.
21st year.....	6 months..	9 years and 3 months.....	11 years and 9 months.
22d year.....	6 months..	9 years and 9 months.....	12 years and 3 months.
23d year.....	6 months..	10 years and 3 months.....	12 years and 9 months.
24th year.....	6 months..	10 years and 9 months.....	13 years and 3 months.
25th year.....	6 months..	11 years and 3 months.....	13 years and 9 months.

Discharge.

SEC. 2971. Whenever any convict is discharged from imprisonment, the warden must provide him with proper and sufficient clothing, at a cost not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and must pay him in addition five dollars in money.

COUNTY CONVICTS.**PENAL CODE—1895.****Labor may be required.**

SECTION 3038. Persons confined in the county jail under a judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding, may be required by the board of county commissioners to perform labor on the public works or ways in the county.

Rules.

SEC. 3039. The board of county commissioners making such order may prescribe and enforce the rules and regulations under which such labor is to be performed.

NEBRASKA.**STATE CONVICTS.****COMPILED LAWS—1901.****Board.**

SECTION 5038. The board created by section 19 of article 5 of the constitution of the State of Nebraska, consisting of the commissioner of public lands and buildings, the secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney-general of the State, shall hereafter be known in law as the "Board of Public Lands and Buildings of the State of Nebraska," * * *

Prison inspectors.

SEC. 5150. The board of public lands and buildings are by virtue of their offices hereby made prison inspectors and the members thereof are the inspectors of the State penitentiary.

Powers.

SEC. 5153. The board of inspectors may establish rules and regulations when approved by the governor, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, for the government and management of the penitentiary and for securing economy, discipline and efficiency and the proper employment of the labor of the convicts, as they may deem expedient, and likewise the amount of salaries and wages to be paid all officers and employees of said penitentiary where not otherwise provided by statute.

NOTE.—The punishments used are the dark cell and a bread-and-water diet.

Duty of warden.

SEC. 5164. It shall be the duty of the warden, with the approval of the governor and the prison inspectors, to provide labor for the prisoners and keep them in industrial employment, so far as possible and for the greatest practical profit to the State and the general welfare and health of the pris-

oners. The warden may manufacture articles for use in the prison and all other State institutions, or let the service of prisoners for such purpose, and whenever there shall be any surplus of prison labor which can not be so utilized to advantage or profit, the warden may let out the service of such unemployed or idle prisoners for a term of years, not exceeding three years at any one time or for any one contract; and he shall be charged with the duty of collecting for such services and collecting all other debts due to the State under his administration. When the service of convicts confined in the penitentiary is let out to contract, the warden shall be at all times charged with the custody, discipline, control and safe-keeping of such prisoners and provide them with board and clothing. As rapidly as it may profitably be done, the State shall provide for the employment of the labor of the convicts on its own account to the end that the State may eventually provide means for the employment of all prisoners without the intervention of contractors; and the warden shall be charged with the duty of making the State prison as nearly self-sustaining as possible and of promoting, as far as circumstances will permit, the welfare of the convicts.

SEC. 5166. No officer of the penitentiary shall employ the convicts on a work in which he or any other officer has a personal interest, nor be connected, Interest in contracts. nor have any interest in the business or shops belonging to the penitentiary.

SEC. 5176. When any convict is discharged from prison, the warden shall Discharge. furnish such convict with a decent suit of clothes (if he is not already provided for) at the expense of the State, and shall pay such convict from any funds belonging to the penitentiary, a sum not exceeding ten dollars; and shall deliver to said convict any property received from him which has not been disposed of according to law. The warden shall furnish, at the expense of the State, a Bible to each convict who can read.

SEC. 5178. The clothing and bedding for the convicts shall be of coarse Clothing, food, etc. material, and they shall be supplied with sufficient quantity of clothing and substantial and wholesome food.

SEC. 7299. Every convict who is now or may hereafter be confined in the Nebraska penitentiary, and who shall have no infraction of the rules or regulations of the penitentiary or laws of the State recorded against him, and who performs in a faithful manner the duties assigned to him in an orderly and peaceable manner, shall be entitled to the diminution of time from his sentence as appears in the following section, and pro rata for any part of a year where the sentence is for more or less than a year. Deductions from term. Of two months on the first year; of two months on the second year; and three months on the third year; of four months on the fourth year, and the like diminution of time for each succeeding year of time of their sentence.

SEC. 7305. The governor shall have power in the case of any prisoner, Parole. who is now, or hereafter may be, imprisoned in the State penitentiary under a sentence other than murder in the first or second degree, who may have served the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he was convicted (and who has not previously been convicted of felony and served a term in any penal institution within the United States of America), and in the case of any prisoner who is now or hereafter may be imprisoned under a sentence for murder in the first or second degree, and who has now, or hereafter shall have served twenty-five full years, to allow any such prisoner to go upon parole, outside of the inclosure of said penitentiary, to remain while on parole, within the State under the control and in the legal custody of the governor, and subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of said institution; * * *

COUNTY CONVICTS.

COMPILED STATUTES—1901.

SECTION 979. Whenever the defendant is sentenced to imprisonment for the violation of a city ordinance, he shall be put to work for the benefit of Violations of city ordinance. the city, under the direction of the marshal, for the term of his imprisonment, and when committed for the nonpayment of a fine or costs for the violation of any ordinance, he shall also be put to work for the benefit of the city, and shall be credited on such fine and costs one dollar and fifty cents per day for each day he shall work.

SEC. 7260. For the purpose of enabling the county commissioners of any Place of labor. county in this State to employ in a profitable manner all persons who have

heretofore been, or may hereafter be sentenced to hard labor in the jail of the county, said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have power to designate the place where the persons so sentenced shall work, and to make all proper and needful regulations and provisions for the profitable employment of such convicts, and for their safe custody during such employment. The county jail is hereby declared to extend to any stone quarry, road, or other place that shall be designated by the county commissioners for the employment of such convicts.

NEVADA.

STATE CONVICTS. -

CONSTITUTION.

Article 5.

Control

SECTION 21. The governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general shall constitute a board of State prison commissioners, which board shall have such supervision of all matters connected with the State prison as may be provided by law. * * *

COMPILED LAWS—1899.

Powers of board.

SECTION 1420. The board of State prison commissioners, as named in section twenty-one of article five of the constitution, shall have such supervision of all matters connected with the State prison as is provided for as follows: They shall have full control of all the State prison grounds, buildings, prison labor, and prison property; shall purchase, or cause to be purchased, all needed commissary supplies, all raw material and tools necessary for any manufacturing purposes carried on at said prison; shall sell all manufactured articles and stone, and collect the money for the same; shall rent or hire out any or all of the labor of the convicts, and collect the money therefor, and shall regulate the number of officers and employees, and fix the salaries thereof.

Manufactures.

Sec. 1428. The board of commissioners may, in their discretion, cause the prisoners, or any number of them, to be employed in any mechanical pursuits, and at hard labor, and furnish such convicts thus employed with any material that may be deemed necessary, in the same manner as is provided for the furnishing of supplies and stores to the State prison, and they shall, in all respects, have the exclusive control of the employment of the convicts, and may from time to time employ them in such manner as, in their opinion, will best subserve the interest of the State and welfare of the prisoners.

Other employment.

Sec. 1429. If, at any time, the board of commissioners be of the opinion that it would be to the interest of the State to employ any portion of the prisoners, either within or without the walls or inclosures of the State prison, either in improvement of the public grounds or buildings, or for hire upon any private work or employment, where they may be profitably employed, they shall have power to so employ or hire such labor; they shall, in such case, direct the warden accordingly in writing, and cause a record of such order to be entered at length on the records of the board. All such employment outside of the prison walls or inclosures shall be within a reasonable distance from the prison.

Punishment.

Sec. 1438. * * * No barbarous punishments, by whipping, showing, or otherwise, shall be prescribed by such board of commissioners; nor shall convicts, as punishment, be deprived of regular rations of food, and at the same time compelled to work the usual number of hours per day.

NOTE.—Solitary confinement and a bread-and-water diet are the punishments used.

Hours of labor, etc.

Sec. 1440. The board of commissioners shall require of every able-bodied convict in said prison as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term of imprisonment as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the prison, and every convict faithfully performing such labor and being in all respects obedient to the rules and regulations of the prison, or if unable to work, yet faithful and obedient, shall be allowed from his term, instead and in lieu of the commutation heretofore allowed

by law, a deduction of two months in each of the first two years, three months in each of the next two years, and four months in each of the remaining years of said term; * * *

Deductions from term.

Sec. 1448. Whenever any prisoner shall be discharged from the State prison of this State, either by expiration of his term of sentence, or by pardon, the warden shall furnish him twenty-five dollars in coin, the same to be allowed and paid out of the State prison fund, the same as any other claim against said fund.

Discharge.

Acts of 1887.

Chapter 91.

SECTION 1. The prisoners employed in said shop [boot and shoe shop of the Nevada State prison] shall make all the boots and shoes required to be used by the prisoners in the State prison, and the managers of other State institutions shall be supplied with boots and shoes from said shop for the use of such wards of the State as they may have under their charge, at prices not to exceed the rates now charged by the warden of the State prison for such goods. The surplus product of said shop, if any, may be offered for sale in the open market at prices to be fixed by the warden: *Provided*, Said prices shall never be less than the cost of the material: *And provided further*, That no such manufactured goods shall be disposed of in open market except by wholesale in full cases and unbroken packages of not less than one dozen pairs of boots or shoes each. No such goods shall be furnished by the warden, the deputy warden, or by any other person, in any way, to any person not entitled to receive the same under the provisions of this act. * * *

Boots and shoes.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

COMPILED LAWS—1899.

SECTION 2265. Every sheriff may hire out, or put to labor, any person or persons in his custody who shall be convicted of the following crimes: Petit larceny, grand larceny, burglary, assault and battery with intent to commit murder, bribery, perjury, and fraud, taking all necessary means to secure their safe-keeping, * * *

Hiring.

Sec. 2270. Every person convicted of petit larceny, and imprisoned in the county jail, may be required, by a special or general order of the board of commissioners of the county in which said person was convicted, to perform labor on the public works or ways in the county.

Labor on public works and ways.

Sec. 2272. All prisoners sentenced by the judge of any district court, or by the justices of the peace of any justice's court, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in any county, city, or town jail shall be deemed to have been also sentenced to labor during such term, unless the judge or justice of the peace, sentencing said prisoner, for good cause orders otherwise.

Labor required.

Sec. 2273. The sheriff of each and every county in this State shall have charge and control over all prisoners committed to his care and keeping, in their respective county jails, and the chiefs of police and town marshals in the several cities and towns throughout this State shall have charge and control over all prisoners committed to their respective city and town jails; and the said sheriff, chiefs of police, and town marshals, and each of them, shall see that the prisoners under their care are at all times kept at labor on the public works in their respective counties, cities, and towns, at least six hours a day during six days of the week, when the weather will permit, when so required by either the board of county commissioners of their respective counties, or by the mayor and board of alderman of their respective cities, or by the board of trustees of their respective towns. By the public works, as used in this act, is understood the construction, or repair, or cleaning of any streets, road, sidewalks, public square, park, building, cutting away hills, grading, putting in sewers, or other work whatever, which is or may be authorized to be done by and for the use of any of the said counties, cities, or towns, and the expense of which is not to be borne exclusively by individuals or property particularly benefited thereby.

Control.

Hours of labor.

Sec. 2276. For each month in which the prisoner appears, by the record provided for in section four of this act, to have been obedient, orderly and faithful, five days shall, with the consent of the board having power in the premises, be deducted from his term of sentence.

Deductions from term.

- Vagrants.** SEC. 4862. All male persons having the physical ability to work, convicted of vagrancy and imprisoned on judgment therefor, may be required to perform labor on the public works, buildings, grounds, or ways in the county, and the sheriff or other person or persons having them in charge while performing such labor may, in his discretion, employ any usual, reasonable, humane, and sufficient means to guard against and prevent such prisoner escaping from custody while being so employed.
- Credit on term.** SEC. 4863. For each and every day's work willingly and faithfully performed by such vagrant, he shall receive credit for two days' time, which shall be by the sheriff applied upon and deducted from his term of imprisonment.
- Punishment.** SEC. 4864. If any imprisoned vagrant convicted under this act, having the physical ability to work, refuse to work when required so to do, as herein provided, he may, as a punishment, be forced to work by being compelled to "pack sand," or carry other material and weight from place to place, or to perform other labor not unreasonable, inhumane, or too burdensome, until he declares himself willing to work, and does work as required; or in lieu thereof he may, in the discretion of the sheriff, be confined in a cell of the jail and fed upon no other food except bread and water, until he declares himself ready to work, as required herein; but both methods of punishment herein prescribed shall in no instance be inflicted at the same time. In either case of punishment the prisoner shall have no credit given him upon his term of imprisonment, for such forced labor or solitary confinement.
- Employment.** SEC. 4865. It shall be the duty of the sheriff, during fair and reasonable weather, when the same can be done without extra expense to the county, to procure employment for and set at work such convicted vagrants, who are serving out their term of imprisonment; and to this end, upon application of any road supervisor, superintendent, foreman, or other overseer or custodian of any public works, buildings, or grounds, he may deliver into the custody and charge of such person making the application, such prisoners, to do labor as herein required, who, after working hours of the day, or after suspension of labor from any cause, shall be returned into the custody of the sheriff of the county for safe-keeping until again required for labor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATE CONVICTS.

PUBLIC STATUTES—1891.

Chapter 285.

- Prison.** SECTION 1. The State prison at Concord shall be the general penitentiary of the State, for the punishment and reformation of criminals sentenced to confinement at hard labor or to solitary imprisonment.
- Control.** SEC. 2. It shall be under the superintendence and general management of a warden, who shall be appointed by the governor, with advice of the council, * * *
- Powers of governor.** SEC. 5. The governor, with advice of the council, shall have power:
 * * *
 III. To establish by-laws for the government of the prison.
 * * *
 V. To provide for the sale of articles manufactured in the prison or not necessary for the use thereof.
 VI. To make contracts, if expedient, for the support and employment of the prisoners or any portion of them.
 * * *
- Deductions from term.** SEC. 14. The warden shall keep a correct record of the conduct of each convict; and for every month that a convict appears by the record to have faithfully observed all the rules and requirements of the prison, the warden shall recommend to the executive a deduction from the term of his sentence, according to the following scale: One day for every month's good conduct, if he is under sentence for two years or less; two days, if under sentence for more than two and not exceeding three years; three days, if for four years; four days, if for five years; five days, if for more than five and not exceeding seven years; six days, if for more than seven and less than ten years; seven days, if for ten and less than fifteen years; eight days, if for fifteen and less than twenty years; and ten days, if for any other term except for life; * * *

SEC. 17. The warden may furnish, at the expense of the State, to each convict discharged from the prison, a suit of clothes, decent and suitable for the season in which he is discharged, and a sum of money not exceeding three dollars. Discharge.

ACTS OF 1901.

Chapter 58.

SECTION 1. When a convict is sentenced to the State prison otherwise than for life, or as an habitual criminal, the court imposing the sentence shall not fix the term of imprisonment, but shall establish a maximum and minimum term for which said convict may be held in said prison. The maximum term shall not be longer than the longest term fixed by law for the punishment of the offense of which he is convicted, and the minimum term shall not be less than the minimum sentence now provided by law. Form of sentence.

SEC. 2 (as amended by chapter 67, Acts of 1905). Any convict, sentenced as aforesaid, whose record of conduct shows that he has faithfully observed all the rules of said prison, and has not been subjected to punishment, shall be entitled to release from said prison upon the expiration of the minimum term of his sentence, and he shall then be given a permit to be at liberty therefrom during the unexpired portion of the maximum term of his sentence. Said permit shall be issued by the governor and council upon such terms and conditions as they shall establish. Any convict whose record of conduct shows that he has violated the rules of said prison may be given a like permit at such time as the said governor and council shall determine after the expiration of the minimum term of his sentence. Parole.

NOTE.—Paroled convicts must not lead an idle or dissolute life, must not violate any of the laws of the State, and must report quarterly to the warden by letter or in person.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

PUBLIC STATUTES—1891.

Chapter 282.

SECTION 4. Every jailer shall provide each prisoner in his custody with necessary sustenance, clothing, bedding, fuel, and medical attendance. Food, clothing, etc.

SEC. 14. The sheriff of any county may, with the approval of the county commissioners, employ and set to labor any prisoner confined in the county jail, in such manner as shall be consistent with his safe-keeping, if the labor can be prosecuted without expense to the county. Convicts may be employed.

SEC. 17. All * * * prisoners [held under sentence] shall be entitled to receive upon their discharge twenty-five per cent of the net proceeds of their labor; but no person shall enjoy the benefit of these provisions who, while confined as a prisoner, shall not have been of good behavior. Discharge.

SEC. 18. The sheriff or jailer shall keep a correct and itemized account with each prisoner so employed, showing his earnings and the charges and expenses made and incurred on his account, and shall retain his earnings until the prisoner is discharged from jail, when the sheriff or jailer shall pay him the amount due him, as provided in this chapter, and take his receipt therefor. Accounts to be kept.

NEW JERSEY.

STATE CONVICTS.

GENERAL STATUTES—1895.

Page 3147.

SECTION 4. * * * The said inspectors [see section 36 below] * * * shall have power to make such rules and regulations for the general government and regulation of the State prison and matters relating thereto, as they may deem necessary and proper, consistent with the principles of separate confinement, the laws of this State and the independent powers spe- Powers of inspectors.

cially given to their officers; * * * they shall have power to make general regulations to govern the supervisor in the purchase of materials and supplies, and articles necessary for the prison, the employment and hiring out of the labor of the prisoners, and the sale of articles manufactured or prepared therein; and they may, if they think proper, at any time and by special resolution, require that all or any of such purchases, hirings, or sales shall be made by contract, awarded after advertisement, to the best bidders, * * *; they shall have power, with the consent of the supervisor, to close up as they think proper, all contracts in relation to the labor of the prisoners, which have now expired by their own limitation or by the conduct of the parties thereto, and which still remain unsettled, and to settle and determine the same and all work thereunder; * * *

NOTE.—Confining convicts in dungeons, and making them stand in center of octagon without food or water are punishments used.

Teacher.

SEC. 7. The governor of this State shall be authorized to employ a suitable person as a teacher and moral instructor to the convicts in said prison, who shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office, * * *

Daily records.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the keeper of the State prison to assign to the clerk, or some other officers thereof, the keeping of a correct, impartial daily record of the conduct of each prisoner and of his labor, whether satisfactory or otherwise; and it shall be the duty of the keeper to see that the said record is regularly made and preserved under his care, and to lay the same before the inspectors as often as they may require.

Deductions from term.

SEC. 10. When the inspectors shall be satisfied that the said record is properly kept, they shall direct the keeper, for every month of faithful performance of assigned labor by any convict in the State prison, to remit to him two days of the term for which he was sentenced; for every month of continuous orderly deportment two days, and for every month of manifest effort at intellectual improvement and self-control, to be certified by the moral instructor, one day; * * *

Additional deduction.

SEC. 11. On the recommendation of the keeper and moral instructor, it shall be lawful for the inspectors to remit an additional day per month to every convict who for twelve months preceding shall have merited the same by his continuous good conduct in the particulars above mentioned, and for each succeeding year of uninterrupted good conduct, progressively to increase the remission one day per month for that year.

Goods to be marked.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of every contractor carrying on in the State prison any manufacturing business in which the labor or skill of the prisoners is employed whether under contract or otherwise, and of the manager or superintendent in charge for such contractor to cause all goods, wares, and merchandise made in whole or in part, within said prison and which are intended for sale, to be stamped in a legible and conspicuous manner with the words "Manufactured in the New Jersey State prison:" *Provided*, That whenever from the nature of any of the articles made or manufactured in the said prison it shall be impracticable to stamp each article, or if any articles shall be manufactured which are usually put up in packages, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this act to put a stamp, label or tag upon such packages, showing where such articles were made: *Provided*, That said tag, stamp or label shall be put on said package in a good, lasting and permanent manner, and it shall be the duty of the principal keeper, supervisor and board of inspectors to insert in every contract for convict labor hereafter made on behalf of the State such terms, covenants and provisions as will bind the contractor to comply with the requirements of this act; any contractor, manager or superintendent who shall willfully violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Supervisor.

SEC. 28. The governor of the State, immediately upon the passage of this act, and as often thereafter as the office hereby created shall become vacant, shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, a competent and suitable person to be supervisor of the State prison, who shall be commissioned as such by the governor, * * *

Inspectors.

SEC. 26. There shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, at the present session of the legislature and every five years thereafter, six persons to be inspectors of the State prison, * * *

Contracts forbidden.

SEC. 50. It shall be unlawful for the principal keeper, supervisor and board of inspectors of the State prison of this State, in anywise to contract for the labor of the prisoners confined in said prison or for any portion thereof.

SEC. 51. It shall be unlawful for any keeper, warden, superintendent or other official, or member of any governing body or board of any prison, penitentiary, jail or public reformatory institution located within this State, in anywise to contract for the labor of the inmates of any such prison, penitentiary, jail or public reformatory institution. Same subject.

SEC. 54. The prisoners or persons confined or kept in any prison, penitentiary, jail or public reformatory institution located within this State, shall, so far as practicable in the judgment of the managers of such prison, penitentiary, jail or public reformatory institution, be employed in the manufacture or at work upon goods used in such institutions as are under State control, and all prisoners or persons not employed for said purpose shall be employed on what is commonly known as the "piece-price plan," as the managing authorities of such prison, penitentiary, jail or public reformatory institution may be able to arrange for with parties desiring such labor, or they shall be employed under what is known as the "public account system." * * * Systems of employment.

SEC. 56. The authorities of any prison, penitentiary, jail or public reformatory institution, before they shall make any agreement with any party or parties for the labor of the prisoners or persons in their charge under the "piece-price system," or before they shall dispose of any goods made in their institution under the "public account system," shall advertise in not less than four of the principal newspapers of the State for the space of three weeks, once a week, calling for public bids, so that there shall be a proper and just competition either for the labor of the prisoners or persons confined in such institutions or for the sale of goods; this advertising may be done before or after the goods are completed, and every effort shall be made to obtain current market prices for the same. Disposition of goods.

SEC. 57. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to in any way abridge the powers of any board of chosen freeholders, in any county in this State, to employ any persons confined in any penitentiary or jail in said county in any other capacity they may deem wise, except under the "contract system" now in use in the State prison, and the authorities of any reformatory institution are also authorized to apprentice any of the minors in their institution. County convicts.

SEC. 58. Any party or parties who may employ any portion of the prisoners or persons within the limit prescribed by law, shall have power to place one or more instructors, if necessary, in any prison, penitentiary, jail or public reformatory institution of the State, where their work is being done, the expenses or salary of said instructor or instructors to be paid by the party or parties so employing them, or, if the work is done under the "public account system," such instructor or instructors shall be paid by the State; such instructors shall in no wise interfere with the discipline or management of the prisoners, and shall be, while so employed in the prison, subject to all the rules and regulations made by its officers for its government. Instructors.

ACTS OF 1898.

Chapter 237.

SECTION 171. The principal keeper and the board of inspectors of the New Jersey State prison shall have power to establish rules and regulations under which any prisoner who is now, or hereafter may be, imprisoned under a sentence other than for murder in the first or second degree, manslaughter, sodomy, rape, arson, burglary or robbery, who may have served with commutation time allowed one-half of his sentence for the crime for which he was convicted, and who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, may be allowed to go on parole outside of the buildings and inclosures, but to remain, while on parole, in the legal custody of the principal keeper and board and subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of said institution; * * * Parole.

NOTE.—Paroles are not granted to convicts who were not citizens of the State for three years last prior to conviction. Quarterly reports are required of paroled convicts.

ACTS OF 1901.

Chapter 104.

- Control.** SECTION 2. Its [the New Jersey reformatory's] general management or control shall be in a board of nine, composed of the governor and eight other citizens of the State, to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate; * * *
- Duties of board.** SEC. 3. They may establish a system of government for the reformatory, and make all needful rules and regulations for the management thereof and for the care, support and discipline and detention and discharge of the prisoners; they may use any method of education and employment which, in their judgment, will best promote the interest of the prisoners and secure their reformation; * * *
- Disposition of goods.** SEC. 4. * * * The superintendent shall sell and dispose of all articles manufactured or prepared by the prisoners whose labor is not hired out and shall receive all moneys due and paid on the contracts for the labor of the prisoners and for articles sold and work done; * * *
- Restrictions.** SEC. 5. The superintendent shall not, however, contract or hire out the labor of more than one hundred in number at any one time in the prosecution or conduct of any special branch of industry, trade or business; the goods or wares manufactured and offered for sale shall be marked, stamped and tagged with the words "Manufactured in the New Jersey reformatory" * * * ; if the labor of the inmates shall be hired out the system of labor adopted shall be known as the "piece-price plan" or "public account system," * * * or partly one system and partly the other, as the superintendent and commissioners may deem best; purchases of materials and supplies costing more than five hundred dollars shall be made by contract and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder after notice published at least once in one or more newspapers, not exceeding five in number; the hiring out of labor of the prisoners shall be by contract, awarded to the highest responsible bidder in like manner and upon like notice.
- Form of sentence.** SEC. 9. The courts in sentencing to the reformatory shall not fix or limit the duration of sentence, but it shall not in any case exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced, and may be terminated by the managers of the reformatory as herein provided.
- Parole.** SEC. 10. The commissioners may establish rules and regulations under which prisoners may be discharged or released upon parole; * * *
- Discharge.** SEC. 13. The superintendent may give to each prisoner, upon his release, a new suit of clothes and a sum not exceeding ten dollars, and he shall return to him any sum of money which may have belonged to the prisoner at the time of his commitment.

NOTE.—Paroled convicts must proceed at once to the place of residence or employment assigned and there remain until the commissioners grant their consent to a change. Monthly reports are required. Obedience to the law, avoidance of evil associates, and abstinence from intoxicants are prescribed.

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 232.

- Custody.** SECTION 1. The legal custody of all prisoners paroled from the State prison shall be vested in the keeper of said prison.
- Parole officer.** SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the keeper of the prison to appoint one of the State prison inspectors or one of his deputies from time to time, as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the governor or person administering the government, who shall have the powers and duties hereinafter provided for.
- Procuring employment.** SEC. 3. Whenever the keeper has been duly notified that a prisoner confined in said prison has been granted a license to be at large, [he] shall endeavor, through friends of such prisoner or by other reasonable means, to procure suitable environment and employment for such prisoner.
- Duty of parole officer.** SEC. 4. * * * It shall be the duty of any inspector or deputy appointed by the keeper as aforesaid, at intervals and times to be approved by the keeper, to make a personal investigation of each and every paroled prisoner; and said inspector or deputy shall personally or otherwise inves-

tigate causes of complaint concerning such paroled prisoners, and shall report thereupon to the keeper such action as he deems best, giving his reasons therefor; and said keeper shall keep a record of such reports, information and action in reference to all such paroled prisoners.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

GENERAL STATUTES—1895.

Page 1832.

SECTION 17. When the board of chosen freeholders of any county shall have assumed the custody, rule, keeping and charge of the county jail of such county, said board shall prescribe rules and regulations for the management and conduct of such jail, and the employment, maintenance and keeping of the prisoners therein, and may authorize and require the jail warden to enforce such rules and regulations, and to punish any breach of the same by the prisoners, and any refusal to work, or any insubordination, by solitary confinement, change or diminution of food and diet, or such other reasonable punishments as they may prescribe. Rules.

SEC. 50. Every person sentenced to hard labor and imprisonment, according to the act for the punishment of crimes or other law, for any time not exceeding six months, shall, by the sheriff or other proper officer of the county in which the conviction was had, be delivered to the master of the workhouse, together with a copy of the sentence of the court, certified under the hand and seal of the clerk of the said court, or an order under the hand and seal of one or more of the justices of the peace of the said county, by whom the said sentence may be imposed and shall be there received and safely kept to hard labor by the said master, agreeably to such sentence, and if he be fined, as well as sentenced to hard labor, then also to be kept to such labor until he pay the said fine, and likewise the costs of prosecution in the former, as well as in the latter instance, or be discharged by due course of law; but this section shall not extend to any offender whose sentence shall be imprisonment, or the payment of a fine, or imprisonment and the payment of a fine, without the addition of hard labor in either case. Short-term convicts. Fines and costs.

Page 2865.

SECTION 276. In any county in this State, where the custody, rule, keeping and charge of the jail of such county and of the prisoners in such jail has been heretofore or shall be hereafter assumed by the board of chosen freeholders of such county according to law, it shall be lawful for such board to improve and keep in repair any road formerly a toll road in such county, and which has or shall have become the property of the public, and to put and keep at work thereon such prisoners detained in the county jail as may be lawfully required to work at hard labor; * * * Work on highways.

ACTS OF 1898.

Chapter 237.

SECTION 162. It shall be the duty of the sheriff, warden or keeper of every county jail or penitentiary, to put and keep at such work as they are able to perform, any and all persons detained in his custody for the nonpayment of any fine or costs of conviction; such work to be directed and provided by the boards of chosen freeholders of the respective counties, and to be performed for the benefit thereof; any such person may be excused from such work, for good cause shown, by a judge of the court which may have imposed sentence on such person. Misdemeanants.

SEC. 167. The sheriff, warden or keeper of the county jail or penitentiary in any county is hereby authorized to employ and set at labor any convicted person committed to his care and custody at any reasonable labor, such as cooking, cleaning, gardening, mechanical or other service necessary to be performed within the bounds of the court-house or county property. Employments.

NEW MEXICO.

STATE CONVICTS.

COMPILED LAWS—1897.

- Control.** SECTION 3491 (as amended by chapter 10, Acts of 1899). The general government and management of the Territorial penitentiary shall be vested in five commissioners who shall be called the board of penitentiary commissioners. Said commissioners shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice of the legislative council, * * *
- Rules.** SEC. 3498. The board of penitentiary commissioners shall make such rules and regulations for the government, discipline and police of the penitentiary, and for the punishment of prisoners confined therein, not inconsistent with the law, as they may deem expedient, * * *
- Labor required.** NOTE.—The punishments used are labor on stone pile, solitary confinement, bread-and-water diet, dark cell, fastening to the door, barrel and paddling, and shackling.
- SEC. 3501. All male persons convicted of crime and confined in the penitentiary under the laws of the Territory, except such as are precluded by the terms of the judgment and sentence under which they may be imprisoned, shall perform labor under such rules and regulations as have been or may hereafter be prescribed by the board of penitentiary commissioners.
- Discharge.** SEC. 3506. When any convict shall be discharged from the penitentiary he shall be paid the sum of five dollars, and also when the said convict is in need, he shall be furnished with a new suit of cheap, common clothes, and all articles of personal property belonging to the said convict that may have been turned over to the superintendent.
- Interest in contracts.** SEC. 3509. Should any member of the board of penitentiary commissioners, officer or other employee of the penitentiary, become interested in any manner in any contract for providing provisions, clothing or other necessities for the use of said penitentiary, or become in any way interested in any contract for buildings or the construction of any buildings of any kind connected with said penitentiary, or for furnishing materials for any such building, or in any contract for the labor of the convicts, such member of said board, officer or employee so interested, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, * * *
- Gifts.** SEC. 3517. No member of the board, superintendent, assistant superintendent, guard, turnkey, or other officer or employee of the penitentiary, shall, under any pretense whatever, receive from any convict, any sum of money, emolument or reward, or any article of value as a gift, * * *
- Employment on buildings.** SEC. 3518. The board of penitentiary commissioners shall decide what improvements shall be made in the penitentiary, * * * which improvements shall be made under the direction of the superintendent on plans furnished by said board, and he shall employ such number of convicts in making such improvements as said board may deem advisable, and shall employ the remainder of the convicts as may be most advantageous to the Territory or the penitentiary: *Provided, however,* That he shall classify the convicts, and if it shall be more in the interest of the penitentiary or the Territory to hire out the labor of the convicts to be worked under the control of the superintendent, he may hire out such labor with the consent of the board of penitentiary commissioners.
- Hiring.** SEC. 3528. The superintendent, under the direction of the board of penitentiary commissioners, may hire out the labor of the convicts to the best advantage, but in no case shall a convict be allowed to go out to labor without being under the custody of a guard or an overseer of the penitentiary, unless he shall belong to a class known as, trustees, which class shall be composed of such of said convicts as the superintendent and board of penitentiary commissioners shall be able to confide and trust in absolutely, to do what they may be required to do without being under the supervision of a guard or overseer.
- Guards.** SEC. 3536 (as amended by chapter 1, Acts of 1899). Every convict who is now or may hereafter be imprisoned in the penitentiary and who has or shall hereafter perform faithfully the duties assigned to him during his or her imprisonment therein, and shall during the whole of said time have been of uniform good behavior and complied with the rules and regulations of the penitentiary, shall be entitled to a deduction from the time of his sentence for the respective years thereof, and proportionately for any
- Deductions from term.**

part of a year, to wit: For the first year, one month; for the second year, two months; for the third year, three months; for the fourth year, four months; for the fifth year, five months; for the sixth and each succeeding year, six months: *Provided*, That no such deduction from the time of any sentence shall be made unless the governor of the Territory shall issue to the person for whom such deduction is claimed, a pardon as provided in section 3541 of said compiled laws.

Sec. 3541 (as amended by chapter 1, Acts of 1899). If any convict shall pass the entire period of his sentence without any violation of the rules and regulations of the penitentiary, he shall be intitled [entitled] to a certificate thereof by the superintendent, indorsed by the board of penitentiary commissioners, and on presenting the same to the governor he may be granted a pardon and restored to citizenship, but the governor shall not be obliged to grant such pardon and in case of the refusal of the governor to grant such pardon such convict shall remain in the penitentiary until the expiration of his full term of service according to the sentence of the court, unless the governor shall at some subsequent time prior to the expiration of said term, grant such pardon and restore such convict to citizenship.

Certificate.

Sec. 3545. The following shall be the quantity and quality of food allowed for each one hundred rations per day, which shall be issued in proportion to the number of convicts and employees to be fed, or so much thereof as in the judgment of the said board or superintendent shall be necessary, to wit: Sixty pounds of bacon or one hundred and fifty pounds of fresh beef, one hundred and twelve pounds of flour, thirty pounds of beans or fifteen pounds of rice, ten pounds of coffee or two pounds of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar or the equivalent thereof in molasses, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of salt, eight pounds of soap, six ounces of pepper, and three pounds of baking powder per week.

Food.

Sec. 3548. Whenever the convicts in the penitentiary or any of them shall not be hired out or employed in any work at the penitentiary or otherwise occupied in any labor, it shall be proper and requisite to employ them in and about any work, labor or improvement on the capitol building or capitol grounds, and also in grading, repairing, opening, cleaning or leveling the streets, alleys, roads and bridges in and near the city of Santa Fé, and in quarrying and hauling stone, and also in securing, bettering and protecting the banks of the Santa Fé River from overflowing or destruction, so as to prevent damage from high water or otherwise where the said river runs through the city of Santa Fé.

Public works
and ways.

Sec. 3631. The warden, manager or superintendent of the penitentiary of this Territory is hereby authorized and required to surrender to any contractor for the construction of any building or buildings or other improvements contracted for by any of the boards of regents or managements of any of the several [public] institutions created by this act, any number of convicts not exceeding fifty, to be used upon the said work of construction, and said contractors shall have a preference right to the use of the labor of all convicts subject to be used under this act while any of the buildings provided for in this act shall be in process of construction: *And provided, further*, That no such contractors shall be required to pay anything for the services of such convicts while actually engaged in the work called for in their several contracts and provided for in this act. * * *

Public build-
ings.

Sec. 3632. * * * Every contractor who shall receive the convicts from the warden, manager or superintendent of the penitentiary under the provisions of this act, shall submit to such rules and regulations for the care, custody and maintenance of such convicts as shall be prescribed by the board of the institution where they may be employed, and any contractor who shall fail to observe and perform all rules and regulations so prescribed by the said board, shall forfeit his rights to the labor of such convicts, and such convicts shall, upon the order of the said board for such cause, be returned to the Territorial penitentiary or delivered to some other contractor, if any such there be, but no such convicts shall under any pretense whatever, be employed at any other labor than that contemplated by this act while in the custody of any such contractor.

Control.

Sec. 3649. All the products of convict labor shall be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, after twenty days' notice by advertisement in three daily newspapers, not more than one of which shall be published in the same county: * * *

Sale of goods.

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 7.

- Work on highway** SECTION 2. The construction, repair and maintenance of said public highway [El Camino Real] shall be done under the authority and control of the board of penitentiary commissioners and superintendent of the Territorial penitentiary, and said board is hereby authorized and required to construct said road, by the use of the labor of the penitentiary convicts, * * *
- Deductions from term.** SEC. 3. The board of penitentiary commissioners are hereby empowered to adopt a special rule, applicable solely to convicts employed on the public work herein authorized and contemplated, whereby convicts so employed shall be granted additional good time allowance, conditioned upon their good behavior and cheerful compliance with all rules that may be made by said board or said superintendent for the management and control of convicts so employed.
- Erection of monuments.** SEC. 9. At suitable points along said public highway, and at places of historic interest, there shall be erected stone monuments commemorative thereof, which said monuments shall be erected by labor of penitentiary convicts.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

COMPILED LAWS—1897.

- Labor required.** SECTION 841. All prisoners convicted of crime and sentenced to the county jail as a punishment, shall be compelled by the sheriff or jailer of each county in the Territory, to labor during the term of his or her sentence at some useful employment during the term of such sentence, unless such prisoner is absolutely unfitted for labor by reason of age or sickness. * * *
- Fines and costs.** SEC. 1052. In all cases of conviction * * * for any criminal offense, the convict shall remain in confinement until all the costs attending the prosecution shall be paid and his sentence fully complied with; and, if such convict shall not discharge and satisfy the fine and costs, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county in which the convict may be imprisoned, if the district judge of that county shall so direct, to bind such convict to labor, for any term not exceeding five years, to any person who will pay such fine and costs; * * *
- Binding to labor.**
- Punishment.** SEC. 1056. Lashes, as a punishment for criminals, are hereby forever abolished in this Territory.

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 84.

- Work on streets, etc.** SECTION 1. Every person convicted of the violation of any ordinance of any incorporated city or town of this Territory, and sentenced to imprisonment therefor, may, during the term of such sentence, be compelled to work upon the public streets of such city or town or to do any other kind of public work within such city or town, that may be required by the mayor thereof.
- Control.** SEC. 2. All such persons while engaged in such work shall be in the custody of and under the control of the marshal of such city or town, or of such other officer as the mayor may direct. In case any such person shall be confined in any county jail it shall be the duty of the sheriff or jailer to deliver him to the marshal of such city or town whenever he shall receive from the mayor a written order to that effect, but such prisoner shall be returned to such county jail each night.

NEW YORK.

STATE CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

- Contract system prohibited.** SECTION 53. The legislature shall, by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in the State; and on and after the first

day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

REVISED STATUTES—1901.

Page 920.

SECTION 37a (as amended by chapter 282, Acts of 1902). A person never before convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, who is convicted in any court in this State of a felony, the maximum penalty for which, exclusive of fines, is imprisonment for five years or less, and sentenced to a State prison, shall be sentenced thereto under an indeterminate sentence, the minimum of which shall not be less than one year, or in case a minimum is fixed by law, not less than such minimum, and the maximum of which shall not be more than the longest period fixed by law for which the crime is punishable of which the offender is convicted. * * * In any other case whenever any person, never before convicted of a felony, shall be convicted of a felony, other than murder or arson, the maximum penalty for which, exclusive of fines, exceeds five years' imprisonment in a State prison, the court may either pronounce a definite sentence for a fixed term as provided by law, or may in its discretion impose upon such person a sentence of imprisonment therein for an indeterminate term the minimum of which shall not be less than one year, or in case a minimum is fixed by law, not less than such minimum, and the maximum of which shall not be more than the longest period fixed by law for which the crime is punishable of which the offender is convicted. * * *

Page 2096.

SECTION 50. No person or corporation shall sell, or expose for sale, any convict-made goods, wares or merchandise, either by sample or otherwise, without a license therefor. Such license may be obtained upon application in writing to the comptroller, setting forth the residence or post-office address of the applicant, the class of goods desired to be dealt in, the town, village or city, with the street number, if any, at which the business of such applicant is to be located. Such application shall be accompanied with a bond, executed by two or more responsible citizens, or some legally incorporated surety company authorized to do business in this State, to be approved by the comptroller, in the sum of five thousand dollars, and conditioned that such applicant will comply with all the provisions of law, relative to the sale of convict-made goods, wares and merchandise. Such license shall be for a term of one year unless sooner revoked. Such person or corporation shall pay, annually, on or before the fifteenth day of January, the sum of five hundred dollars as a license fee, into the treasury of the State, which amount shall be credited to the maintenance account of the State prisons.

Sale of goods.

License.

Such license shall be kept conspicuously posted in the place of business of such licensee.

SEC. 53. All goods, wares and merchandise made by convict labor in a penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in which convict labor is employed, shall be branded, labeled or marked as herein provided. The brand, label or mark, used for such purpose, shall contain at the head or top thereof, the words "convict-made," followed by the year when, and the name of the penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in which the article branded, labeled or marked was made.

Goods to be marked.

Such brands, labels and marks shall be printed in plain English lettering, of the style and size known as great primer roman condensed capitals. A brand or mark shall be used in all cases where the nature of the article will permit and only where such branding or marking is impossible shall a label be used. Such label shall be in the form of a paper tag and shall be attached

by wire to each article, where the nature of the article will permit, and shall be placed securely upon the box, crate or other covering in which such goods, wares or merchandise are packed, shipped or exposed for sale.

Such brand, mark or label shall be placed upon the most conspicuous part of the finished article and its box, crate or covering.

No convict-made goods, wares or merchandise shall be sold or exposed for sale without such brand, mark or label.

Goods for State use. Sec. 55. Nothing in this article shall apply to or affect the manufacture in State prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, and furnishing of articles for the use of the offices, departments and institutions of the State or any political division thereof, as provided by chapter four hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six [sections 102 to 110, pp. 726-728.]

Penalties. Sec. 200. A person who—

1. Sells or exposes for sale convict-made goods, wares or merchandise, without a license therefor, or having such license does not transmit to the secretary of state the statement required by article four of the labor law [sections 50 to 55, above]; or

2. Sells, offers for sale, or has in his possession for sale any such convict-made goods, wares or merchandise without the brand, mark or label required by article four of the labor law [sections 50 to 55, above]; or

3. Removes or defaces or in any way alters such brand, mark or label, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Page 2722.

Control. SECTION 1. The State commission of prisons shall consist of three members, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, * * *

Estimates of goods required. Sec. 7a. The said commission shall have the further duty and authority to require the proper officials of the State and the political divisions thereof, and of all public institutions of the State, and political divisions thereof, supported wholly or in part by the State, or any political division thereof, to furnish to said commission, annually, estimates for each ensuing year of the amount of labor to be required by each, and of the articles which may be manufactured in penal institutions, required to be purchased for the use of the State or the political divisions, or said institutions in their charge or under their management.

Interest in contracts. Sec. 16. A superintendent of State prisons, or agent, warden or other officer, keeper or guard, employed at either of the prisons, who—

1. Shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, purchase or sale, for, by, or on account of such prison; or

2. Accepts a present from a contractor or contractor's agent, directly or indirectly, or employs the labor of a convict or another person employed in such prison on any work for the private benefit of such superintendent, officer, keeper or guard, is guilty of a misdemeanor, except that the agent and warden shall be entitled to employ prisoners for necessary household service.

Discharge. Sec. 54. * * * The agent and warden of each of said prisons shall furnish to each convict who shall be discharged from prison by pardon or otherwise, or who shall be released therefrom on parole, necessary clothing, not exceeding twelve dollars in value (between the first day of November and the first day of April, clothing not exceeding eighteen dollars in value and including an overcoat, shall be so furnished), and ten dollars in money, and a railroad ticket or tickets for the transportation of one person from such prison to the place of the conviction of such convict, or to such other place as such convict may designate, at no greater distance from said prison than the place of conviction.

Board of parole. Sec. 75. The members of the State commission of prisons shall hereafter constitute a board of commissioners for paroled prisoners for the State prisons and the Eastern New York reformatory, * * * The superintendent of State prisons shall appoint a parole officer for each prison. It shall be the duty of such officers to aid paroled prisoners in securing employment and to visit and exercise supervision over them while on parole and

they shall have such authority and perform such other duties as the board of commissioners for paroled prisoners may direct. * * *

SEC. 76 (as amended by chapter 500, Acts of 1902). * * * Each prisoner confined in a State prison, or in the Eastern New York reformatory, may upon the expiration of the minimum term of his sentence, make application to the board, in writing and in such form as they may prescribe, for his release upon parole, or for an absolute discharge * * * and said board is hereby prohibited from entertaining any other form of application or petition for the release upon parole or absolute discharge of any prisoner. Application for parole.

SEC. 78. If it shall appear to said board of commissioners of paroled prisoners, upon an application by a convict for release on parole as hereinbefore provided that there is reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, then said board of commissioners may authorize the release of such applicant upon parole, and such applicant shall thereupon be allowed to go upon parole outside of said prison walls and inclosure upon such terms and conditions as said board shall prescribe, but to remain, while so on parole, in the legal custody and under the control of the agent and warden of the State prison from which he is so paroled, until the expiration of the maximum term specified in his sentence as hereinbefore provided, or until his absolute discharge as hereinafter provided. Parole.

SEC. 84. It shall be the duty of the agent and warden of each of such prisons, so far as practicable and necessary, to appoint as keepers of such prison, persons qualified to instruct the prisoners in the trades and manufactures prosecuted in such prison or in other industrial occupations. Instruction shall also be given in the useful branches of an English education to such prisoners as in the judgment of the agent and warden or chaplain may require the same and be benefited thereby. The time devoted to such instruction shall not be less than an average of one hour and a half daily, Sunday excepted, between the hours of six and nine in the evening, in such room or rooms as may be provided for that purpose. Instruction.

SEC. 86. The clothing and bedding of the prisoners shall be of coarse materials, and shall be manufactured as far as practicable in the prison. The prisoners shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of inferior but wholesome food. Clothing, food, etc.

SEC. 87. The punishment commonly known as the shower bath, crucifix and yoke and buck are hereby abolished in all the State prisons and penitentiaries of this State. No keeper in any prison shall inflict any blows whatever upon any prisoner, unless in self-defense, or to suppress a revolt or insurrection. * * * Punishments.

NOTE.—Loss of good time and of money credits, and solitary confinement in dark cell are forms of punishment used.

SEC. 95. The superintendent of State prisons shall direct the classification of prisoners into three classes or grades, as follows: In the first grade shall be included those appearing to be corrigible or less vicious than the others and likely to observe the laws and to maintain themselves by honest industry after their discharge; in the second grade shall be included those appearing to be incorrigible or more vicious, but so competent to work and so reasonably obedient to prison discipline as not seriously to interfere with the productiveness of their labor, or of the labor of those in company with whom they may be employed; in the third grade shall be included those appearing to be incorrigible or so insubordinate or so incompetent otherwise than from temporary ill health as to seriously interfere with the discipline or productiveness of the labor of the prison. Classification.

SEC. 96. The superintendent of State prisons may make rules and regulations for the promotion or reduction of the prisoners from one grade to another, and shall transfer from time to time the prisoners in the State prisons from one prison to another with reference to the respective capacities of the several State prisons, or with reference to the health or reformation of the prisoners, or with reference to including all prisoners of one grade as nearly as may be practicable in one prison, or may direct the separation from each other of the prisoners of different grades so far as practicable within each State prison. Promotions and reductions.

SEC. 97. The superintendent of State prisons shall not, nor shall any other authority whatsoever, make any contract by which the labor or time of any prisoner in any State prison, reformatory, penitentiary or jail in this Contracts prohibited.

State, or the product or profit of his work, shall be contracted, let, farmed out, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation; except that the convicts in said penal institutions may work for, and the products of their labor may be disposed of, to the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

Hours of labor, etc. SEC. 98. The superintendent of State prisons, the superintendents, managers and officials of all reformatories and penitentiaries in the State, shall, so far as practicable, cause all the prisoners in said institutions, who are physically capable thereof, to be employed at hard labor, for not to exceed eight hours of each day, other than Sundays and public holidays, but such hard labor shall be either for the purpose of production of supplies for said institutions, or for the State, or any political division thereof, or for any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof; or for the purpose of industrial training and instruction, or partly for one, and partly for the other of such purposes.

First-grade convicts. SEC. 99. The labor of the prisoners of the first grade in each of said prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, shall be directed with reference to fitting the prisoner to maintain himself by honest industry after his discharge from imprisonment, as the primary or sole object of such labor, and such prisoners of the first grade may be so employed at hard labor for industrial training and instruction solely, even though no useful or salable products result from their labor, but only in case such industrial training or instruction can be more effectively given in such manner. Otherwise, and so far as is consistent with the primary object of the labor of prisoners of the first grade as aforesaid, the labor of such prisoners shall be so directed as to produce the greatest amount of useful products, articles and supplies needed and used in the said institutions, and in the buildings and offices of the State, or those of any political division thereof, or in any public institution owned and managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof, or said labor may be for the State, or any political division thereof.

Second grade. SEC. 100. The labor of prisoners of the second grade in said prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries shall be directly [directed] primarily to labor for the State or any political division thereof, or to the production and manufacture of useful articles and supplies for said institutions, or for any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

Third grade. SEC. 101. The labor of prisoners of the third grade shall be directed to such exercise as shall tend to the preservation of health, or they shall be employed in labor for the State, or a political division thereof, or in the manufacture of such useful articles and supplies as are needed and used in the said institutions, and in the public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

State use system. SEC. 102. All convicts sentenced to State prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries in the State, shall be employed for the State, or a political division thereof, or in productive industries for the benefit of the State, or the political divisions thereof, or for the use of public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or the political divisions thereof, which shall be under rules and regulations for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the State commission of prisons.

Order of supply. SEC. 103. The labor of the convicts in the State prisons and reformatories in the State, after the necessary labor for and manufacture of all needed supplies, for said institutions, shall be primarily devoted to the State and the public buildings and institutions thereof, and the manufacture of supplies for the State, and public institutions thereof, and secondly to the political divisions of the State, and public institutions thereof; and the labor of the convicts in the penitentiaries, after the necessary labor for and manufacture of all needed supplies for the same, shall be primarily devoted to the counties, respectively, in which said penitentiaries are located, and the towns, cities and villages therein, and to the manufacture of supplies for the public institutions of the counties, or the political divisions thereof, and secondly to the State and the public institutions thereof.

Distribution of industries. SEC. 104. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of State prisons to distribute, among the penal institutions under his jurisdiction, the labor and industries assigned by the commission to said institutions, due regard being had to the location and convenience of the prisons, and of the other institutions to be supplied, the machinery now therein, and the number of prisoners, in order to secure the best service and distribution of the labor,

and to employ the prisoners, so far as practicable, in occupations in which they will be most likely to obtain employment after their discharge from imprisonment; to change or dispose of the present plants and machinery in said institutions now used in industries which shall be discontinued, and which can not be used in the industries hereafter to be carried on in said prisons, due effort to be made by full notice to probable purchasers, in case of sales of industries or machinery, to obtain the best price possible for the property sold, and good will of the business to be discontinued. The superintendent of State prisons shall annually cause to be procured and transmitted to the legislature, with its annual report a statement showing in detail, the amount and quantity of each of the various articles manufactured in the several penal institutions under his control and the labor performed by convicts therein, and of the disposition thereof.

SEC. 104a. No printing or photo-engraving shall be done in any State prison, penitentiary or reformatory for the State or any political division thereof, or for any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State or any such political division except such printing as may be required for or used in the penal and State charitable institutions, and the reports of the State commission of prisons and the superintendent of the prisons, and all printing required in their offices. Printing and engraving.

SEC. 105 (as amended by chapter 447, Acts of 1903). The superintendent of State prisons, and the superintendents of reformatories and penitentiaries, respectively, are authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, such articles as are needed and used therein, and also such as are required by the State or political divisions thereof, and in the buildings, offices and public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, including articles and materials to be used in the erection of the buildings. All such articles manufactured in the State prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, and not required for use therein, shall be of the styles, patterns, designs and qualities fixed by the board of classification, and may be furnished to the State, or to any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof, at and for such prices as shall be fixed and determined as hereinafter provided, upon the requisitions of the proper officials, trustees or managers thereof. No article so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source, for the State or public institutions of the State, or the political divisions thereof, unless said State commission of prisons shall certify that the same can not be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim therefor shall be audited or paid without such certificate. Articles for State use.

SEC. 107 (as amended by chapter 447, Acts of 1903). The fiscal supervisor of State charities, the State commission of prisons and the superintendent of State prisons and the lunacy commission are hereby constituted a board to be known as the board of classification. Said board shall fix and determine the prices at which all labor performed, and all articles manufactured in the charitable institutions managed and controlled by the State and in the penal institutions in this State, and furnished to the State, or the political divisions thereof, or to the public institutions thereof, shall be furnished, which prices shall be uniform to all, except that the prices for goods or labor furnished by the penitentiaries to or for the county in which they are located, or the political divisions thereof, shall be fixed by the board of supervisors of such counties, except New York and Kings counties, in which the prices shall be fixed by the commissioners of charities and correction, respectively. The prices shall be as near the usual market price for such labor and supplies as possible. * * * Prices.

SEC. 108. Every prisoner confined in the State prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, who shall become entitled to a diminution of his term of sentence by good conduct, may, in the discretion of the agent and warden, or of the superintendent of the reformatory, or superintendent of the penitentiary, receive compensation from the earnings of the prison or reformatory or penitentiary in which he is confined, such compensation to be graded by the agent and warden of the prison for the prisoners therein, and the superintendent of the reformatory and penitentiary, for the prisoners therein, for the time such prisoner may work, but in no case shall the compensation allowed to such convicts exceed in amount ten per centum of the earnings of the prison or reformatory or penitentiary in which Board of classification.

Earnings.

they are confined. The difference in the rate of compensation shall be based both on the pecuniary value of the work performed, and also on the willingness, industry and good conduct of such prisoner; * * *

Use of earnings.

SEC. 110. The amount of such surplus standing on the books of the prison, to the credit of any prisoner may be drawn by the prisoner during his imprisonment, only upon the certified approval of the superintendent of State prisons for disbursement by the agent and warden of said prison or superintendent of said reformatory to aid dependent relatives of such prisoner, or for books, instruments and instruction not supplied by the prison to the men of his grade, or may with the approval of the said superintendent of State prisons be so disbursed without the consent of such prisoner, but no portion thereof shall be disbursed for indulgences of food, clothing, or ornament beyond the common condition of the others in his class in the prison at the time. And any balance to the credit of any prisoner at the time of his conditional release as provided by this act, shall be subject to the draft of the prisoner in such sums and at such times as the superintendent of State prisons shall approve; but, at the date of the absolute discharge of any prisoner the whole amount of credit balance as aforesaid shall be subject to his draft at his pleasure: *Provided*, That any prisoner violating his conditional release, when the violation is formally declared by the board of commissioners of paroled prisoners, or by the board of managers of said reformatory shall thereby forfeit any credit balance; and the amount thereof shall be transferred to the fund in aid of discharged prisoners, as herein provided for fines imposed, except such portion thereof as may be applied to pay the expense of his recapture * * *

Work on highways.

SEC. 118. The superintendent of State prisons may employ or cause to be employed, not to exceed three hundred of the convicts confined in each State prison in the improvement of the public highways, within a radius of thirty miles from such prison and outside of an incorporated city or village.

Report on employment.

SEC. 123. The commissioner of statistics of labor, by virtue of the powers heretofore conferred upon him, shall ascertain forthwith the number of persons within the State employed in manufacturing brooms and brushes made of broom corn, in every factory, shop or other place of employment of which he shall have or obtain any knowledge or information, or of which the address shall be furnished to him, and on or before the first day of June next shall make, certify and transmit to the governor, a tabulated statement of the location of every such factory, shop or place of employment, the names of the respective proprietors or employers, and the number of persons employed in manufacturing said kind of goods in each place of employment, including in a distinct schedule the number of prisoners actually employed in manufacturing said kind of goods in the several prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries and other penal institutions.

Limitation.

SEC. 124. In case it appears from such enumeration that the total number of prisoners employed in manufacturing said kind of goods exceeds five per centum of the total number of persons within the State employed in manufacturing such goods, the governor shall require the managing authorities of any one or more of such penal institutions to discontinue such employment, wholly or in part, as he shall direct, and failure or refusal on the part of any officer to comply with such requirement shall be cause for removal.

New enumeration.

SEC. 125. Whenever the governor shall deem a new enumeration necessary or proper, he shall require the said commissioner to make and report the same in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and shall take action thereupon, as above provided.

Application of law.

SEC. 127. The managers of the New York State reformatory at Elmira, and the managing authorities of all the penitentiaries or other penal institutions in this State, are hereby authorized and directed to conduct the labor of prisoners therein, respectively, in like manner and under like restrictions, as labor is authorized by sections ninety-seven and ninety-eight of this act, as hereby amended, to be conducted in State prisons.

Form of sentence.

SEC. 157 (as amended by chapter 137, Acts of 1903). A sentence to imprisonment in a State prison for a definite fixed period of time is a definite sentence. A sentence to imprisonment in a State prison having minimum and maximum limits fixed by the court is an indeterminate sentence. Every convict confined under a definite sentence in any State prison or penitentiary in this State, on a conviction of a felony or misdemeanor, whether

male or female, where the terms or term equal or equals one year, exclusive of any term which may be imposed by the court or by statute as an alternative to the payment of a fine, or a term of life imprisonment, may earn for himself or herself a commutation or diminution of his or her sentence or sentences as follows, namely, two months for the first year, two months for the second year, four months each for the third and fourth years, and five months for each subsequent year. Deductions from term.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

REVISED STATUTES—1901.

Page 840.

SECTION 93. * * * Such keeper [of county jails] shall cause each prisoner committed to his jail for imprisonment under sentence, to be constantly employed at hard labor when practicable, during every day, except Sunday, and the board of supervisors of the county, or judge of the county, may prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoner shall be employed; and the keeper shall account, at least annually, with the board of supervisors of the county, for the proceeds of such labor. Such keeper may, with the consent of the board of supervisors of the county, or the county judge, from time to time, cause such of the convicts under his charge as are capable of hard labor, to be employed outside of the jail in the same, or in an adjoining county, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the keepers and the officers, or persons, under whose direction such convicts shall be placed, subject to such regulations as the board or judge may prescribe; and the board of supervisors of the several counties are authorized to employ convicts under sentence to confinement in the county jails, in building and repairing penal institutions of the county and in building and repairing the highways in their respective counties or in preparing the materials for such highways for sale to and for the use of such counties or towns, villages and cities therein; and to make rules and regulations for their employment; and the said board of supervisors are hereby authorized to cause money to be raised by taxation for the purpose of furnishing materials and carrying this provision into effect; and the courts of this State are hereby authorized to sentence convicts committed to detention in the county jails to such hard labor as may be provided for them by the boards of supervisors. Labor required.

Page 2761.

SECTION 203. It shall be the duty of the superintendents of county penitentiaries to furnish to each convict, male or female, who shall have been convicted of a felony, and imprisoned in said penitentiaries, * * *, upon their discharge from prison, by pardon or otherwise, necessary clothing not exceeding twelve dollars in value, except for the time between the first day of November and the first day of April, when clothing not exceeding eighteen dollars in value may be given; and a sum of money not exceeding, on an average, five dollars, as said superintendent may deem proper and necessary; and the sum of four cents for each mile which it may be necessary for each convict to travel to reach his or her place of residence within this State, and if such convict has no residence within the State, to the place of his or her conviction. Discharge.

ACTS OF 1901.

Chapter 466.

SECTION 700. Every inmate of an institution under the charge of the commissioner [of corrections, of the City of New York], whose age and health will permit, shall be employed in quarrying or cutting stone, or in cultivating land under the control of the commissioner, or in manufacturing such articles as may be required for ordinary use in the institutions under the control of the commissioner, or for the use of any department of the City of New York, or in preparing and building sea walls upon islands or other places belonging to the City of New York upon which public institutions now are or may hereafter be erected, or in public works carried on by New York City.
Employment of convicts.

any department of the city, or at such mechanical or other labor as shall be found from experience to be suited to the capacity of the individual. The articles raised or manufactured by such labor shall be subject to the order of and shall be placed under the control of the commissioner, and shall be utilized in the institutions under his charge or in some other department of the city. All the lands under the jurisdiction of the commissioner not otherwise occupied or utilized, and which are capable of cultivation shall in the discretion of the commissioner be used for agricultural purposes.

Public buildings and grounds. SEC. 701. At the request of any of the heads of the administrative departments of the City of New York (who are hereby empowered to make such request) the commissioner of correction may detail and designate any inmate or inmates of any of the institutions in the department of correction to perform work, labor and services in and upon the grounds and building or in and upon any public work or improvement under the charge of such other department. And such inmates when so employed shall at all times be under the personal oversight and direction of a keeper or keepers from the department of correction, but no inmate of any correctional institution shall be employed in any ward of any hospital, except hospitals in penal institutions, while such ward is being used for hospital purposes. The provisions of this act or of law requiring advertisement for bids or proposals, or the awarding of contracts, for work to be done or supplies to be furnished for any of said departments shall not be applicable to public work which may be done or to the supplies which may be furnished under the provisions of the prison law.

Hours of labor. SEC. 702. The hours of labor required of any inmate of any institution under the charge of the commissioner shall be fixed by the commissioner. In case any person confined in any institution in the department shall neglect or refuse to perform the work allotted to him by the officer in charge

Enforcement of rules, etc. of such institution, or shall willfully violate the rules and regulations established by the commissioner or resist and disobey any lawful command, or in case any such person shall offer violence to any such officer or to any other prisoner, or shall do or attempt to do any injury to such institution or the appurtenances thereof or any property therein, or shall attempt to escape, or shall combine with any one or more persons for any of the aforesaid purposes, the officer or officers of such institution shall use all the suitable means to defend themselves, to enforce discipline, to secure the persons of the offenders and to prevent any such attempt or escape, and it shall be the duty of the officer in charge of such institution in which such person or persons is or are confined to punish him or them by solitary confinement, and by being fed on bread and water only, for such length of time as may be considered necessary; but no other form of punishment shall be imposed, and no officer of any such institution shall inflict any blows whatever upon any prisoner except in self-defense or to suppress a revolt or insurrection. In every case the officer imposing such punishment shall forthwith report the same to the commissioner and notify the physician of the institution. It shall be the duty of such physician to visit the person so confined and to examine daily into the state of his health until he shall be released from solitary confinement and return to labor, and to report to the commissioner and to the officer in charge of such institution whenever in his judgment the health of the prisoner shall require that he should be released.

NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 11.

Legal punishments. SECTION 1. The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State, viz: Death, imprisonment with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works or highways, or other labor for public benefit, and the farming out thereof, where, and in such manner as may be provided by law; but no convict shall be farmed out who has been sen-

Hard labor.

tenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson: *Provided*, That no convict whose labor may be farmed out shall be punished for any failure of duty as a laborer, except by a responsible officer of the State; but the convicts so farmed out shall be at all times under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the penitentiary board or some officer of this State.

SEC. 6. It shall be required, by competent legislation, that the structure and superintendence of penal institutions of the State, the county jails, and city police prisons, secure the health and comfort of the prisoners, and that male and female prisoners be never confined in the same room or cell.

Sexes to be separate.

REVISAL OF 1905.

SECTION 1358. In addition to the convicts mentioned in section one thousand three hundred and fifty-five, the board of directors of the State's prison is authorized and directed to furnish to the authorities of any county within the State, convicts, not exceeding twenty-five in number during any one year, for the purpose of working the public roads in said county. The said convicts shall be at all times under the supervision and control as to their government and discipline of the board of directors of the State's prison as in case of hiring convicts to railroad companies. Any county applying for convicts under this chapter shall erect suitable stockades for their safe-keeping and protection, and shall pay the expense of their transportation from and to the State's prison.

Hiring convicts to counties.

SEC. 5384. The State's prison of North Carolina shall be governed and controlled by a board of directors which shall consist of a chairman and four other members, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. * * *

Board of directors.

SEC. 5390. The board of directors shall have charge of and, through its agents and employees, hold and manage all the property and effects of the corporation, and conduct the operation of all its affairs. The board of directors may adopt and enforce such rules and regulations for the government of the institution, its agents and employees, and the convicts therein confined, as to them may seem just and proper.

Duties.

SEC. 5391. * * * It shall also provide for the employment of such convicts, either in the prison or on farms leased or owned by the corporation; and may contract for the hire or employment of any able-bodied convicts, not necessary to be detained in the prison, near Raleigh, upon such terms as may be just and fair to the corporation, but such convicts, when so hired or employed, shall remain under the actual management, control and care of the board of directors or its employees, agents and servants; but no female convict shall be worked on public roads or streets. * * *

Employment of convicts.

SEC. 5401. The board of directors is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations for enforcing discipline as their judgment may indicate, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the State. And they shall print and post the same with the following section, in the cells of the convicts, and the same shall be read to every convict in the State's prison when received.

Rules, etc.

NOTE.—The punishments used are the dark cell and corporal punishment.

SEC. 5402. The board of directors shall require to be kept a book in which shall be entered a record of every infraction of the published rules of discipline with the name of the prisoner so guilty, and the punishment inflicted therefor, which record shall be submitted to the directors at their monthly meeting; and every prisoner who may have been sentenced for a term of years, who shall at the end of each month have no infraction of the discipline so recorded against him, shall for each month be entitled to a diminution of five days from the term of his sentence, and for every ten days [to which] he shall thus become entitled, he shall have a further reward of one dollar placed to his credit, with the warden, to be paid to him on his discharge or sent to his family, as he may elect; and for every five dollars of commutation he shall be entitled to five additional days' diminution; and it shall be the duty of the warden to discharge such convict from the penitentiary when he shall have served the time of his sentence less the number of days he may be entitled to have deducted therefrom, in the same manner as if no deduction had been made; but if such convict shall be guilty of a violation of the printed and published rules of the prison after he shall have become entitled to a diminution of his term of service to which he has been

Deductions from term.

sentenced, the directors shall have the power to deprive, at their discretion, such convict of a portion or all (according to the flagrance of such violation of discipline) of the diminution of term of sentence or commutation to which he had previously been by this section entitled. Any convict who shall make an assault on any officer, overseer or guard, or who shall be engaged in an insurrection, or make an attempt to escape, shall not be entitled to the benefits of this section.

Commutation. SEC. 5403. The directors of the State's prison are authorized to make rules and regulations for a reasonable commutation in money to be given convicts as a reward for good conduct during the term of their imprisonment.

Transportation. SEC. 5404. The superintendent of the State's prison shall furnish to every convict, upon the expiration of his term of imprisonment, a certificate of transportation or railroad ticket to the county in which such convict was convicted, or to any other county less distant, which such convict may designate, and in which the State's prison may not have convicts employed, and shall pay the cost thereof out of commutation money, if there be any to the credit of such convict, under the provision of this chapter; and the superintendent shall so countersign such certificates or tickets as to render them nontransferable, and shall compel every convict, as the proper holder thereof, to take passage upon the train or steamboat bound for the destination of such convict.

Religious instruction. SEC. 5405. The board of directors is authorized to provide for divine service for the convicts each Sunday, if possible, and to secure the visits of some minister at the hospital to administer to the spiritual wants of the sick, and an appropriation of not more than five hundred dollars per annum may be made for these purposes. * * *

Hiring to counties. SEC. 5410. It shall be lawful for the board of commissioners of any county, and likewise for the corporate authorities of any city or town, to contract in writing with the board of directors of the State's prison for the employment of such convicts as by existing laws may be hired to railroad companies, upon the highways or streets for the construction or improvement of the same, of the county, city or town whose authorities shall so hire such convicts.

NOTE.—No law for the hiring of convicts to railroad companies appears in the revision of 1905. The Code of 1883 provided for such hiring of able-bodied convicts, with the constitutional exceptions (art. 11, sec. 1, above).

Same subject. SEC. 5411. Upon application to them it shall be the duty of the board of directors of the State's prison to hire to the board of commissioners of any county, and to the corporate authorities of any city or town, for the purpose specified in the preceding section, such convicts as may lawfully be hired for service outside the State's prison, as shall not at the time of such application be so hired; but the convicts hired for service upon the highways and streets shall be fed, clothed, and quartered, while so employed by the board of directors or managers of the State's prison, as in case of the hiring of convicts to railroad companies.

Control of hired convicts. SEC. 5413. The board of commissioners of any county, and the corporate authorities of any city or town so hiring such convicts, shall have power to appoint and remove at will all such necessary agents to superintend the construction or improvement of such highways and streets as they may deem proper, * * *

Reformatory for young convicts. SEC. 5414. There may be established in connection with the North Carolina State's prison, under the control and direction of the board of directors of that institution, a reformatory either within the inclosure of the penitentiary or elsewhere as said board shall deem most practicable and economical, in which reformatory convicts under the age of fifteen years sentenced to the penitentiary shall be confined separate and apart from other convicts.

Clothing. SEC. 5415. It shall be in the discretion of the board to exempt the convicts confined in the reformatory from the requirement of wearing the usual convict garb.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

REVISAL OF 1905.

SECTION 1318. The board of commissioners of the several counties shall have power— Highway labor.

* * * * *

11. To provide for the employment on the highway or public works in the county of all persons condemned to imprisonment with hard labor, and not sent to the penitentiary.

* * * * *

SEC. 1352. The board of commissioners of the several counties, within their respective jurisdictions, or such other county authorities therein as may be established, and the mayor and intendant of the several cities and towns of the State, shall have power to provide under such rules and regulations as they may deem best for the employment on the public streets, public highways, public works, or other labor for individuals or corporations, of all persons imprisoned in the jails of their respective counties, cities and towns, upon conviction of any crime or misdemeanor, or who may be committed to jail for failure to enter into bond for keeping the peace or for good behavior, and who fail to pay all the costs which they are adjudged to pay, or to give good and sufficient security therefor: *Provided*, Such prisoner or convict shall not be detained beyond the time fixed by the judgment of the court: *Provided further*, The amount realized from hiring out such persons shall be credited to them for the fine and bill of costs in all cases of conviction: *Provided also*, It shall not be lawful to farm out any such convicted person who may be imprisoned for the nonpayment of a fine, or as punishment imposed for the offense of which he may have been convicted, unless the court before whom the trial is had shall in its judgment so authorize. Labor on streets, etc.

SEC. 1354. All convicts hired or farmed out by the county or other municipal authorities shall at all times be under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the sheriff, or his deputy, of the county in which they were convicted and imprisoned, and the sheriff, or his deputy, shall be deemed a State officer for the purpose of this section. Control.

SEC. 1355. When any county has made provision for the working of convicts upon the public roads, or when any number of counties have jointly made provision for working convicts upon the public roads, it shall be lawful for, and the duty of the judge holding court in such counties, to sentence to imprisonment at hard labor on the public roads for such terms as are now prescribed by law for their imprisonment in the county jail or in the State's prison, the following classes of convicts: First, all persons convicted of offenses the punishment whereof would otherwise be wholly, or in part, imprisonment in the common jail; second, all persons convicted of crimes the punishment whereof would otherwise wholly or in part be imprisonment in the State's prison for a term not exceeding ten years. In such counties there may also be worked on the public roads, in like manner, all persons sentenced to imprisonment in jail by any magistrate, and also all insolvents who shall be imprisoned by any court in said counties for nonpayment of costs in criminal causes may be retained in imprisonment and worked on the public roads until they shall have repaid the county to the extent of the half fees charged up against the county for each person taking the insolvent oath. * * * Sentence to labor.

SEC. 1356. The convicts sentenced to hard labor upon the public roads, under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be under the control of the county authorities, and the county authorities shall have power to enact all needful rules and regulations for the successful working of convicts upon the public roads: *Provided*, The county commissioners shall have power to work such convicts on the public roads or in canaling the main drains and swamps or on other public work of the county. County authorities to control.

SEC. 1360. The board of commissioners may, when they deem it necessary, establish within their respective counties, one or more convenient houses of correction, with workshops and other suitable buildings for the safe-keeping, correcting, governing, and employing of offenders legally committed thereto. They may also, to that end, procure machinery and material suitable for such employment in said houses, or on the premises; and moreover attach thereto a farm or farms; and all lands purchased Houses of correction.

for the purposes aforesaid, shall vest in the directors hereinafter provided for, and their successors in office. The said board shall also have power to make, from time to time, such rules and regulations as it may deem proper, for the kind and mode of labor, and the general management of the said houses.

Directors.

Sec. 1364. The board of commissioners shall, annually, appoint not less than five nor more than nine directors for each house of correction which may be established, whose duty it shall be to superintend and direct the manager hereinafter named in the discharge of his duties; to visit said houses at least once in every three months; to see that the laws, rules and regulations relating thereto are duly executed and enforced, and that the persons committed to his charge are properly cared for, and not abused or oppressed. * * *

Manager.

Sec. 1366. The board of commissioners shall appoint a manager for each house or establishment, * * * He shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board, and be at all times under the supervision of the directors; * * *

Duties of manager.

Sec. 1367. The manager shall assign to each person sent to the work-house the kind of work in which such person is to be employed.

Fines and costs.

Sec. 2937. In all cases where judgments may be entered up against any person for fines, according to the laws and ordinances of any incorporated town, and the person against whom the same is so adjudged refuses or is unable to pay such judgment, it may and shall be lawful for the mayor before whom such judgment is entered, to order and require such person, so convicted, to work on the streets or other public works, until, at fair rates of wages, such person shall have worked out the full amount of the judgment and costs of the prosecution; and all sums received for such fines shall be paid into the treasury. No woman shall be worked on the streets.

Female convicts.

Sec. 3596. If any officer, either judicial, executive or ministerial, shall order or require the working of any female on the streets or roads in any group or chain gang in this State, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

NORTH DAKOTA.

STATE CONVICTS.

CODES—1899.

Control.

SECTION 8518. The penitentiary * * * shall * * * be governed by a separate board of trustees consisting of five members to be appointed by the governor * * *

Deductions from term.

Sec. 8542. Every person committed to the State penitentiary under sentence other than for life, who shall have no infraction of the rules and regulations of the prison or laws of the State recorded against him, shall be entitled to a deduction from the term of the sentence for each year, or pro rata for any part of a year, when the sentence is for more or less than one year, as follows: From and including the first year up to the third year, a deduction of two months for each year; from and including the third year, up to the fifth year, a deduction of seventy-five days for each year; from and including the fifth year and up to the seventh year, a deduction of three months for each year; from and including the seventh year up to the eleventh year, a deduction of one hundred and five days for each year: from and including the eleventh year up to the period fixed for the expiration of the sentence, a deduction of four months for each year; * * *

Extra commutation.

Sec. 8544. Whenever any inmate of the penitentiary, by continued good behavior, diligence in labor or study or otherwise, shall surpass the general average of the inmates, he may be compensated therefor at the discretion of the governor in addition to the diminution of the term of his sentence hereinbefore provided for, upon the recommendation in writing of the board of trustees, either by the further diminution of the term of his sentence, or by the payment of money or by both.

Employment.

Sec. 8546. All persons sentenced to the punishment of imprisonment in the penitentiary and committed thereto shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the State. * * *

Food.

Sec. 8548. The daily sustenance of the inmates of the penitentiary not in the hospital, shall consist of wholesome coarse food, with such proportions of meats and vegetables as the warden shall deem best for the health of the inmates.

SEC. 8549. The clothing and bedding of the inmates shall be of such quality and quantity as the warden may direct, regard being had to their health and comfort. Clothing, etc.

SEC. 8552. The warden and all officers of the penitentiary shall uniformly treat the inmates thereof with kindness, and the warden shall require of the officers and guards that, in the execution of their respective duties, they shall in all cases refrain from boisterous and unbecoming language in giving their orders and commands. There shall be no corporal or other painful or unusual punishment inflicted upon the inmates of the penitentiary for violation of the rules and regulations thereof. Treatment.
Punishment.

NOTE.—Confinement in cell (not dark) and loss of good time are the forms of punishment used.

SEC. 8553. Every person committed to the penitentiary shall, when discharged, be provided with a decent suit of clothes and a sum of money, not to exceed five dollars, and also transportation to the place where he received sentence. He may be allowed employment at or in the penitentiary, under the rules and regulations established for the government of the inmates, for such period of time and at such rate of compensation, as the warden shall deem proper and equitable: *Provided*, That any person so discharged who has no infractions of the rules recorded against him, may be employed by any lessee of the workshop at the penitentiary for such time and for such wages and in such manner as may be agreed upon and approved by the warden: *Provided, however*, That no person discharged from the penitentiary shall, in any way, be given supervision or authority over any inmate thereof. Discharge.

SEC. 8554. If the warden shall at any time deem it for the interest of the State, he may employ the inmates of the penitentiary outside the yard thereof in cultivating and improving any ground belonging thereto or in doing any work necessary to be done in the prosecution of the business of the penitentiary, or in the erection, repair or improvement of any or all the State buildings at Bismarck including the executive mansion, and the grounds of such buildings and mansion; * * * Labor outside prison grounds.

SEC. 8556. The board of trustees of the penitentiary are hereby empowered to parole persons confined in the penitentiary and not hereinafter excepted and to establish rules and regulations under which such persons may be allowed to go upon parole outside of the buildings and inclosures thereof. The rules and regulations as established by the board of trustees shall not take effect until submitted to and approved by the governor. Power to parole.

SEC. 8557. The following-described persons shall not under any circumstances be paroled from the penitentiary: Certain paroles prohibited.

1. A person convicted and sentenced for the crime of murder either in the first or second degree.

2. A person finally convicted, in any jurisdiction, of a felony other than that for which he is being punished.

3. A person who has not served the minimum time of imprisonment prescribed by law for the crime of which he was convicted.

4. A person who has not maintained a good record at the penitentiary for at least six months previous to his parole.

SEC. 8558. No parole shall be granted to any person confined in the penitentiary unless— Conditions.

1. The warden in writing recommends his parole to the board of trustees.

2. At least four members of the board of trustees approve and indorse said recommendation.

3. The governor approves and endorses such recommendation.

4. The friends of such person have furnished satisfactory evidence to the board of trustees, in writing, that employment has been secured for him with some responsible citizen of the State and certified to be such by the judge of the county court of the county where such citizen resides.

5. The board of trustees is convinced that he will conform to the rules and regulations adopted by said board.

SEC. 8559. It shall not be lawful for the warden, the board of trustees or the governor or any or either of them in considering or recommending the parole of any person confined in the penitentiary to receive, hear or entertain any petition or any argument of attorneys, but the only ground for such recommendation shall be such person's general demeanor and record of good conduct at the penitentiary. Grounds.

- Twine plant.** SEC. 8562. The board of trustees of the State penitentiary is hereby authorized and empowered to establish a hard fiber twine and cordage plant at the said penitentiary and to operate the same for the benefit of the State in the manner hereinafter prescribed.
- Sale of twine.** SEC. 8567 (as amended by chapter 198, Acts of 1901). The product of said twine and cordage plant shall be disposed of by the board of trustees of said penitentiary, under regulations to be prescribed by them, subject only to the following restrictions, viz: The board of trustees of said penitentiary, at its regular meeting held in the month of February in each year, shall fix prices at which the product of the plant shall be sold during that season, such prices to be based on the cost of the product and the demand for it; prices for carload lots may, in their discretion, be fixed at not more than one-half cent per pound under prices for smaller lots; the product shall be sold only to those living in the State and intending and agreeing to use it or sell it for use in the State; the price of the product of the plant so established at the February meeting of the board of trustees shall continue to be the price for the season, unless it shall become evident to the board that the price so established is such that it will prevent the sale of the product, or such that the State will not receive a fair price, based on the market value of like product, in which cases a change in price can be made at any regular meeting of said board thereafter held.
- Brick.** SEC. 8571. The board of trustees of the penitentiary of this State is hereby authorized and empowered to employ the convict labor of the State, or so much thereof as can not be preferably otherwise employed, in the manufacture of brick, with which they are to make needed repairs, additions or improvements on the public buildings of the State.
- Work on high-ways, etc.** SEC. 8573. Such trustees are authorized and empowered to employ so much of said labor as they may deem necessary in macadamizing or otherwise improving the roads and streets used as approaches to the penitentiary, State capitol or other public institutions within the State, and in making such improvements such board is authorized to contract indebtedness not exceeding one thousand dollars in any one year, which shall be paid out of any money that may be received from any contract now existing or that may hereafter be made for the employment of such labor.
- Sale of brick.** SEC. 8574. Such board of trustees shall dispose of said brick manufactured as in this article provided, as they may be directed by the governor, State auditor and secretary of state, who are hereby created a board with authority to dispose of any brick manufactured by convict labor, according to their best judgment, and for the interests of the State, at such prices as said board may provide. The receipts of such sales shall be turned over to the trustees aforesaid and used in payment of the expenses incurred in connection with the manufacture of brick or building, or improving roads and streets as hereinbefore provided.
- Contracts prohibited.** SEC. 8574a. No person in any prison, penitentiary or other place of confinement of offenders in this State, shall be required or allowed to work while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted and given, or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation; but this section shall not be so construed so as to prevent the product of the labor of convicts from being disposed of to the State, or any political division thereof, or to any public institution owned or managed by the State or any political division thereof for their own use: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prohibit the use of convict labor by the State in carrying on any farming operations or in the manufacture of brick, twine or cordage, or prohibits the State from disposing of the proceeds of such enterprises.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CODES—1899.

- Employment.** SECTION 8622. Whenever any person shall be confined in any jail pursuant to the sentence of any court, if such sentence or any part thereof shall be that he be confined at hard labor, the sheriff of the county in which such person shall be confined shall furnish such convict with suitable tools and materials to work with, if, in the opinion of the said sheriff, the said convict can be profitably employed either in the jail or yard thereof, and the expense of said tools and materials shall be defrayed by the county in which said

convict shall be confined, and said county shall be entitled to his earnings. And the said sheriff, if in his opinion the said convict can be more profitably employed outside of said jail or yard, either for the county or for any municipality in said county, it shall be his duty so to employ said convict either in work on public streets or highways or otherwise, and in so doing he shall take all necessary precautions to prevent said convict's escape, by ball and chain or otherwise, and fifty per cent of the profits of such employment, after paying all expenses incident thereto, may be retained by said sheriff as his fees therefor, the balance to be paid into the treasury of the proper county to the credit of the general fund; and when a convict is imprisoned in the county jail for nonpayment of a fine he may be employed by said sheriff as provided in this chapter; and in case any convict employed outside of the jail yard shall escape, he shall be deemed to have escaped from the jail proper.

SEC. 8626. For every day's labor performed by any convict under the provisions of this chapter, there shall be credited on any judgment for fine and costs against him the sum of two dollars. Credits.

SEC. 8629. If any person confined in any jail upon a conviction or charge of any offense is refractory or disorderly, or if he willfully destroys or injures any article of bedding or other furniture, door or window or any other part of such prison, the sheriff of the county after due inquiry, may chain and secure such person, or cause him to be kept in solitary confinement not more than three days for any one offense; and during such solitary confinement he may be fed with bread and water only, unless other food is necessary for the preservation of his health. Punishment.

OHIO.

STATE CONVICTS.

ANNOTATED STATUTES—1900.

SECTION 633-4. It shall be unlawful for any board of trustees or other board or authority having the control and management of any penal, reformatory or charitable institution or asylum, to contract with any person, firm or corporation for the manufacture of knit or woollen goods, or to establish any mill or manufactory for the manufacture of said goods by the inmates of any such institution: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall be construed so as to prevent the board of trustees or other board or authority having the control or management of any penal, reformatory or charitable institution or asylum belonging to the State, from either contracting for or engaging in the manufacture of such goods solely for the use of the inmates of such institutions, nor to prevent any such board or authority of any such institution under the management of any municipality or county from contracting for or engaging in the manufacture of such goods solely for the use of such institution. Certain manufactures forbidden.

SEC. 633-7. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees of each of the benevolent and correctional institutions of Ohio, * * * to designate one member of each of said boards to act and perform the duties of a commission composed of one member from each of said boards, for the purpose of formulating and adopting rules and methods for the interchange, valuation and use, so far as practicable, of the products of each and every one of said institutions, by all other institutions of the State, benevolent, penal and reformatory, and on adoption of said rules and methods by said commission, the same shall be submitted to each of said boards, and by said boards enforced. Commission on exchanges, etc.

SEC. 633-9. Wherever there is or may be grown, made, manufactured or in any way produced in one institution any article of food, raiment, or use, which may be, or may be made available in the support or maintenance of any other institution, or of the inmates thereof, the same shall, so far as practicable, under said rules and methods so formulated and in force, be supplied by the institution growing, making, manufacturing or producing the same, to the other institutions of the State. Goods made to be supplied.

SEC. 4364-46. All goods, wares, and merchandise made by convict labor in any penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in this or any other State, in which convict labor is employed, and imported, brought or introduced into the State of Ohio, shall, before being exposed for sale, be branded, labeled or marked as hereinafter provided, and shall not be exposed for sale in any place within this State without such brand, label or mark. Marking of goods.

Style.

Sec. 4364-47. The brand, label or mark hereby required shall contain at the head or top thereof the words "convict-made," followed by the year and name of the penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in which it was made, in plain English lettering, of the style known as great primer roman capitals. The brand or mark shall in all cases, where the nature of the article will permit, be placed upon the same, and only where such branding or marking is impossible shall a label be used and where a label is used it shall be in the form of a paper tag which shall be attached by wire to each article where the nature of the article will permit, and placed securely upon the box, crate or other covering in which such goods, wares and merchandise may be packed, shipped or exposed for sale. Said brand, mark or label shall be placed upon the outside of and upon the most conspicuous part of the finished article and its box, crate or covering.

Defacement,
etc., of label.

Sec. 4364-48. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons dealing in this State, in any such convict-made goods, wares or merchandise, knowingly to have the same in his or their possession for the purpose of sale, or to offer the same for sale without the brand, label or mark required by this act, or to remove, conceal or deface such brand, mark or label. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor statistics and the attorney-general to enforce the provisions of this act; and when, upon complaint or otherwise, the commissioner of labor statistics has reason to believe that this act is being violated, he shall advise the attorney-general of that fact, giving the information in support of his conclusions, and the attorney-general shall at once institute the proper legal proceedings to compel compliance with this act. Any person offending against the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding ten hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months, nor less than ten days, or both.

Control.

Sec. 7388-1. The government and control of the Ohio penitentiary and the prisoners sentenced thereto, shall be vested in a board of managers, to consist of five members, at least one of whom shall be a practical and skilled mechanic, * * * to be appointed by the governor, * * * by and with the advice and consent of the senate, * * *

Employment.

Sec. 7388-5. The prisoners in the above institution shall be employed by the State upon the plan and in the manner as follows, namely: It shall be competent for the managers to provide employment for any number of prisoners by an agreement with manufacturers and others to furnish machinery, materials, etc., for the employment of the prisoners under the direction and immediate control of the managers and their officers; and the said managers shall make such rules as are necessary and proper for the classification of the labor of the prisoners on the piece or process plan or otherwise, and before making any contract therefor they shall, if they deem best, advertise for bids for the product of such labor on the plan aforesaid, in one each of the newspapers published in Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati, once a week for at least four weeks; the advertisement shall specify the kind and quality of labor to be employed, and such other particulars as may be necessary. Each bid shall specify the amount bid for the product of such labor on the piece or process plan or otherwise: *Provided*, That convicts temporarily idle upon the passage of this act may be contracted for on the above plan without advertising. Each bid shall be accompanied with a bond with sureties to the satisfaction of the board that the bidder will comply with the terms of his bid if it be accepted. And said managers shall award the contract for the product of said labor to the best and most satisfactory bidder upon sufficient security to the board for the faithful performance of the contract; but the board may reject any bid if it be against the interest of the State of [or] the welfare of the prisoners; but under no circumstances shall any contractor of [for] the product of convict labor have correctory supervision over or control of the labor of the convict; and no contract shall be made that will bind the State to any system for a period exceeding five years; and it shall be competent for the managers to arrange with the employer of the prisoners under this act to pay for the labor of such number of laborers necessary to the conduct of the general business (when they are employed in connection with larger numbers of other prisoners working by the piece or process plan or otherwise), by the day or week, or otherwise, as may be agreed; but no arrangement shall be made or entered into by the board

for a longer period than one year, that will produce less than seventy cents per day for the labor of able-bodied convicts, excepting that convicts during the first year of their sentence, or those who are entirely unskilled, or disabled by disease, or old age, cripples, females and minors, may be temporarily hired at less than the above rate, and all prisoners under the age of twenty-two years shall be employed when possible at hand work exclusively, for the purpose of acquiring a trade. The managers are required to employ all the prisoners that are necessary in making all articles for the various State institutions, not manufactured by such institutions, as far as practicable, and the institutions shall purchase and pay to the penitentiary the market price for all such articles.

SEC. 7388-6. Every sentence to the penitentiary of a person hereafter convicted of a felony, except for murder in the second degree, who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, may be, if the court having said case thinks it right and proper, a general sentence of imprisonment in the penitentiary. The term of such imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced may be terminated by the board of managers, as authorized by this act; but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime of which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced; and no such prisoner shall be released until after he shall have served at least the minimum term provided by law for the crime of which he was convicted. * * *

SEC. 7388-8. The board of managers shall, subject to the approval of the governor, make such rules and regulations for the government of prisoners as shall best promote their reformation, and generally, as may from time to time appear to be necessary or promotive of the purposes of this act. They shall make provision for the separation or classification of prisoners, their division into different grades, with promotion and degradation according to merit, their employment and instruction in industry, their education, and for the conditional or absolute release of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment under section 5 [§(7388-6)] of this act, * * *

NOTE.—Loss of privileges and solitary confinement are the forms of punishment used.

In order that good behavior, fidelity and diligence in the performance of duty may be properly rewarded, each convict now confined in any penal institution within the State, or who may hereafter be sentenced for a definite term other than for life, and who shall pass the entire period of his imprisonment without violation of the rules and discipline, except such as the board of managers shall excuse, will be entitled to diminish the period of sentence under the following rules and regulations: Deductions from term.

(a) A prisoner sentenced for a term of one year who has conducted himself as above provided, shall be allowed a deduction of five days from each of the twelve months of his sentence.

(b) A prisoner sentenced for a term of two years who has conducted himself as above provided, shall be allowed a deduction of six days from each of the twenty-four months of his sentence.

(c) A prisoner sentenced for a term of three years who has conducted himself as above provided, shall be allowed a deduction of eight days from each of the thirty-six months of his sentence.

(d) A prisoner sentenced for a term of four years who has conducted himself as above provided, shall be allowed a deduction of nine days from each of the forty-eight months of his sentence.

(e) A prisoner sentenced for a term of five years who has conducted himself as above provided, shall be allowed a deduction of ten days from each of the sixty months of his sentence.

(f) A prisoner sentenced for a term of six years, or for any term of years longer than six, who has conducted himself as above provided, shall be allowed a deduction of eleven days from each of the months of his full sentence.

(g) Any prisoner sentenced for a number of months or fraction of years shall be allowed the same time per month as is provided for the year next higher than maximum sentence. * * *

SEC. 7388-9. Said board of managers shall have power to establish rules and regulations under which any prisoner who is now or hereafter may be imprisoned under a sentence other than for murder in the first or second degree, who may have served a minimum term provided by law Power to pa-
role.

for the crime for which he was convicted (and who has not previously been convicted) of felony, and served a term in a penal institution, and any prisoner who is now or hereafter may be imprisoned under a sentence for murder in the first or second degree, and who has now or hereafter (shall have served under said sentence twenty-five full years), may be allowed to go upon parole outside of the buildings and inclosures, * * *

Parole.

SEC. 7388-10. No prisoner confined in the Ohio penitentiary shall be considered eligible for parole, and no application for parole shall be considered by the board of managers until such prisoner is recommended as worthy of such consideration by the warden and chaplain of the penitentiary; and before consideration by the board of managers notice of such recommendation shall be published for three successive weeks in two papers of opposite politics, in the county from which such prisoner was sentenced, provided, the expense of such publication shall not exceed one dollar to each paper, and in no case shall any prisoner be released, either conditionally or absolutely, unless there is, in the judgment of the managers, reasonable ground to believe that he will, if released, live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, and such judgment shall be based upon the record and character of the prisoner established in prison; and no petition or other form of application for the release of any prisoner shall be entertained by the managers, and no attorneys or outside persons of any kind shall be allowed to appear before the board of managers as applicants for the parole of a prisoner, but these requirements shall not prevent the board of managers from making such inquiries as they may deem desirable in regard to the previous history or environment of such prisoner, or as to his probable surrounding if paroled, but such inquiries shall be instituted by the prison managers themselves, and all information thus received shall be considered and treated as confidential.

NOTE.—Employment must be procured and the sum of \$25 deposited before a parole is allowed. Monthly reports are required, and the convict may not change employment or residence without permission. Obedience to law and abstinence from intoxicants are required.

Credits from earnings.

SEC. 7388-12. The warden is hereby authorized to have placed to the credit of each prisoner (except those serving a life sentence, who may receive an amount of their earnings not to exceed five cents per day), such amount of his earnings as the board of managers may deem equitable and just; taking into account the character of the prisoner, the nature of the crime for which he is imprisoned, and his general deportment: *Provided*, That such credit shall in no case exceed twenty per cent of his earnings; and the funds thus accruing to the credit of any prisoner shall be paid to him or his family at such time and in such manner as the board of managers may deem best: *Provided*, That at least twenty-five per cent of such earnings shall be kept for and paid to such prisoner at the time of his restoration to citizenship: *And provided further*, That the warden may, with the approval of the board of managers, by way of punishment for violation of rules, want of propriety, or any other misconduct, cancel such portion of such credit as he may deem best.

Reformatory.

SEC. 7388-17. * * * The government and control of the * * * Ohio State reformatory and of the prisoners sentenced thereto, shall be vested in a board of managers to consist of six (6) members, and not more than three (3) members of said board at any time shall belong to the same political party, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, * * *

Control.

What convicts admitted.

SEC. 7388-24. The said board of managers shall receive all male criminals between the ages of sixteen and thirty, and not known to have been previously sentenced to a State prison in this or any other State, who shall be legally sentenced to said Ohio State reformatory, * * * *Provided*, That no person convicted of murder in the first or second degree shall be sentenced or transferred to said reformatory.

Discipline.

SEC. 7388-25. The discipline to be observed in said Ohio State reformatory shall be reformatory, and the managers shall have power to employ such means of reformation for the improvement of the inmates as they may deem expedient.

Labor.

The labor imposed upon inmates, or industrial pursuits prescribed for the employment of their time, shall also be at the discretion of the board of

managers, except that what is known as the contract system of prison labor shall not be employed.

The superintendent is hereby authorized to place to the credit of each prisoner, such amount of his earnings as the board of managers may deem equitable and just, taking into consideration the character of the prisoner, the nature of the crime for which he is imprisoned, and his general deportment: *Provided*, That such credit shall in no case exceed twenty per cent of his earnings, and the funds thus accruing to the credit of any prisoner shall be paid to him, or his family, at such time and in such manner as the board of managers may deem best: *Provided*, That at least twenty-five per cent of such earnings shall be left for and paid to such prisoner at the time of his restoration to citizenship: *And, provided, further*, That the superintendent may, with the approval of the managers, by way of punishment for violation of rules, and of propriety, or any other misconduct, cancel such portion of such credit as he may deem best.

Sec. 7388-27. Every sentence to the Ohio State reformatory of a person hereafter convicted of a felony, shall be a general sentence to imprisonment in the Ohio State reformatory at Mansfield, and the courts of this State imposing such sentence shall not fix or limit the duration thereof. The term of such imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced shall be terminated by the managers of the State reformatory, as authorized by this act, but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum, nor be less than the minimum, term provided by law for the crime for which the person was convicted; * * *

Sec. 7388-29. The said board of managers shall also have the authority to establish rules and regulations under which prisoners within said reformatory may be allowed to go upon parole, in the legal custody and under the control of the board of managers, * * *

NOTE.—The regulations are in general similar to those governing convicts on parole from the penitentiary, above.

Sec. 7388-33. The board of managers shall, under a system of marks, or otherwise, fix upon a uniform plan under which they shall determine what number of marks or what credit shall be earned by each prisoner sentenced under the provisions of this act, as to the conditions of increased privileges, or of release from their control, which system shall be subject to revision from time to time. Each prisoner so sentenced shall be credited for good personal demeanor, diligence in labor or study, and for the results accomplished, and recharged for derelictions, negligence or offenses. The managers shall establish rules and regulations by which the standing of each prisoner's account of marks or credits shall be made known to him as often as once a month, and oftener if at any time he shall request it. And may also make provision by which any prisoner may see and converse with some one or more of the managers during every month. When it appears to said managers that there is strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner may live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, said board may, in its discretion, grant an absolute release to such prisoner, certifying the fact of such release and the grounds thereof to the governor, and the governor may thereupon, in his discretion, restore such prisoner to citizenship. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair the power of the governor to grant a pardon or commutation in any case. In order that good behavior, fidelity and diligence may be properly rewarded, each prisoner sentenced to said reformatory shall be entitled to diminish his minimum sentence as follows: Every prisoner who has conducted himself as above provided shall be allowed a deduction of five days from each of the twelve months of the time of his minimum sentence. * * *

Sec. 7388-44. It shall be unlawful for any contractor or subcontractor, now having contracts with, or who may hereafter contract with the State for prison labor, to be performed within the walls of the Ohio penitentiary, to employ any free laborers, except foremen, instructors and draymen to work upon said contracts.

Sec. 7410. No person shall be appointed to office at the penitentiary, or be employed thereat on behalf of the State, who is a contractor, or the agent or employee of a contractor, or who is interested directly or indirectly in any business carried on therein; and should any officer or employee become such contractor, his agent or employee, or interested in such business, it shall be cause for his removal; * * *

Credits from earnings.

Form of sentence.

Power to parole.

Credits for conduct.

Release.

Deductions from term.

Free laborers.

Interest in contracts.

- Gifts.** SEC. 7412. No officer, contractor, or employee of a contractor, shall make any gift or present to, or receive any from, or have any barter or dealings with, a convict; and for every violation of this section, the party engaged therein shall incur the same penalty as is prescribed in the last section.
- Articles for State use.** SEC. 7424. The warden, under the direction of the board, may employ a portion of the convicts in the manufacture of any articles used by the State, in carrying on the penitentiary, and may also procure machinery and prepare shoproom for that purpose, and employ such persons as may be necessary to instruct the convicts in such manufacture; if such persons be employed, the terms of employment shall be fixed and determined by the board.
- Domestic service.** SEC. 7425. A sufficient number of convicts may be hired by the warden for domestic purposes, on the terms to be agreed upon by him and the board; * * *
- Unauthorized labor.** SEC. 7426. No work, labor, or service shall be performed by a convict within the penitentiary except as herein provided for, unless it be expressly authorized by the board.
- Restriction as to employment.** SEC. 7432-1. On and after the first day of May, 1894, the total number of prisoners and inmates employed at one time in the penitentiaries, workhouses and reformatories in this State in the manufacture of any one kind of goods which are manufactured in this State outside of said penitentiaries, workhouses and reformatories, shall not exceed ten per centum of the number of all persons in this State outside of said penitentiaries, workhouses and reformatories employed in manufacturing the same kind of goods, as shown by the last Federal census or State enumeration, or by the annual or any special report of the commissioner of labor statistics of this State, except in industries in which not more than fifty free laborers are employed.
- Enumeration.** SEC. 7432-2. It is hereby made the duty of the commissioner of labor statistics and the attorney-general to enforce the provisions of this act; and immediately after the passage of this act, and thereafter when, upon complaint or otherwise the commissioner of labor statistics has reason to believe that the limitations of this act are being exceeded in the employment of prison labor in any industry or industries, he may, if he deem it advisable, investigate and ascertain the number of all persons in this State outside of the penitentiaries, workhouses and reformatories employed in manufacturing the kind or kinds of goods in question, and also the number of prisoners and inmates employed in each penitentiary, workhouse and reformatory in the manufacture of such product or products. The result of such investigation shall be printed in a special report, in which shall be stated, in connection with the number of prisoners and inmates employed in each penitentiary, workhouse, and reformatory in the manufacture of any kind of goods, the number of which may legally be so employed therein. A copy of such report shall be forwarded to the managers or directors of each institution found therein to be employing more prisoners in any industry than is permitted by this act and thereupon it shall be the duty of such managers or directors immediately on and after May first, 1894, to reduce the number of prisoners and inmates in the industry in question to or within the number permitted by this act to be so employed, any provision in any contract relating to the employment of such inmates or prisoners to the contrary notwithstanding. The report made by the commissioner of labor statistics shall control and limit the number of prisoners and inmates which may be employed in each penitentiary, workhouse and reformatory, in the industry or industries involved until another report based upon a later investigation and report shall be made. Special reports under this section shall be made at intervals of not exceeding five years, or oftener if deemed advisable by the commissioner of labor statistics. At any time the commissioner of labor statistics, on being satisfied that this act is being violated by the managers and directors of any penal institution, shall advise the attorney-general of that fact, giving the information in support of his conclusions, and the attorney-general shall at once institute the proper legal proceedings to compel compliance with this act.
- Special reports.** SEC. 7436-1. The warden and directors of the penitentiary [shall] proceed immediately to erect gas works upon the grounds belonging to said penitentiary, with capacity sufficient to supply the penitentiary, State house, deaf and dumb asylum, and blind asylum; and should the said warden and directors aforesaid deem it necessary to more speedily and economically accomplish the object aforesaid, they are hereby authorized and empowered to employ a suitable person to devise and perfect the necessary plans
- Gas works.**

for the construction of the same, and the said warden and directors of the penitentiary shall, in the construction of said gas works, use convict labor not otherwise contracted for, so far as they may deem that the same may be used to advantage.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

ANNOTATED STATUTES—1900.

SECTION 6800. In lieu of imprisonment in the county jail, the court may, upon the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney, sentence a convict to hard labor in the jail of the county for any length of time not exceeding six months, and not exceeding the length of time for which he might be imprisoned; and a person committed to jail for nonpayment of fines or costs may be required to labor therein not exceeding six months, and until the value of his labor, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents a day, equals the amount of fines and costs, or the amount shall be otherwise paid, or secured to be paid, * * *

Sentence may be to labor.
Fines and costs.

SEC. 6801. Persons committed to jail by a court or magistrate for nonpayment of fines or costs, or convicts sentenced to hard labor in the jail of the county, which for this purpose extends throughout the county, shall perform labor under the direction of the commissioners of the county, who may adopt such orders, rules, and regulations, in relation thereto, as they may deem best, * * *

Control.

OKLAHOMA.

TERRITORIAL CONVICTS.

STATUTES—1893.

SECTION 3680 (as amended by chapter 24, Acts of 1903). 1. The governor of the Territory of Oklahoma shall be and is hereby authorized and directed to contract with a responsible person or persons or corporation within the Territory of Oklahoma, or with proper authorities of some other State or Territory, for the care and custody of such persons as may be convicted of crime punishable in the penitentiary, by the courts of this Territory and to bind this Territory to the faithful performance of such contract or contracts.

Governor may make contract.

2. In all cases hereafter wherein male persons shall be sentenced to punishment for a period of five years or less, in the penitentiary provided for by this act such person or persons may be required to perform labor upon the public highways of this Territory under the control and in the custody of the sheriff of the county in which such labor is to be performed, and to this end the governor of the Territory, in making any contract under the provisions of section one of this act is hereby empowered and authorized and shall reserve the right to remove and return such prisoners and to such prisons as occasion demands.

Work on high-ways.

3. The governor of this Territory may and is hereby empowered and authorized to make contracts with the board of county commissioners of any county in this Territory for the performance of labor by the convicts mentioned in section two of this act, upon the public highways of such county, and receive the contract price therefor: *Provided, always*, That the county from which such prisoner shall have been sentenced shall have the preference in making any such contract by the governor, and the money arising from such contract after the payment of expenses, shall be paid to the county treasurer of such county on account of the county fund.

Contracts with county commissioners.

ACTS OF 1897.

Chapter 30.

SECTION 1 (as amended by chapter 13, Acts of 1905). All persons heretofore or hereafter convicted of crime within this Territory and sentenced to be imprisoned therefor in the penitentiary, shall be entitled to such parole and to such deduction for good behavior, from his sentence, as is allowed by the laws of the State in which is situated the penitentiary in which he is confined.

Parole, etc.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

STATUTES—1893.

Employment. SECTION 5436. Whenever any person shall be confined in any jail pursuant to the sentence of any court, if such sentence or any part thereof shall be that he be confined at hard labor, the sheriff of the county in which such person shall be confined shall furnish such convict with suitable tools and materials to work with, if, in the opinion of the said sheriff, the said convict can be profitably employed either in the jail or yard thereof, and the expense of said tools and materials shall be defrayed by the county in which said convict shall be confined, and said county shall be entitled to his earnings. And the said sheriff, if in his opinion the said convict can be more profitably employed outside of said jail or yard, either for the county or for any municipality in said county, it shall be his duty to so employ said convict either in work on public streets or highways or otherwise, and in so doing he shall take all necessary precaution to prevent said convict's escape, by ball and chain or otherwise, and fifty per cent of the profits of such employment, after paying all expenses incident thereto, may be retained by said sheriff as his fees therefor, the balance to be paid into the treasury of the proper county to the credit of the general fund; and when a convict is imprisoned in the county jail for non-payment of a fine he may be employed by said sheriff as provided in this chapter; and in case any convict employed outside of the jail yard shall escape, he shall be deemed as having escaped from the jail proper.

Credits. SEC. 5440. For every day's labor performed by any convict under the provisions hereof there shall be credited on any judgment for fine and costs against him the sum of two dollars.

ACTS OF 1895.

Chapter 41—Article 1.

Work on highways. SECTION 50. * * * All prisoners confined to jail on conviction, or plea of guilty, shall be compelled to work on the public streets of the town where they are confined, or on the highways in the county, at the rate per day fixed for imprisonment.

OREGON.

STATE CONVICTS.

CODES AND STATUTES—1902.

Governor to inspect. SECTION 3652. The governor of the State of Oregon shall visit the penitentiary at least four times a year, and as much oftener as he shall deem necessary.

Superintendent. SEC. 3653. He shall have power to appoint a superintendent of said penitentiary, who shall hold his office until removed by the governor.

Duties. SEC. 3655. The superintendent * * * shall have the general superintendence of the penitentiary and of its inmates; * * * he shall have power to employ all or any number of the prisoners, in accordance with the rules which may be prescribed from time to time by the governor.

Interest in contracts. SEC. 3662. The superintendent, warden, and assistant warden shall not receive the labor of any prisoner for their individual profit or use, or be interested directly or indirectly in any contract upon which such labor shall be employed or used.

Merit marks. SEC. 3669. The superintendent shall keep a merit book, in which he shall enter the name of each convict, and the date of his or her entry into the penitentiary. The term for which each convict is sentenced shall be divided into periods of six months each, or a fraction thereof for the last period, as the case may be. The superintendent shall observe and inform himself of the conduct of each convict, and if in his opinion such conduct warrants it, he shall enter in the merit book a merit mark for each month of such periods of time, or so many thereof as such convict may be entitled to.

Credits. SEC. 3670. Whenever a convict shall have received four merit marks in any period of six months, he shall be entitled to a credit of one day upon

his time for each of such marks not exceeding six. When such merit marks are earned a second time during any such period, such convict shall be entitled to a like credit of two days for each of such merit marks; when such merit marks are earned the third time during any such period, such convict shall be entitled to a like credit of three days for each of such merit marks; when such merit marks are earned the fourth time during any such period, such convict shall be entitled to a like credit of four days for each of such merit marks; when such merit marks are earned the fifth time during any such period, such convict shall be entitled to a like credit of five days for each of such merit marks; and when such merit marks are earned during any other such period thereafter, such convict shall be entitled to a like credit of five days for each of such merit marks.

SEC. 3672. Any convict or convicts attempting to escape, or escaping, conspiring to escape, or willfully violating the rules and regulations of the prison, shall forfeit all allowances of time that shall have been made to him or her up to that time.

Punishments.

NOTE.—The hose is turned on for idling and fighting. Confinement in dungeon and bread-and-water diet are other punishments used.

SEC. 3673. The superintendent shall make an estimate of the time allowed to each convict, and if upon the approach of the expiration of his or her sentence it be found that he or she has a credit of at least two-thirds of the whole time that the law would grant if his or her conduct had been perfect, he shall deduct the time that has been allowed to such convict from the time of his or her sentence; and during the twenty days preceding the thirty days before the time of the expiration of the sentence, after the deduction provided for above shall have been made, he shall notify the governor of the State of the facts of the said convict's behavior and industry, and the governor may, if in his opinion the facts as stated by the superintendent warrant, grant to the said convict a remission of so much of his sentence as he, the said convict, has earned by his obedience, good behavior, and industry.

Deductions from term.

NOTE.—Fifteen years' good conduct by life prisoners may be rewarded by a recommendation for pardon.

SEC. 3675. Upon the discharge of any convict from the penitentiary of this State there shall be allowed and paid by the superintendent to such convict the sum of five dollars, for which the superintendent shall take his receipt, which receipt shall be the authority of the secretary of state to draw his warrant on the State treasurer for the said amount in favor of the superintendent.

Discharge.

SEC. 3676. There shall also be allowed and paid to such convict the further sum of fifty cents for each and every merit mark with which the said convict stands credited in the merit book, subject, however, to a forfeiture of the cost price of tools and materials furnished said convict to work with, and which shall be injured or wasted through such convict's carelessness or neglect.

Commutation in money.

SEC. 3678 (as amended by act, p. 198, Acts of 1903, and by chapter 152, Acts of 1905). The governor is hereby authorized to contract with and lease to any person, firm, or corporation, upon such terms and for such compensation as he may deem advisable, not less, however, than thirty-five cents per day for the labor of each convict, the whole, or any part of the labor of the convicts at any time confined in the penitentiary of this State, for any period, or periods, of time not exceeding ten years. No convict shall be compelled to work while sick, or otherwise incapacitated, and no convict shall be compelled to labor for a longer time than ten hours each day. The superintendent, warden, or other proper officer, or officers, of the penitentiary shall have general charge and custody of the convicts while they are engaged in such labor. * * * The labor of convicts shall be performed by them within the penitentiary building, or within the yard or inclosure thereof; * * *

Contracts.

SEC. 4867. The superintendent of the Oregon State penitentiary is hereby authorized and it is made his duty to furnish and use such convicts as it is deemed in his judgment reasonably safe for that purpose to do the work necessary to repair, improve, and properly build and construct the public roads leading from the State penitentiary to the State insane asylum building, and to the asylum farm, and to the deaf-mute school, and to the reform school, and in the vicinity of said public buildings, from time to time, as the weather will permit and said roads are in proper

Work on highways.

condition to be worked upon until said public roads are rendered good, safe, and convenient for the use of teams during all seasons of the year; * * *

Credits for highway labor. SEC. 4869. Each convict worked upon said public roads shall receive a credit upon his time of two days for each day that he shall faithfully and diligently work upon said public roads; but in case at any time he fails to do so he shall forfeit all or as many of said credits as in the judgment of the superintendent shall be proper.

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 187.

Form of sentence. SECTION 1. Whenever any person is convicted of a felony for which the maximum punishment does not exceed twenty years' imprisonment, the court may, in its discretion, sentence such person to imprisonment in the penitentiary without limitation of time, and such person so convicted and sentenced may be paroled for good conduct by the governor upon such terms and conditions as may seem to him wise, at any time after such person shall have served the minimum period of imprisonment provided for by law for such offense, but such imprisonment shall not in any event exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime of which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced.

Conditions of parole. SEC. 2. Before paroling any prisoner under such indeterminate sentence, the governor shall require of the superintendent of such penitentiary, a report of the behavior and conduct of such prisoner, and shall otherwise satisfy himself that there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner will, if paroled, be and remain a law abiding person.

Classification, etc. SEC. 9. The governor may adopt general rules and regulations on the subject of paroling prisoners and for the classification of prisoners in the penitentiary under indeterminate sentence, and for the issuing of paroles.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CODES AND STATUTES—1902.

Food, clothing, etc. SECTION 3690. The keeper of each jail shall furnish and keep clean the necessary bedding and clothing for all prisoners in his custody, and shall also supply them with wholesome food, fuel, and necessary medical aid.

Work on highways. SEC. 4864. All convicts who are able-bodied men and sentenced by any court of legal authority, whether in default of the payment of a fine or committed for a definite number of days to serve a sentence in a county jail, shall during the period of such sentence be under the exclusive and entire control of the county court where the crime was committed, and said county court shall have full power to put such convicts under the control of any road supervisor, who shall have all the authority of a sheriff to guard and keep such convict while in his custody from the time of leaving until his return to the county jail.

Full term required. SEC. 4865. In all cases where sentence of the court is for a definite number of days, the person so sentenced shall be held to labor for the full period to which he had been adjudged, and in all cases of fines imposed in default of the payment of such fine such person shall be made to labor at a compensation of one dollar per day until such fine is fully paid, and in all cases not less than eight hours shall be considered a day's labor.

Allowances for labor. SEC. 4866. Any convict sentenced in accordance with the provisions of this act refusing to perform the labor herein required shall be denied all food other than bread and water until he signifies his willingness to comply with the provisions of this act, and for all days or parts of days lost by such refusal such convicts shall be made to labor until all lost time shall be made up and the sentence of the court shall be fully met.

Punishment.

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS.

BRIGHTLY'S PURDON'S DIGEST—1895.

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SECTION 3. From and after the passage of this act, eight hours out of the twenty-four of each day shall make and constitute a day's labor and service in the penitentiaries and reformatory institutions which shall receive support from appropriations made by the general assembly of this Commonwealth, and by taxes levied and paid by the several counties thereof in whole or in part. Hours of labor.

STATE CONVICTS.

BRIGHTLY'S PURDON'S DIGEST—1895.

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SECTION 10. All and every person adjudged to suffer separate or solitary confinement at labor in the eastern and western penitentiaries, shall be kept singly and separately at labor, in the cells or work yards of said prisons, and be sustained upon wholesome food, of a coarse quality, sufficient for the healthful support of life, and be furnished with clothing suited to their situation, at the discretion of the inspectors of said prisons. * * * Treatment of convicts.

SEC. 14. The chief officers of the various reformatory institutions, deriving their support wholly or in part from the State, are hereby directed at the expiration of existing contracts, to employ the inmates of said institutions for and in behalf of such institutions; and no labor shall be hired out by contract. Contracts prohibited.

SEC. 16. All convicts under control of the State and county officers, and all inmates of reformatory institutions engaged in manufacturing articles for general consumption, shall receive quarterly wages equal to the amount of their earnings, to be fixed from time to time, by the authorities of the institution, from which board, lodging and clothing, and the cost of trial, shall be deducted, and the balance paid to their families or dependents; in case none such appear the amount shall be paid to the convict at the expiration of the term of imprisonment. Wages.

SEC. 17. All goods, wares, merchandise or other article or thing made by convict labor, in any penitentiary, reformatory prison, school or other establishment in which convict labor is employed, whether for the direct benefit and maintenance of such penitentiary, reformatory prison, school or other establishment, or upon contract by the authorities of the same with any third person, all and every such goods, wares, merchandise, article or thing, immediately upon the completion of the same, shall be branded as herein-after provided, and shall not be taken into or exposed in any place for sale, at wholesale or retail, without such brand. Goods to be marked.

SEC. 18. The brand herein required shall be in plain English lettering, and shall contain at the head or top of said brand the words "convict-made," followed by the year and name of the penitentiary, reformatory prison, school or other establishment in which made. The brand aforesaid shall, in all cases, when the nature of the article will permit, be placed upon the same, and only where such branding is impossible, it shall or may be placed on the box or other receptacle or covering in which it is contained. And the same shall be done by casting, burning, pressing or other such process or means as that the same may not be defaced; and in all cases shall be upon the most conspicuous place upon such article or the box, receptacle or covering containing the same: *Provided*, That goods, wares and merchandise shipped to points outside of the State shall not be so branded. Style of marking.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of the manager, principal or superintendent of any penitentiary, reformatory prison, school or other establishment within this Commonwealth, wherein convict labor is employed, to see that the brand herein required shall be so placed as aforesaid, before such goods, wares, merchandise or other article or thing shall be removed or taken from the place where made; and upon failure or neglect so to do, such manager, principal or superintendent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and Duty to see that goods are marked.

upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Goods offered
for sale.

SEC. 20. It shall not be lawful for any person dealing in any such convict-made goods, wares, merchandise, or other article, at wholesale or retail, to have in his possession, or offer for sale any such convict-made goods, wares, merchandise, or other article manufactured by convict labor in Pennsylvania, or any other State, without the brand provided by this act. And in all cases where the brand aforesaid is upon the box, receptacle or other covering in which such goods, wares, merchandise or other article is contained, it shall not be lawful for any such person retailing to remove the same from such box, receptacle or other covering except as he shall retail the same to a customer for his individual use, and at all times, the box, receptacle or covering containing said brand, shall be open to the inspection or view of such customer. And any person knowingly and willfully offending against this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both or either, at the discretion of the court.

Control.

SEC. 21. The penitentiaries aforesaid shall be respectively managed by a board of inspectors, consisting of five taxable citizens of Pennsylvania. * * *

Power of gov-
ernor.

SEC. 22. The governor of this Commonwealth shall have and exercise all the power and authority to appoint inspectors of the State penitentiaries * * *

Powers of in-
spectors.

SEC. 24. * * * They [the inspectors] shall have power, if they, on conference, find it necessary, to make such rules for the internal government of said prisons, as may not be inconsistent with the principles of solitary confinement as set forth and declared by this act.

They shall attend to the religious instruction of the prisoners, and procure a suitable person for this object, who shall be the religious instructor of the prisoners: * * *

They shall direct the manner in which raw materials to be manufactured by the convicts in said prisons, and the provisions and other supplies for the prisons shall be purchased; and also the sale of all articles manufactured in said prisons. * * *

Gifts.

The warden shall not, nor shall any inspector, without the direction of a majority of the inspectors, sell any article for the use of the said penitentiaries, or either of them, or of the persons confined therein, during their confinement, nor derive any emolument from such purchase or sale; nor shall he or they, or either of them, receive under any pretense whatever, from either of the said prisoners, or any one on his behalf, any sum of money, emolument or reward whatever, or any article of value, as a gratuity or gift; * * *

NOTE.—Loss of commutation and privileges, close confinement, and bread-and-water diet are punishments used.

Clothing.

SEC. 31. The uniform of the prison for males shall be a jacket and trousers of cloth or other warm stuff for the winter, and lighter materials for the summer, the form and color shall be determined by the inspectors, and two changes of linen shall be furnished to each prisoner every week.

Tobacco, etc.

No prisoner is to receive anything but the prison allowance.

No tobacco, in any form, shall be used by the convicts; and anyone who shall supply them with it, or with wine, or spirituous or intoxicating fermented liquor, unless by order of the physician, shall be fined ten dollars, and if an officer, be dismissed.

Tobacco as re-
ward.

SEC. 32. The inspectors and warden of either of the penitentiaries of the State, may permit any convict in said penitentiary to use tobacco, to a limited extent as a reward for good conduct on the part of any such convict, under such restrictions as may be prescribed.

Discharge.

SEC. 35. Whenever a convict shall be discharged, by the expiration of the term for which he or she was condemned, or by pardon, he or she shall take off the prison uniform, and have the clothes which he or she brought to the prison restored to him or her, together with the other property, if any, that was taken from him or her, on his or her commitment, that has not been otherwise disposed of. * * *

Certificate.

If the inspectors and wardens have been satisfied with the morality, industry and order of his conduct, they shall give him a certificate to that

effect; and shall furnish the discharged convict with four dollars to be paid by the State, whereby the temptation immediately to commit offenses against society, before employment can be obtained, may be obviated.

SEC. 36. * * * [Section 35, above] is hereby so modified, that hereafter the inspectors and warden may, if they think it expedient, furnish to a discharged convict, any sum not exceeding ten dollars, out of the annual appropriation made by the State for that purpose. (a) Sum of money furnished.

BRIGHTLY'S DIGEST—1903.

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SECTION 8. Every convict confined in any State prison, penitentiary, Deductions from term. workhouse, or county jail in this State, on a conviction of felony or misdemeanor, whether male or female, where the term or terms equal or equals or exceeds one year, exclusive of any term which may be imposed by the court or by statute as an alternative to the payment of a fine, or term of life imprisonment, may, if the governor shall so direct, and with the approval of the board of inspectors or managers, earn for himself or herself a commutation or diminution of his or her sentence or sentences as follows, namely: Two (2) months for the first year, three (3) months for the second year, four (4) months each for the third and fourth years, and five (5) months for each subsequent year. And for every fractional part of a year the said convict may earn the same rate of commutation as is provided for the year in which said fractional part occurs.

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SECTION 4. From and after the passage of this act no warden, superintendent or other officer of any State prison, penitentiary or State reformatory, having control of the employment of the inmates of said institutions, shall employ more than five per centum of the whole number of inmates of said institutions in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and hollow ware, and ten per centum in the manufacture of any other kind of goods, wares, articles or things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State, except mats and matting, in the manufacture of which twenty per centum of the whole number of inmates may be employed. Employment restricted.

SEC. 6. No machine operated by steam, electricity, hydraulic force, compressed air or other power, except machines operated by hand or foot power, shall be used in any of the said [State and county] institutions in the manufacture of any goods, wares, articles or things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State. Machinery.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

BRIGHTLY'S PURDON'S DIGEST—1895.

Page 996.

SECTION 16. Every person in the custody of the said board of managers [of the Philadelphia house of correction], not disqualified by sickness or casualty, shall be employed by the superintendent in quarrying stone, cultivating the ground, manufacturing such articles as may be needed for the prison, almshouse, other public institution of the State or city, or for other persons, and at such other labor as shall, upon trial, be found to be profitable to the institution, and suitable to its proper discipline and to the health and capacities of the inmates; and the superintendent may detail such members of the inmates as he may regard proper to do the work, outside of grounds of the institution, for any of the departments or institutions of the city, or for such other persons as may be approved by the board of managers. Philadelphia house of correction. Employments.

^a The act of April 3, 1872, provides that each discharged convict, whose residence is within 50 miles of the penitentiary, shall receive \$5; and each one whose residence or settlement is 50 miles or more from the penitentiary shall receive \$10.

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Contracts prohibited.

SECTION 15. The officers of the various county prisons, workhouses and reformatory institutions within this Commonwealth, now letting the labor of convicts by contract, shall, at the expiration of existing contracts, employ the same for and in behalf of their respective counties.

BRIGHTLY'S DIGEST—1903.

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Labor about public buildings.

SECTION 7. * * * All persons sentenced to simple imprisonment, for any period of time, in the county jails may be required to perform such labor, in the custody of the sheriff, about the county buildings and upon the grounds and property of the county as the commissioners of the county in which the prisoners are confined may specify, and the said commissioners are authorized to allow and pay from the moneys of the county, to the sheriff, for his services in guarding such prisoners while so employed, compensation not to exceed twenty-five cents per hour.

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Employment restricted.

SECTION 5. The officers of the various county prisons, workhouses and reformatory institutions within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall not employ more than five per centum of the whole number of inmates in said institutions in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and hollow ware, and ten per centum in the manufacture of any other kinds of goods, wares, articles or other things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State, except mats and matting, in the manufacture of which twenty per centum of the whole number of inmates may be employed: *Provided*, This act shall not apply to goods manufactured for use of the inmates of such institutions.

Hours of labor. Sundays and holidays.

SEC. 9. From and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful to require every male prisoner now or hereafter confined within any jail or workhouse in this Commonwealth to do and perform eight hours of manual labor each day of such imprisonment, except on Sundays or such legal holidays as are now or may hereafter be established by law; no steam, electricity or other motive power except manual labor shall be used in the conduct of the said labor, or employment, or on any part thereof.

Classification.

SEC. 10. The labor to be done or performed shall be classified, fixed and established, from time to time, by a prison board, which is hereby created in and for each county in this Commonwealth, * * * and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be adopted by said prison board to secure humane treatment of said prisoners, and provide continuous and healthful employment for them within or without such jails or workhouses.

Work on highways.

SEC. 12. The prison board * * * and each of them, within their respective counties, and subject to the rules and regulations to be established under the provisions of section two of this act [section 10], and under such control and management as shall be therein and thereby provided shall have full power of attorney to require and compel the said male prisoners to work on public highways outside of the limits of the said jails and workhouses, but within their respective counties. * * *

NOTE.—This act (sections 9 and 10) has been declared unconstitutional (Smith's Petition, 12 Dist. Rep., 333), but is here reproduced since it has not yet been passed upon by the supreme court.

Page 885.

Labor required.

SECTION 7. Every person committed to a workhouse under the provisions of this act, unless disqualified by sickness or otherwise, shall be kept at the same useful employment such as may be suited to his or her age and capacity, and such as shall be most profitable to the institution and tend to promote the best interests of the party, and if any person shall refuse to perform the work assigned to him or her, or be guilty of other acts of insubordination, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to punish such person by close confinement on a diet of bread and water only, or in such other manner as the rules and regulations hereinbefore provided for may prescribe, of which refusal and punishment the superintendent shall keep a record and report to the county commissioners.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

LAWS OF UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

No. 413.

SECTION 1. There shall be established and kept at the capital of every organized province a jail for the safe-keeping of prisoners lawfully committed. * * *

Jails.

SEC. 2. The judge of the court of first instance and the provincial board shall, as often as the judge of the court of first instance is required to be in the province, make personal inspection of the provincial jail as to the sufficiency thereof for the safe-keeping of prisoners, their proper accommodation and health, and shall inquire into the manner in which the same has been kept since the last inspection.

Inspection.

SEC. 3. The governor of the province, by himself or through a jailer to be appointed by him, shall keep the jail and shall be responsible for the manner in which the same is kept. He shall keep separate rooms for the sexes except where they are lawfully married. He shall, under the direction of the provincial board and at the expense of the province, supply proper food and clothing for the prisoners: * * *

Duties of governors of provinces.

SEC. 12. The prisoner[s], shall be treated with humanity and in a manner calculated to promote their reformation. Juvenile prisoners shall be kept, if the jail will admit of it, in apartments separated from those containing more experienced and hardened criminals. * * *

Treatment of convicts.

SEC. 13. The provincial board may, if it deems such a course advisable, cause all able-bodied male prisoners, except such as are held awaiting trial, to work upon any of the public provincial roads or highways or other public works in the province where such prisoners are confined. Such work shall be done under the direction and control of the provincial supervisor, and while so employed the prisoners shall be sufficiently and properly guarded by the jailer or his deputies or by the Philippines constabulary if available for that purpose.

Work on high-ways.

PORTO RICO.

POLITICAL CODE—1902.

SECTION 154. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the executive council, shall appoint a director of prisons, who shall be subject to the jurisdiction and supervision of the attorney-general and shall give bond to the people of Porto Rico in such sum as the executive council may prescribe.

Director of prisons.

SEC. 155. It shall be the duty of the said director to visit and inspect all institutions established for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, * * * and to ascertain and recommend such system of employing said inmates as may, in the opinion of said director, be for the best interests of the public.

Duties.

SEC. 159. * * * Regulations pertaining to the labor of the prisoners, their employments, rewards and commutations of sentence for good behavior, and other subjects affecting the welfare of the prisoners and their management shall be prescribed by the said director and approved by the attorney-general.

Regulations.

ACTS OF 1903.

Page 138.

SECTION 1. All male prisoners over the age of eighteen years who are now or may be hereafter confined, in the presidio, or insular penitentiary, or in any other penal institution when under final sentence of a court for a crime for a term of more than two years, may be put to work on the public roads of Porto Rico, except in cases of serious physical disability certified under oath to the proper office by some medical official connected with the penal institutions.

Work on high-ways.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the insular police to guard such convicts who are employed as aforesaid, and the governor is hereby authorized, and empowered to detail a sufficient number of the police force for that purpose.

Guards.

Powers of director.

SEC. 3. The director of prisons is hereby authorized and empowered, with the approval of the executive council, to make suitable provisions and regulations * * * for the maintenance, discipline and treatment of such convicts while in the camps. But the management and control of such convicts, and over all officers, overseers and guards connected therewith, in relation to the work done upon the roads shall be under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of the interior.

RHODE ISLAND.

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS.

GENERAL LAWS—1896.

Chapter 285.

Labor required.

SECTION 39. All persons liable to be imprisoned on account of their conviction in any county of any criminal offense not punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, the punishment for which shall be a fine of not less than five dollars or a term of imprisonment of not less than thirty days, or of any offense punishable by fine and imprisonment both, shall be imprisoned in the jail in the county of Providence, and shall be let or kept at labor therein, or in the State prison, for the benefit of the State, in such manner, under such contract and subject to such rules, regulations and discipline as the board of State charities and corrections shall appoint: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit the sentencing or commitment of any person to the State reform school or to the State workhouse and house of correction.

Fines and costs.

SEC. 40. Every person committed to the jail in the county of Providence, and every person committed to the State workhouse and house of correction, for nonpayment of fine and costs, or who shall be detained therein, after the expiration of the term for which he was imprisoned, for nonpayment of costs, shall be allowed by the State twenty-five cents per day for the first thirty days and fifty cents per day for every day after said thirty days that he shall labor toward the payment of his fine and costs, or costs, as the case may be.

Allowance for labor.

STATE CONVICTS.

GENERAL LAWS—1896.

Chapter 291.

Board.

SECTION 1. The board of State charities and corrections shall consist of nine persons, * * *

Appointment.

SEC. 2. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall annually at the May session of the general assembly, upon the expiration of the term of office of any one of the said board, appoint a person to such office, * * *

Duties.

SEC. 4. The oversight, management and control of the State farm in Cranston, of the State workhouse and house of correction, State asylum for the incurable insane and State almshouse thereon, together with the State prison and the jail in the county of Providence, shall be vested in the board of State charities and corrections.

Purchases, sales, etc.

SEC. 10. The board shall direct, as they may think proper, all purchases for use on the State farm and in any of the public institutions thereon, and also in the State prison and jail in the county of Providence; they shall, in their discretion, sell the products of said farm and institutions; they shall make such contracts respecting the labor of the inmates of the several institutions as they may think proper, and they shall cause full accounts thereof to be kept.

Rules.

SEC. 15. The board shall make all lawful and necessary rules and regulations for the internal police of the prison, for the mode of employing the convicts imprisoned therein, and the place of such employment within the limits of the prison yard or within any of the buildings on the prison lot or on any portion of the State farm, and shall determine the uniform to be worn by the prisoners. Such rules and regulations shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose and a copy thereof given to the warden and

other officers of the prison. One or more members of said board shall at least twice a month visit the prison, examine into the condition of the prisoners, hear any complaints that they may make, and see that the rules and regulations of the prison are strictly observed; and the person or persons so visiting shall keep a particular record of such visits and the complaints made to them by prisoners, whether well or ill founded, in a book kept for that purpose, open to the inspection of the whole board, and to be filed with the records of said board.

Inspections.

SEC. 20. * * * Whipping shall not be permitted under any circumstances, nor shall any other corporal punishment be inflicted except under the direction of at least two of the board.

Punishment.

NOTE.—Confinement in dungeon is the extreme punishment reported.

SEC. 28. The warden of the State prison shall keep a record of the conduct of each convict, and for each month that a convict not under sentence to imprisonment for life appears by such record to have faithfully observed all the rules and requirements of the prison and not to have been subjected to punishment, there shall, with the consent of the governor, upon the recommendation to him of a majority of the board, be deducted from the term or terms of sentence of such convict the same number of days that there are years in the said term of his sentence: *Provided*, That when the term sentence is for a longer term than five years, only five days shall be deducted for one month's good behavior: *And provided further*, That for every day a convict shall be shut up or otherwise punished for bad conduct, there shall be deducted one day from the time he shall have gained for good conduct.

Deductions from term.

SEC. 39. Whenever a convict shall be discharged he shall be decently clothed, and the board may in their discretion pay to him a sum of money not exceeding one-tenth of his actual earnings while confined in said prison: *Provided, however*, That in case of sickness of any convict by which he shall have been incapacitated for labor, he shall, in the discretion of the board, be paid a sum not exceeding one-tenth of the average compensation of convict labor in said prison during the time of his sickness: *Provided, moreover*, That the board may pay said amount at any time during the imprisonment of the convicts to the families or near relatives of such convicts, who may be in circumstances of indigence or want, instead of paying it to the convicts themselves at their discharge: *And provided further*, That in no case shall the sum paid such convict at his discharge be less than five dollars.

Discharge.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

GENERAL LAWS—1896.

Chapter 289.

SECTION 14. All persons imprisoned in the jail in the county of Providence on account of their conviction of any criminal offense, or on execution issued in any qui tam or penal action, or for not giving the recognizance required of them to keep the peace upon complaint for threats, shall be let or kept at labor therein or on the prison lot or in some building thereon, for the benefit of the State, in such manner, under such contract and subject to such rules, regulations and discipline as the board of State charities and corrections may make.

Labor required.

SEC. 15. Every person who shall be committed for nonpayment of fine and costs, or for not giving the recognizance required of him to keep the peace upon complaints for threats, or shall be detained in such jail after the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced to be imprisoned for nonpayment of costs, shall be allowed by the State ten cents per day for the first thirty days and thirty-three and one-third cents per day for every day after said thirty days that he shall labor, toward the payment of his fine and costs, or costs, as the case may be.

Fines and costs.

Allowances for labor.

SEC. 16. Every person who shall be committed to such jail to answer for any criminal offense, or on mesne process in any qui tam or penal action, or on mesne process or execution in any civil action, may be permitted to labor as aforesaid, in the discretion of said board of State charities and corrections, for the State, and in such case shall be allowed for his labor the sum of twenty-five cents per day for every day he shall so labor, to be paid to such prisoner by the order of the keeper of said jail upon the general treasurer, certified by at least one of said board.

Permission to labor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 12.

Labor on public works and ways.

SECTION 6. All convicts sentenced to hard labor by any of the courts of this State may be employed upon the public works of the State or of the counties and upon the public highways.

CRIMINAL CODE—1902.

Form of sentence.

SECTION 77 (as amended by act No. 70, Acts of 1903). In every case in which imprisonment is provided as punishment, in whole or in part, for any crime, such imprisonment shall be either in the penitentiary, with or without hard labor, or in county jail, with or without hard labor, at the discretion of the circuit judge pronouncing the sentence: *Provided*, That all able-bodied male convicts, whose sentences shall not be for a longer period than ten years, except persons convicted of assault with intent to rape, shall be sentenced to hard labor upon the public works of the county in which such convict shall have been convicted, and in the alternative to imprisonment in the county jail or State penitentiary at hard labor.

STATE CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 12.

Control.

SECTION 9. The penitentiary and the convicts thereto sentenced shall forever be under the supervision and control of officers employed by the State; and in case any convicts are hired or farmed out, as may be provided by law, their maintenance, support, medical attendance and discipline shall be under the direction of officers detailed for those duties by the authorities of the penitentiary.

CRIMINAL CODE—1902.

Board of directors.

SECTION 662. The general assembly shall elect five suitable citizens of this State, who shall constitute a board of directors of the State penitentiary, with a term of office of two years, of which the governor of the State shall be ex officio a member. * * *

Duties.

The board of directors shall have power and their duty shall be:

* * * * *

2. To examine and inquire into all matters connected with the government, discipline and police of the prison, the punishment and employment of the convicts therein confined, the money concerns and contracts for work, and the purchases and sales of articles provided for the prison, or sold on account thereof, and the progress of the work.

4. To make such general regulations for the government and discipline of the prison, or modify such regulations as may have been made by the superintendent, as they may deem expedient, and from time to time to alter and amend the same; and in making such regulations, it shall be their duty to adopt such as, in their judgment, while consistent with the discipline of the prison, shall best condone to the reformation of the convicts.

7. To prescribe the articles of food and quantities of each kind that shall be inserted in each contract for the supply of provisions to the prison.

Interest in contracts.

9. * * * *Provided*, No one shall be eligible to the office of director who has any interest in the hiring of convict labor, or who has any direct personal pecuniary interest in any work upon which convict labor is employed; * * *

* * * * *

NOTE.—From five to twenty-five lashes on the bare back may be inflicted as punishment.

SEC. 664. The State penitentiary shall be under the direction and government of a superintendent, to be elected by the general assembly, * * * ent. Superintendent.

SEC. 666. It shall be the duty of the superintendent: Duties.

* * * * *
5. To make sale of such articles produced in, or belonging to, the prison, as are proper to be sold.

* * * * *
SEC. 677. Whenever a convict shall be discharged from the penitentiary, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish such convict with a suit of common clothes, if deemed necessary, and transportation from the penitentiary to his home, or as near thereto as can be done by public conveyances. Discharge.

SEC. 680. The board of directors of the penitentiary are hereby authorized and empowered to lease or hire out any convicts in the penitentiary, except convicts under sentence for rape, murder, arson and manslaughter when the sentence is over five years, under the following rules, regulations and restrictions with all others imposed by the said board: That the said board of directors shall make an annual report to the general assembly at the regular sessions, showing the number and names of convicts hired out, to whom hired, for what purpose, and for what consideration; and the board of directors are authorized to retain for the use of the penitentiary all amounts received by them for the hire or labor of convicts during the current fiscal year. Leasing or hiring.

SEC. 681. The superintendent and directors of the State penitentiary are hereby authorized and required to hire out to such of the several counties of this State, as may desire them, all able-bodied male convicts to hard labor in said institution to work on the public highways or the sanitary drainage in said counties as can be spared from the State farms, and departments connected with the State penitentiary, and the convicts sentenced to hard labor in the State penitentiary shall not be hired out for farming purposes, and when hired out to the counties as aforesaid, the compensation for their services shall be at the rate of four dollars per month, with board, lodging, clothing and medical attendance: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to contracts now in force. Hiring to counties.

SEC. 683. * * * The said board of directors are hereby further instructed, in the hiring out of convicts, to give preference to the supervisor of any county, and of any person, firm or corporation whose purpose is to use said convicts in the working of the public roads in any county in this State, or in the clearing out of streams of any county of this State. * * * Preferences.

SEC. 684. All convicts * * * shall not be required to labor more than ten hours a day, or on Sundays or holidays. Hours, etc., of labor.

SEC. 692. No convicts shall be hired out as provided in the foregoing sections unless such convicts shall be and remain under the supervision of a sworn officer and guards appointed by the superintendent of the penitentiary; and every contract shall specify the hours of labor, and the time occupied in going to and returning from work shall be taken as a part of the hours making the day's work, and no convict so hired out shall be punished except by such officer. * * * Guards.

SEC. 693. The superintendent and board of directors of the penitentiary are authorized to make contracts for the performance of specific work, such work to be done entirely under the control and direction of the officers of the penitentiary. Also to hire out the convicts under the provisions of the laws in force at the time of the passage of the [preceding section], and such other rules and regulations as they may adopt to secure the well-being and humane treatment of the convicts. And that they be authorized to employ a physician, to be nominated by the surgeon of the penitentiary, resident in the neighborhood, to have medical supervision of squads of fifty or more convicts, such physician to be paid out of funds of the penitentiary, and to report weekly to the surgeon of the penitentiary, the superintendent and board of directors to have regard to such expense in fixing the compensation for the hire of said convicts. Contracts for specific work.

SEC. 694. The superintendent and board of directors of the penitentiary are authorized, in their discretion, to purchase or lease, out of the surplus earnings of the penitentiary, one or more farms in any part of the State, due regard being had to the reasonable healthfulness of the locality. Prison farms.

Phosphate mining. SEC. 697. No contracts for the hiring or leasing of convicts in phosphate mining shall hereafter be made by the board of directors of the penitentiary.

NOTE.—No law as to commutation exists, but the board of directors allows a reduction of one-twelfth of the sentence for good behavior, in the case of first-term convicts.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CIVIL CODE—1902.

Form of sentence. SECTION 772. All the courts of this State and municipal authorities which under existing laws have power to sentence convicts to confinement in prison with hard labor, shall sentence all able-bodied male convicts to hard labor upon the public works of the county in which said persons shall have been convicted, and in the alternative to imprisonment in the county jail or State penitentiary at hard labor: *Provided*, That municipal authorities may sentence municipal convicts to work upon the streets and other public works of the municipality in which they have been convicted, and such convicts when so sentenced shall work under the exclusive direction and control of the municipal authority imposing sentence: *Provided*, That no convict whose sentence shall be for a period longer than five years shall be so sentenced.

Work on highways. SEC. 773. All convicts upon whom may be imposed sentence of labor on the highways, streets and other public works of a county shall be under the exclusive supervision and control of the county supervisor and by him formed into a county chain gang and required to labor on the highways, roads, bridges, ferries and other public works or buildings of the county; and he shall direct the time, place and manner of labor to be performed by said chain gang: *Provided*, That said chain gang shall not be worked in connection with or near any road contractor or overseer. * * *

Hiring convicts to other counties. SEC. 776. Whenever in the judgment of the board of county commissioners of any county of this State, there shall not be a sufficient number of convicts sentenced to work on the public works of such county to warrant the expense of maintaining a county chain gang, the supervisor of such county shall be authorized to contract with the supervisor of any other county in the State for the placing of said convicts into the custody of and upon the chain gang of said other county, for such a period and upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by said supervisors so contracting: *Provided*, That said contract shall require payment of a reasonable price therein to be stipulated, for the work of said convicts, or shall provide for an equal exchange of convict labor between the counties so contracting.

Powers of supervisors. SEC. 777. The supervisor of any county of this State is hereby authorized to contract with the supervisor of any other county of this State, desiring to hire out convicts or to exchange convict labor as herein provided, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; and to this end said supervisors are hereby vested with all the necessary powers as if said convicts were convicted and sentenced in their own counties respectively: *Provided*, That all contracts entered into by any supervisor hereunder for the hire or exchange of convicts hereunder be approved by a majority of the board of county commissioners of his county.

Convicts to be fed and clothed. SEC. 778. Any county in this State maintaining a chain gang and hiring convicts of another county, or exchanging convict labor with such other county, as herein provided, shall at its own expense board, clothe, and securely keep such convicts while in the custody of its officers.

CRIMINAL CODE—1902.

Convicts from municipal courts. SECTION 658. Whenever any town or municipal authority in this State have not a sufficient number of convicts sentenced to work on the public works of the town to warrant the expense of maintaining a town chain gang, the town authorities of said town shall be authorized to place said convicts on the county chain gang for the time so sentenced, and the county authorities of the county in which said town is situated shall be authorized and empowered to exchange labor with said town authorities and place county convicts on the public works of the town for the same number of days that town convicts work on the public works of the county.

ACTS OF 1903.

No. 46.

SECTION 1. All incorporated towns and cities are hereby authorized and empowered, in addition to the powers now conferred upon them by law, to own and operate rock quarries, for the purpose of improving roads, highways and streets within their respective jurisdictions, and to work convicts in operating said rock quarries. Quarries.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

STATE CONVICTS.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—1903.

SECTION 645. The penitentiary or State prison at Sioux Falls, shall be under the direction and government of the board of charities and corrections. Control.

SEC. 674. All convicts sentenced to punishment of hard labor in said prison shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the State. * * * State-use system.

SEC. 675. The daily sustenance of convicts not in solitary confinement, nor in the hospital, shall consist of wholesome coarse food, with such proportions of meat and vegetables as the warden shall deem best for the health of the convicts. Food.

SEC. 677. The clothing and bedding of convicts shall be of such quality and quantity as the judgment of the warden may direct, consulting the health and comfort of the convicts and the interests of the State. Clothing and bedding.

SEC. 679. * * * There shall be no corporal or other painful and unusual punishment inflicted upon convicts for violation of prison rules. Punishment.

NOTE.—Loss of privileges and good time, confinement in dark cell, and bread-and-water diet are penalties in use.

SEC. 681. Every convict when discharged shall be provided with a decent suit of clothes, and a sum of money not to exceed five dollars, and transportation to the place where the convict received sentence; and may also be allowed employment in the prison, under the rules established for the government of convicts, for such period of time and at such rate of compensation as the warden shall deem proper and equitable. Discharge.

SEC. 683. If the warden shall at any time deem it for the interest of the State he may employ the convicts outside the prison yard in quarrying or getting stone from and cultivating the prison farm, or in doing any work necessary to be done in the prosecution of the regular business of the institution: * * * Employments permitted.

SEC. 686. Every convict sentenced for any term less than life, who shall have made no infraction of the rules and regulations of the penitentiary in which he is confined, nor the laws of the State during his confinement, shall be entitled to a deduction from his sentence for each year, and pro rata for any part of a year, as follows: From and including the first year up to the third year, a deduction of two months for each year; from and including the third year, three months for each year; from and including the fourth year up to the tenth, four months for each year; from and including the tenth year up to the twentieth year, five months for each year; from and including the twentieth year up to the period fixed for the expiration of the sentence, six months for each year. Whenever any convict has a clear record for good conduct under the provisions of this section, he shall at the time of his discharge be considered as restored to the full rights of citizenship. Deductions from term.

SEC. 694. The warden is authorized and empowered, by and with the advice and approval of the board of charities and corrections, to lease from time to time the labor of such portion of the prisoners confined therein, together with such shoproom, machinery and power as may be necessary for their proper employment, to such persons for such purposes, upon such terms and conditions, and for such length of time, not exceeding five years at any one time, as he shall deem most conducive to the interests of the State and the welfare of the prisoners. Leasing.

SEC. 696. In every contract made pursuant to the authority herein conferred there shall be reserved to the board of said prison and to the warden, and each and every of his subordinates, full power and authority to prevent Powers reserved.

the demanding or imposition of unusual or severe labor, or labor whereby the health or safety of the convicts may be impaired or jeopardized; and the said warden may from time to time prescribe all needful rules for the government and conduct of all contractors, their overseers and agents in their relations to the convicts, and may require summary dismissal of any individual employed by any contractor in said prison whenever it shall appear that the presence or conduct of such individual is prejudicial to the discipline of the prison or the welfare of the convicts.

Special com-
mutations.

SEC. 699. Whenever any convict, convicted under the State law, by continued good behavior, diligence in labor or study, or otherwise, shall surpass the general average of convicts, he may be compensated therefor, at the discretion of the governor, upon the recommendation in writing of the board, either by diminishing the period of his confinement or by payment in money, or both.

ACTS OF 1903.

Chapter 86.

Control.

SECTION 1. The charitable and penal institutions of the State of South Dakota, consisting of the penitentiary, * * * shall be under the control of the State board of charities and corrections, consisting of three members. Said board shall be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. * * *

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 144.

Parole.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the warden and deputy warden to study the life, habits, previous environments and nature of the convicts confined in the State penitentiary, with a view of determining the advisability of recommending any of said convicts for parole, and when of the opinion that a prisoner has been confined in the penitentiary a sufficient length of time to accomplish his reformation, and that said convict may be temporarily released without danger to society, it shall be his duty to recommend his case to the board of charities and corrections for investigation. On the receipt of such recommendation, it shall be the duty of said board to examine all of the records heretofore provided for, as to the life of said convict, and if satisfied that the said convict merits a parole, said board of charities and corrections shall join with the warden of the penitentiary in a recommendation to the governor to grant a parole or temporary release of such convict.

Conditions.

SEC. 4. Whenever the governor shall have received such recommendation above provided for, and is satisfied that any convict has been confined in the penitentiary for a sufficient length of time to accomplish his reformation, and that such convict may be temporarily released without danger to society, and is satisfied that permanent and suitable employment has been secured for such convict in some county of the State where he will be free from criminal influences, the governor shall issue an order to the warden that such convict shall be temporarily released from the penitentiary and allowed to go to said county: *Provided*, That no convict shall be paroled until he shall have served one-half of the time for which he was sentenced, allowing time earned for good behavior.

Clothing for
paroled prison-
ers.

SEC. 5. Upon the governor granting a parole to any convict the warden shall provide him with suitable clothing, if he is not already provided for, not exceeding fifteen dollars in value, as the warden may deem necessary and proper. The warden may also at his discretion furnish him with transportation to the county designated in the governor's order, and necessary traveling expenses, not exceeding ten dollars.

Custody.

SEC. 6. All convicts so temporarily released on parole shall at all times and until their final discharge be considered in the legal custody of the warden of the penitentiary, and shall during the said time remain under conviction for the crime for which they were convicted and sentenced, and subject at any time to be taken and returned to the penitentiary by the warden, * * *

Form of parole.

SEC. 10. The governor in issuing his order of parole and conditional release to the warden may in his discretion fix the time of such parole, or

may parole and conditionally release the convict until his further order therein, and whenever the governor shall be satisfied that the terms of said parole shall have been faithfully complied with by such convict and that the reformation of such convict is probable, and that he may be intrusted with his liberty without danger to society, then the governor shall have power to cause to be made and entered a full pardon and satisfaction of the conviction and commitment of the convict, which pardon shall be a full satisfaction of the said sentence of conviction, * * *

Chapter 172.

SECTION 1. The board of charities and corrections are hereby authorized and empowered to establish, build and construct a hard-fiber twine and cordage plant at the State penitentiary, and are also hereby authorized and empowered to establish, build and construct a factory for the manufacture of shirts and overalls at the State penitentiary.

Industries.

SEC. 7. The board of charities and corrections are hereby authorized and empowered to place said shirt and overall factory in operation as soon hereafter as practicable. And they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to make all contracts which in their judgment they shall deem necessary, proper or advantageous for the purpose of operating such shirt and overall factory, in order to the end that as many of the convicts as they deem proper may be employed in the operation of such factory.

Shirts and overalls.

SEC. 8. The price of binding twine to be manufactured at the said twine and cordage plant at the State penitentiary shall be fixed by the warden and board of charities and corrections, the governor and State auditor each year, as soon as practicable, and not later than March 1st, and to be sold only to farmers or actual consumers thereof who are residents of the State of South Dakota, in quantities necessary for their own use, up to and including the first day of May of each and every year, and shall be sold only for cash or upon such security as the warden of the State penitentiary may approve.

Sale of twine.

SEC. 9. Balance left on hand may be disposed of in bulk. All the twine on hand the first day of May of any year for which no order has been given by farmers or actual consumers, except twenty-five thousand pounds to be kept to fill subsequent orders, may after said date be disposed of by the said warden and board of charities and corrections in bulk to any citizen of this State applying therefor, at the price fixed by the board of charities and corrections, conditions hereinafter named.

Same subject.

SEC. 10. Such warden or board of charities and corrections shall require from any such person applying to obtain such twine a written agreement that he will resell such twine to actual consumers who desire the same for their own actual use, and that he will not resell such twine in bulk to any other dealer, or attempt to evade the provisions of this act. Such person shall further agree that he will so resell such twine to actual consumers at a price not greater than one cent per pound above the price paid therefor, with the cost per pound of transportation from the State penitentiary to the place of resale added.

Resale.

SEC. 11. The State shall have a contingent interest in the twine so disposed of in bulk until the same is resold as herein provided, and the title of such twine so purchased from the State shall become complete and the purchaser be relieved from further accountability under this act only when he has fully complied with the said contract as to the manner and terms of such resale.

Same subject.

Such person shall also be required by said warden and board of charities and corrections to keep such State penitentiary twine separate from any other twine he may have on hand for sale, and to keep a correct record of the date, amount, price and name of purchaser on all sales thereof made by him, which record shall be open at all times to any State penitentiary official or the State's attorney of the county of his residence. In the sale, distribution and disposition of the twine the board of charities and corrections and the warden of the State penitentiary shall apportion and divide the same throughout the several agricultural counties of the State, as nearly as may be according to the acreage therein of grain requiring the use of binding twine.

Duty of buyer

If any twine remains on hand unsold after July 1st in any year, the same may be sold absolutely to the first applicant therefor.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—1903.

Employment. SECTION 745. Whenever any person shall be confined in any jail pursuant to the sentence of any court, if such sentence or any part thereof shall be that he be confined at hard labor, the sheriff of the county in which such person shall be confined shall furnish such convict with suitable tools and materials to work with, if, in the opinion of said sheriff, the said convict can be profitably employed either in the jail or yard thereof, and the expense of said tools and materials shall be defrayed by the county in which said convict shall be confined, and said county shall be entitled to his earnings. And the said sheriff, if in his opinion the said convict can be more profitably employed outside of said jail or yard, either for the county or for any municipality in said county, it shall be his duty to so employ said convict either in work on public streets or highways or otherwise, and in so doing he shall take all necessary precaution to prevent said convict's escape, by ball and chain or otherwise, * * *

Allowances for labor. SEC. 749. For every day's labor performed by any convict under the provisions hereof, there shall be credited on any judgment for fine and costs against him the sum of two dollars.

Punishments. SEC. 752. If any person confined in any jail upon a conviction or charge of any offense, is refractory or disorderly, or if he willfully destroys or injures any article of bedding or other furniture, door or window, or any other part of such prison, the sheriff of the county, after due inquiry, may chain and secure such person, or cause him to be kept in solitary confinement not more than three days for any one offense; and during such solitary confinement he may be fed with bread and water only, unless other food is necessary for the preservation of his health.

TENNESSEE.

STATE CONVICTS.

CODE—1884.

Hours of labor. SECTION 6366. The work of convicts shall be at an average of ten hours per day, Sundays excepted, through the entire year, and the number of hours to be worked in the different seasons of the year shall be regulated by the superintendent, warden, and board of inspectors.

Labor required. SEC. 6374. All persons sentenced to the penitentiary shall be kept at labor, when in sufficient health. * * *

Employment. SEC. 6376. The particular employment of each prisoner shall be such as the keeper may consider best adapted to such prisoner's age, sex, and state of health, having due regard to that employment which is most profitable.

Clothing. SEC. 6377. All convicts shall be clothed, during the term of their confinement, in comfortable garments of coarse and cheap materials, made in a uniform and peculiar style, so as to distinguish them from other persons; the number of suits, material, and style to be determined by the inspectors.

Discharge. SEC. 6400. Each convict, if he have no money or clothing, shall be furnished, at his discharge, with an amount of money, not exceeding ten dollars, at the discretion of the inspectors, to reach his place of residence, and with decent clothing.

ACTS OF 1897.

Chapter 39.

Contracts. SECTION 1. The board of prison commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to contract for the hire or labor of convicts now confined or that may hereafter be confined in the State penitentiary, not otherwise employed, to any person, persons, firms, companies or corporations desiring to carry on a manufacturing or other business within the walls of the State penitentiary.

Restriction. Not more than 99 convicts shall be leased to any one firm or be employed in any one business within the walls of the penitentiary.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said board of prison commissioners in making contracts for the labor of convicts under this act to let them to such person, persons, firms, companies or corporations, and in such numbers as will yield the greatest amount of revenue to the State of Tennessee. Duty to secure revenue.

SEC. 3. All convicts employed under this act, shall at all times be under the care and supervision of the board of prison commissioners, and it shall be the duty of said board to see that said convicts so employed shall be humanely treated, and that they have comfortable clothing and wholesome food at all times. Control of convicts.

SEC. 4 (as amended by chapter 40, Acts of 1903). No contract for the labor of convicts, made under the provisions of this act, shall extend beyond the 1st day of March, 1909. Term of contract.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the commissioners in making contracts to so make them that competition with free labor shall be the least possible and that the manufacturing industries established within the penitentiary shall be as diversified as practicable or possible for the best interest of the State at the same time having due regard for the interests of free labor. Competition with free labor.

Chapter 125.

SECTION 1. The officers for the government and control of the Tennessee State penitentiary shall be a board of commissioners, composed of three (3) on citizens of the State, * * * Control of prison.

SEC. 6. The governor of the State is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint the commissioners, wardens, physicians, chaplains and matrons; * * * Power of governor.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of one of the members of said board of prison commissioners to specially superintend and manage all farming operations conducted by the State, and to approve all contracts for the sale of farm products, and all contracts for the purchase of farming implements, and for the purchase or sale of any and all live stock, and do all things and perform all acts that are necessary to the successful and economical management of said farming operations. Said contracts to be also approved by a majority of said board of prison commissioners. Superintendent of farms.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of one of the members of said board of prison commissioners to specially superintend and supervise all of the State's mining operations, and approve all contracts in connection therewith for the sale of any of the mine products, either coal or coke, and all contracts for the purchase of any and all necessary supplies of every character, all of said contracts to be also approved by a majority of said board of prison commissioners. Superintendent of mines.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the board of prison commissioners to have the warden to keep a correct register of the conduct of each convict, to be termed "good time account," in which he shall faithfully record the exact conduct of each convict, and each convict who shall demean himself uprightly shall have deducted from the time for which he may have been sentenced: One (1) month for the first year, two (2) months for the second year, three (3) months for each subsequent year until the tenth year, inclusive, and four (4) months for each remaining year of the time of imprisonment; * * * Deductions from term.

SEC. 27. The warden shall administer all punishment to convicts, which shall never be done without a thorough investigation of the charge made against the convict and approved by one or more of the prison commissioners, and in no event shall the punishment be cruel or inhumane. Punishment.

NOTE.—Whipping and loss of privileges are punishments used.

SEC. 28. It shall be a misdemeanor for any of the officers connected with the prison management to hire or let any female convict to any person on the outside as cook, washerwoman, or for any other purpose. Domestic service.

SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of the board of prison commissioners where it can be done at such price per bushel or ton, as will give the State of Tennessee a fair price for the labor of its convicts and a just compensation for its coal or coke, to sell the entire output of the State mines, either coal or coke, on board of cars at the mines to some responsible person, persons, firm, firms, company or corporation for such a period of time, not to exceed six years, as will best subserve the interest of the State. * * * *Provided*, Nothing contained in any contract made by the prison commissioners, shall prevent said commissioners from furnishing the State institutions coal Sale of coal and coke.

or coke direct from the mines at actual cost for putting coal and coke on board the cars.

NOTE.—See chapter 416, Acts of 1899, below.

Coal and coke
for State use.

SEC. 30. The board of prison commissioners shall be required to furnish all the coal and coke required by the State institutions, and that all State institutions using coal or coke or either, shall be required to use only coal and coke furnished by the State mines: *Provided*, That the prison commissioners can furnish the coal and coke delivered at the institution or institutions at the same cost to the institution or institutions as if bought in the general market.

Contracts for
specific work.

SEC. 31. The board of prison commissioners, as a temporary means for the employment of the more able-bodied shorter-time convicts, not otherwise employed or that can not be employed within the walls or on the farm, shall be permitted, and it is their duty to establish branch prisons and contract with any person, firm, corporation or county or municipal authorities for building public roads, pikes, clearing ground, farming operations, where competing the least with free or skilled labor; * * *

ACTS OF 1899.

Chapter 416.

Coke.

SECTION 1. The board of prison commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered, to contract with any person, firm, or corporation for the manufacture of coke from coal mined at the State coal mines at Brushy Mountain, upon such terms, conditions, and restrictions as may be agreed upon between said board of prison commissioners and any such person, firm, or corporation for a term not exceeding twelve years; * * *

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 486.

Discharged
convicts.

SECTION 1. All convicts when released from the penitentiary of the State upon their discharge from the penitentiary [shall] be paid an amount from one dollar to five dollars in the discretion of the prison commissioners: *Provided*, This act does not apply to Federal prisoners confined in the penitentiary.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CODE—1884.

Treatment of
convicts.

SECTION 6290. It is the duty of the jailer to furnish prisoners with clean beds, and sufficient blankets and other bed clothing to keep them comfortable, and to provide them with two meals a day of good sound bread and meat, well cooked, with vegetables in addition at one of the meals, and plenty of good clean water twice a day from the first of May to the first of November, and once each day from the first of November to the first of May.

ACTS OF 1891.

Chapter 123.

Employment.

SECTION 5. The [county] workhouse commissioners * * * shall prescribe the kind of labor at which the prisoners shall be put: *Provided*, That when practicable they shall be worked on the county roads in preference to all other kinds of labor.

Duties of su-
perintendent.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to discharge each prisoner as soon as his or her time is out, or upon order of the board of commissioners; to see that the prisoners are properly guarded to prevent escape; that they are kindly and humanely treated, and properly provided with clothing, wholesome food properly cooked and prepared for eating three times a day when at work; that they are warmly and comfortably housed at night and in bad weather; * * *

Sentence to la-
bor.

SEC. 12. In all cases where a person is by law liable to be imprisoned in the county jail for punishment, or for failure to pay a fine and costs, or costs only, as the case may be, in misdemeanor cases and in felony cases, where

the punishment has been commuted from confinement in the penitentiary to the county jail, he or she shall be sentenced to be confined and shall be confined at hard labor in the county workhouse until the expiration of their sentence of imprisonment, and thereafter until the fine and costs, or costs only, as the case may be, have been worked out, paid or secured to be paid. * * *

SEC. 16. Each prisoner confined in the workhouse for a failure to pay or secure his or her fine and costs, or costs only, as the case may be, shall be credited at the rate of forty cents for each day of actual work of ten hours, Allowance for labor.
* * *

SEC. 19. Any person, after sentence of punishment by imprisonment of any prisoner has expired, may, by contract with the workhouse commissioners, and with the consent of the prisoner, bail out any prisoner Bailing out prisoners.
* * *

And such prisoners, while so bailed, shall be in the hands of the bailee, who may at any time surrender and turn over said prisoner to the superintendent of the workhouse, and shall be discharged from further liability on said contract, provided he or she shall pay into the county treasury, on receivable warrant of the judge or chairman, the amount falling due by the terms of the contract prior to the surrender of the prisoner. * * *

SEC. 22. Any county in the State not desiring to work its workhouse prisoners may, through its judge or chairman, by direction of the quarterly county court, contract with any other county for the custody and employment of said prisoners. Such prisoners shall then be worked and guarded by the county contracting to take them, and shall be subject to any rules that may be established by the workhouse commissioners of such county. Contracts with other counties.

ACTS OF 1899.

Chapter 358.

SECTION 1. The judge or chairman of the county court, the county clerk, and the sheriff of each county in the State of Tennessee are hereby constituted a board for their respective counties whose duty it is hereby made to enter into contracts with public road commissioners or other officers or road contractors having the superintendence of working the public roads of this State, for the employment on the public roads of prisoners confined in the county jails for the nonpayment of fines and costs adjudged against them by the courts. The said contracts are to be made without delay when a prisoner is confined in the county jail, and it is hereby made the duty of those having the superintendence of the working of the public roads, or road contractors, to enter into contracts immediately with the above-named board for the employment of said prisoners. Work on highways.

SEC. 3. Said prisoners shall be worked on any of the public roads of the county, and the same number of hours of labor per day as required by the public-road laws of the State shall constitute a day's work, and said prisoners shall be allowed seventy-five cents for each day's work in addition to twenty-five cents now allowed by law, which amount shall be credited to his fine and costs. * * * Hours of labor.

SEC. 5. The county employment boards created by this act, of any two or more adjoining counties, when they deem it advisable, may combine the prisoners of said counties and work them on the public roads of said counties according to the rules and regulations provided for in the foregoing sections of this act. Credits.

SEC. 6. Any prisoner refusing to work shall be fed only with one meal per day until he is willing to render good service as a laborer and proves it by doing good work. Counties may unite.

Chapter 368.

SECTION 7. All county prisoners subject to labor shall be employed hereafter as far as practicable, upon the public highways. In counties having separate workhouses, or where the jails have been declared workhouses, the workhouse commissioners may let the convicts to contractors for road labor; in all other counties the judge or chairman of the county court may let them to contractors, who will employ them upon the highways. In either case the county authorities shall name the guards, and the prisoners shall be treated, at all times, with humanity. Eight hours shall be a day's work upon the highways, whether performed by convicts or free road hands. Nothing Refusal to labor.

Rules as to highway labor.

in this act shall affect the present law in regard to working county prisoners in counties having a population of 35,000 or over, by the last Federal census or any subsequent Federal census.

TEXAS.

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 16.

Highways and bridges. SECTION 24. The legislature shall make provision for laying out and working public roads, for the building of bridges, and for utilizing fines, forfeitures and convict labor to all these purposes.

STATE CONVICTS.

REVISED CIVIL STATUTES—1895.

Board. ARTICLE 3653. The governor shall appoint by, and with the advice and consent of the senate, a penitentiary board to consist of three commissioners,
* * *

Powers of board. ART. 3654. The said board * * * shall have power to purchase or cause to be purchased, with such funds as may be at its disposal, not otherwise appropriated, any lands, buildings, machinery and tools necessary for the use, preservation and operation of the penitentiaries, to the end that the largest number of convicts that can be comfortably accommodated and made self-supporting may be confined therein; and until adequate provisions be made by the legislature for the confinement and employment of all convicts who may be profitably utilized within the walls; and said board may erect and operate for the State in each of the penitentiaries a factory for the manufacture of cotton goods, cotton and jute bagging: *Provided*, That in the judgment of the penitentiary board it shall be deemed practicable and can be done without loss to the State; the said board may employ the excess of convicts at labor outside the walls, either under the contract system or State account system, under such regulations, conditions and restrictions as it may deem best for the welfare of the State and the convicts; and said board shall, when it has means at its disposal which can be so used, from time to time purchase or lease and equip a farm or farms upon which convicts suitable for farm labor who can not be made self-supporting inside the walls shall be worked on State account. Said board shall have power to contract with railroad corporations or other common carriers for transportation facilities for said Texas institutions, and to exchange for such facilities labor of State convicts or the product of the manufactories of said institutions, upon such terms, prices and rates as it may deem for the best interests of the State, and the financial agent of the penitentiary shall honor and pay any draft or drafts drawn on him by said penitentiary board drawn for this purpose, when he has any surplus funds in his hands or at his disposal belonging to said penitentiaries. But no such farm or farms shall ever be purchased by said board except it be upon the advice, consent and direction of the governor. And said board shall, as soon as practicable, place all State convicts either inside the walls of the penitentiaries or on farms, and work the same on State account.

State account system.

Systems authorized. ART. 3655. The system of labor in the State penitentiaries shall be the State account system or contract system, or partly one and partly the other, as shall in the discretion of the penitentiary board and the governor be deemed for the best interest of the State; but no contract shall be let for any of such convict labor if equally remunerative employment can be furnished by the State and worked on State account. The said board shall not make nor approve any contract for the lease of the penitentiaries or either of them, nor shall any contract ever be made by which the control of the convicts except as to a reasonable amount of labor, shall pass from the State or its officers, and the State shall never be deprived of the right to direct how, at any and all times and under all circumstances, its convicts shall be lodged, fed, clothed, quartered, worked and treated, and the management and discipline of convicts shall in all cases remain under control of the State and officers employed and paid by the State.

Control.

ART. 3660a. The penitentiary board are hereby authorized to purchase and equip, with the consent of the governor, agricultural lands or improved farms, to be by them selected with a view to productiveness of soil and accessibility to railroads, for the purpose of establishing thereon State farms, and employing thereon convict labor on State account.

Prison farms.

ART. 3690. The chaplain shall preach at least once every Sunday to the convicts, and shall establish such associations, Sabbath schools and other schools for the benefit of the convicts as he may deem proper, having due regard to the rules of the prison, and being careful not to conflict in any manner with the discipline of the prison and the regular hours for labor.

Chaplain.

ART. 3697. When the penitentiaries are being operated on State account, the superintendent, under the direction of the State board, may employ such number of skilled workmen or other employees as may be deemed essential to their successful operation and to the pecuniary interest of the State.

Skilled employees.

ART. 3713. The convicts shall all be treated with humanity, but a distinction may be made in their treatment so as to extend to all such as are orderly, industrious and obedient, comforts and privileges according to their deserts. The rewards to be bestowed on convicts for good conduct shall consist of a relaxation of strict prison rules, and extension of social privileges as may not be inconsistent with proper discipline. Commutation of time for good conduct shall be granted by the superintendent of the penitentiaries, and the following deductions shall be made from the term or terms of sentence when no charges of misconduct have been sustained against a convict, viz: Two days per month off the first year of sentence. Three days per month off the second year of sentence. Four days per month off the third year of sentence. Five days per month off the fourth year of sentence. Six days per month off the fifth year of sentence. Seven days per month off the sixth year of sentence. Eight days per month off the seventh year of sentence. Nine days per month off the eighth year of sentence. Ten days per month off the ninth year of sentence. Fifteen days per month off the tenth year and all succeeding years of sentence.

Rewards.

Deductions from term.

* * * For extra meritorious conduct on the part of any convict he shall be recommended to the favorable consideration of the governor for increased commutation or pardon. Life or long-term convicts, who, having actually served fifteen years without any sustained charge of misconduct, and who shall be favorably recommended to the governor by the superintendent and assistant superintendent of penitentiaries, and the penitentiary board, may receive at the hands of the governor a reasonable commutation of sentence, and if a life sentence is commuted to a term of years, then such convict shall have the benefit of the ordinary commutation as if originally sentenced for a term of years, except the governor should otherwise direct.

ART. 3714. The punishments that may be prescribed by the penitentiary board shall consist of deprivation of privileges, closer imprisonment, confinement in cell on bread and water, confinement in dark cell, confinement in irons and other punishments of like character; but a convict shall not be deprived of his food at regular hours, except as above provided. Whipping may be resorted to upon a special order in writing from the superintendent or assistant superintendent or inspector, in aggravated and particular cases, and under such rules and instructions as may be prescribed in the rules. A convict's head shall not be shaved in any instance; nor shall stocks or "horse" be used under any circumstances.

Punishments.

NOTE.—From five to thirty-nine lashes are inflicted for serious offenses.

ART. 3715. Suitable clothing, of substantial material, and uniform make, and sufficient food of wholesome quality shall be furnished to all, and in order that all convicts be fed alike, as near as practicable, the rules shall prescribe the kind, quality and variety of food to be furnished. Convicts are to be allowed no spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, except upon prescription of the physician.

Clothing and food.

ART. 3716. Convicts sentenced to hard labor shall be kept at work, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted; but no labor shall be required of any convict on Sunday, except such as is absolutely necessary, and no greater amount of labor shall be required of any convict than a due regard for his physical health and strength may render proper; nor shall any convict be placed at such labor as the penitentiary physician may pronounce him physically unable to perform.

Labor to be constant. Sundays.

Teacher.

ART. 3721. Convicts who are unable to read or write may receive instruction under such regulations as may be prescribed by the penitentiary board; and the said board may, whenever practicable to do so, employ a competent teacher for that purpose.

Discharge.

ART. 3722. When a convict is entitled to his discharge from prison he shall be furnished with a written or printed discharge from the superintendent of penitentiaries, with seal affixed, giving convict's name, date of sentence, from what county, amount of commutation received, if any, and such other description as may be practicable. He shall be furnished with a plain suit of citizen's clothing, five dollars in money and railroad transportation to the nearest depot to county seat from whence sentenced, not to exceed fifteen dollars; but if convict prefers he may receive transportation tickets for same distance in some other direction.

ACTS OF 1903.

Chapter 34.

Smelting furnace.

SECTION 1. The penitentiary board is hereby authorized and advised, on the going into effect of this act, immediately to have enlarged and extended the capacity of the present iron-smelting furnace of the State penitentiary at Rusk, Texas, to not less than fifty tons per day of pig-iron product, or to erect and construct a new smelting furnace in said penitentiary of a capacity such that the same shall produce an output of not less than fifty tons of pig iron per day in addition to the existing twenty-five-ton furnace, according as they shall deem most expedient and profitable for the State.

Iron and timber lands.

SEC. 2. The penitentiary board is hereby authorized and advised, immediately after this act takes effect, to purchase or otherwise acquire, by and with the consent of the governor, timber or timbered lands, and iron ore, or lands containing deposits of iron ore sufficient to supply the charcoal and iron ore necessary to run and operate such iron-smelting furnace or furnaces and iron-pipe works situated in said penitentiary at Rusk, Texas, to their full capacity, as herein provided, for such time as in their discretion they think best for the State's interest.

Manager.

SEC. 4. The iron works and industry, * * * is hereby placed under the immediate and independent control and management of the general manager of said iron industry, * * *

Convicts to be assigned.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of penitentiaries to assign to the use and control of said general manager of said iron industry for employment in said industry such number of able-bodied convicts best adapted to efficient and profitable labor in such industry as shall be applied for by said general manager by his requisition upon said superintendent when approved by the penitentiary board, to be made by him from time to time as the necessities of the said iron industry may require, * * *

Chapter 106.

Purchase of goods.

SECTION 1. No officer or employee of the State penitentiaries shall be permitted to purchase any goods or merchandise or other property from the State or penitentiary system except such surplus fruits, vegetables, ice, water, steam and lights as may be produced or manufactured on the premises of the penitentiary, or to appropriate to his private use or employment the labor, services or use of any State penitentiary convict, or of any animal, vehicle or other personal property belonging to the State unless it be by the express consent of the penitentiary board, had by an order to that effect entered of record on the minutes of said board, providing for the amount to be paid by such officer or employee for the use, employment and services of such convict or convicts or the use of any personal property belonging to the State, * * *

Bribes.

SEC. 2. Any person, copartnership or firm, or any member of such copartnership or firm or any agent, servant or representative of such person, copartnership or firm, or any officer, agent, servant or representative of any corporation, hiring or employing State convicts by contract with the State or penitentiary system of hire, lease, or for any share or portion or per cent of the crops or other products of the labor of such convicts, who shall pay or promise or offer to pay either directly or indirectly, to any

sergeant, guard or other employee of the State having such convicts in charge or under his control, either in whole or in part, any money or other valuable thing, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for two years.

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 28.

SECTION 1. The penitentiary board and board of pardons shall have power to make and establish rules and regulations subject to the approval of the governor, under which meritorious prisoners, who are now, or hereafter may be imprisoned under a sentence to penal servitude and who may have served not less than one-fourth of their respective terms of imprisonment, may be allowed to go upon parole outside the buildings and jurisdiction of the penitentiary authorities, subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained: *Provided*, That in no case shall a convict be paroled until he shall have served two years of his term. Parole.

SEC. 2. While on parole as aforesaid, such prisoners shall remain under control of the penitentiary board and subject at any time to be taken back within physical possession and control of said board, as under their original sentence. * * * Custody.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any convict, unless it be his first conviction for a felony. Application.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act shall apply to all convicts except those convicted of rape, robbery by the use of firearms, or any deadly weapon, and murder: *Provided*, That any person convicted of murder in the first degree and robbery by use of firearms, or any deadly weapon, may be paroled after serving (15) fifteen years without commutation for good behavior; and any person convicted of murder in the second degree may be paroled after serving (10) ten years without commutation for good behavior. Same subject.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

REVISED CIVIL STATUTES—1895.

ARTICLE 3727. The commissioners' courts of the several counties may provide for the erection of a workhouse and the establishment of a county farm in connection therewith, for the purpose of utilizing the labor of county convicts, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Workhouses.

ART. 3733. County convicts shall be put to labor upon the public roads, bridges or other public works of the county, when their labor can not be utilized in the county workhouse or farm, and they shall be required to labor not less than eight nor more than ten hours each day, Sundays excepted. Work on highways, etc.

ART. 3735. When a convict refuses to labor, or is otherwise refractory or insubordinate, he may be punished by solitary confinement on bread and water, or in such other manner as the commissioners' court may direct. Refusal to labor

ART. 3736. Female convicts shall, under all circumstances, be kept separate and apart from male convicts, and they shall in no case be required to do manual labor, except in the workhouse, or when hired out as is hereinafter provided. Female convicts.

ART. 3739. When a convict who has been committed to jail in default of payment of fine and costs is required to do manual labor he shall be credited upon such fine and costs at the rate of fifty cents for each day he may labor, and upon satisfaction of such fine and costs in full at said rate he shall be discharged: *Provided*, Such work shall be performed on public streets or roads, or on county poor farms. No convict under this act shall ever be required to work or be hired for more than one year. Fines and costs. Credits.

ART. 3740. If a convict of the kind described in the preceding article be an artisan or mechanic, and be put to labor at his trade or calling in any workhouse or on any public work, he may be credited upon the fine and costs against him with such extra compensation for his labor as the county judge may determine to be just and proper. Artisans.

ART. 3744. Any person who may be convicted of a misdemeanor or petty offense, and who shall be committed to jail in default of the payment of the fine and costs adjudged against him, may be worked upon the public Employments.

- roads or upon the county farms of the county in which such conviction is had, or be hired out to any individual, company or corporation within the county of conviction, to remain in said county, and the proceeds of said hiring, when collected, shall be applied, first, to the payment of the costs, and second, to the payment of the fine; and every convict shall be entitled to a credit of twenty-five cents on his fine and costs for each day he may serve under such hiring, including Sunday, and he shall be discharged at any time upon payment of the balance due on his fine and costs or upon the expiration of his term of service, his term of service in no event to be greater than one day for each fifty cents of fine and costs: *Provided*, That in no case shall the counties be responsible to the officers for their costs, and in no case shall such convicts be hired out for a longer period than one year for failure to pay a fine and costs, and on the expiration of said time, unless by his hire such fine and costs have been sooner paid off, said convicts shall be finally discharged.
- Allowance for labor.** ART. 3745. Such hiring may be either by private contract or at public auction, as may be deemed best for the interest of the county, or it may be by general contract for any specified term, embracing the labor of all county convicts of the class prescribed in the preceding article, at some fixed rate per day, week or month.
- Hiring.** ART. 3746. Hirers of convicts shall execute bond:
- Treatment of convicts.** * * * * *
2. That he [the hirer] will treat the convict humanely while in his employment.
 3. That he will furnish the convict with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food, with comfortable clothing and medicine when sick.
 4. That he will not require the convict to work at unreasonable hours, or for a longer time during any one day than other laborers doing the same kind of labor are accustomed to work. * * *
- Earnings to procure discharge.** ART. 3749. All moneys arising from hiring out convicts shall be paid over to the county judge and by him paid into the county treasury, and in every case the convict shall receive full credit for the amount of his labor, to be counted and entered in discharge of the fine and costs adjudged against him; and whenever his earnings shall be sufficient to pay in full such fine and costs he shall be discharged.
- Work on highways.** ART. 4777. The commissioners' court may require all county convicts not otherwise employed to labor upon the public roads under such regulations as may be most expedient. Each county convict worked on the public roads in satisfaction of any fine and costs shall receive a credit thereon of fifty cents for each day he may labor. * * * The commissioners' court may grant a reasonable commutation of time for which a convict would be compelled to work to pay his fine and costs, or for which he is committed, as a reward for faithful services and good behavior, and such court shall make proper rules and regulations under which such commutations may be granted.

UTAH.

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS.

REVISED STATUTES—1898.

- Hours of labor.** SECTION 1336 (as amended by chapter 98, Acts of 1903). Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all penal institutions in this State, whether State, county or municipal. * * *
- Labor required.** SEC. 4930. In all cases when by law a person is sentenced to imprisonment either in the State prison or in a county jail, it shall be at hard labor whether so designated by the court or jury or not.

STATE CONVICTS.

REVISED STATUTES—1898.

- Appointment of boards.** SECTION 2064. Members of the governing board of each State institution shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, except as in this title otherwise provided.
- Control.** SEC. 2220. The government and control of the State prison, and the charge of its general interests and affairs shall be vested in a board of cor-

rections to consist of four members, * * * The governor shall be ex officio a member of said board.

SEC. 2229. It shall be the duty of the warden under the rules and regulations adopted by the board for the government of the prison: Duties of warden.

* * *
5. To superintend any manufacturing and mechanical business that may be carried on by the State, pursuant to law, within the prison; to receive the articles manufactured, and to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the State.

* * *
SEC. 2242. It shall be the duty of the board to classify the prisoners into three grades, as follows: In the first grade shall be included those appearing to be corrigible or less vicious than the others and likely to observe the laws and maintain themselves by honest industry after their discharge; in the second grade shall be included those appearing to be incorrigible or more vicious, but so competent to work and so reasonably obedient to prison discipline as not to seriously interfere with the productiveness of their labor, or of the labor of those with whom they may be employed; in the third grade shall be included those who are incorrigible or so insubordinate, or so incompetent, otherwise than from temporary ill health, as to seriously interfere with the discipline or productiveness of the labor of the prison. The board shall also make and adopt rules for the separation and classification of prisoners, for their promotion and reduction from one grade to another, and from time to time to change and amend the same as circumstances may require. In making such rules and regulations the board shall, as far as practicable, consistent with the discipline of the prison, adopt such as shall, in its judgment, best conduce to the reformation of the convicts. * * * Classification.

SEC. 2243. The board may make regulations in regard to the food, rations, clothing, and bedding of the convicts, as the health, well-being, and circumstances of each may require; but all diet, rations, clothing, beds, and bedding shall be plain, of good quality, and in sufficient quantity for the sustenance and comfort of the convicts. Food, clothing, etc

SEC. 2254. The warden shall also have authority, under such regulations as the board may adopt, to employ convicts in the erection or repair of the buildings or walls of the prison or on the prison farm. Labor on buildings.

SEC. 2257. It shall be the duty of the prison board to meet at least once in six months to determine what lines of productive labor shall be pursued in the prison, and in so determining the board shall select diversified lines of industry with reference to interfering as little as possible with the same lines of industry carried on by citizens of this State. No contract shall be made for the labor of prisoners confined in the State prison, but they shall be employed by the warden under rules and regulations established by the board. Industries.

SEC. 2258. The board shall be required to employ as many prisoners as are necessary in making articles for the various State institutions, as far as practicable; and the State institution shall pay to the prison the market price of all such articles furnished. Articles for State use.

SEC. 2259. For the purpose of reclaiming, by irrigation, State lands, and for the purpose of furnishing public work for convicts confined in the State prison, the State board of corrections is hereby authorized to locate and construct, in the name of and for the use of the State, ditches, canals, reservoirs, and feeders, for irrigating and domestic purposes, and for that purpose may use convict labor of persons confined, or that may be confined, as convicts in the State prison. Irrigation works.

SEC. 2260. The board may adopt rules for crediting to deserving prisoners some portion of their earnings; to unmarried prisoners, not to exceed ten per cent of their net earnings, to be paid them on discharge; and to married prisoners, not to exceed twenty-five per cent of their net earnings, to be delivered to their families, if living in this State and shown to be dependent upon them for support. If married prisoners have not resident families so dependent, they are to be credited with the same amount as unmarried prisoners, and paid the same on discharge. Credits from earnings.

SEC. 2263. All convicts, other than such as are confined in solitude for misconduct in the prison, shall as far as practicable be kept constantly employed at hard labor for an average of not less than eight hours a day, Hours of labor, etc.

Sundays and holidays excepted, unless incapable of laboring by reason of sickness or other infirmity.

Punishment. SEC. 2286. * * * The warden or deputy warden may punish convicts for misconduct in such manner and under such regulations as shall be adopted by the board: *Provided*, That punishment by showering with cold water or whipping with the lash on the bare body shall in no case be allowed. The warden or deputy warden shall the next day after inflicting punishment upon any convict enter in a book, to be kept for that purpose, a written memorandum thereof signed by him, stating the offense committed and the kind and extent of the punishment inflicted; but in no case shall any punishment be brutal or inhuman, and no corporal punishment shall be inflicted without the presence of the prison physician.

NOTE.—Loss of good time and solitary confinement are the punishments in use.

School. SEC. 2279. A school may be maintained in the prison for the instruction of convicts confined therein. It shall be conducted under such regulations as may be approved by the board of corrections.

Discharge. SEC. 2286. When a convict shall be discharged from prison by pardon or otherwise, the warden shall furnish him with clothing, if he be not already provided for, not exceeding ten dollars in value, and such sum of money, not exceeding ten dollars, as the warden may deem necessary and proper: *Provided*, The prisoner have less than ten dollars of earnings to his credit. The board may, in its discretion, furnish such convict with a further sum of money, not exceeding fifteen dollars, whenever in its opinion, the necessities of the convict are such as to require the same. Instead of paying to a discharged convict the sum of ten dollars or under as above allowed, the warden may, in his discretion, expend the money and allowance, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, in paying the fare of the convict to his home or place of destination.

ACTS OF 1899.

Chapter 39.

Reduction of term. SECTION 1. The board of pardons is hereby authorized to extend to each convict sentenced for any period less than life who shall not have been guilty of a breach of the rules of discipline of the prison, a reduction of the period of sentence, as hereinafter provided; and when the full term of imprisonment for which such convict shall have been sentenced shall be diminished by his good conduct under the provisions of this act so that his term of imprisonment has thereby expired, the warden shall immediately furnish the board of pardons a certificate stating the length of time his term of imprisonment has been so diminished, and no objections appearing to the board, the convict shall be released.

Deductions. SEC. 2. The hereinafter specified deductions shall be allowed to convicts for good conduct:

From a term of sentence of three months, fifteen days; from a term of six months, thirty days; from a term of one year, two calendar months; thus, a one-year convict shall be entitled to a discharge at the expiration of ten months.

If the term be for any time greater than one year, the service for the second year or portion thereof shall begin at the expiration of ten months, which shall stand for a service of one year. On the second year the convict shall be entitled to a deduction of three calendar months; thus, a service of one year and seven months shall be sufficient for a term of two years.

The service of a third year, or a fraction thereof, shall begin at the expiration of one year and seven months; four calendar months shall be allowed on said third year; thus, a service of two years and three months shall be sufficient for a term of three years.

For a term of four years, the service of the fourth, or portion thereof, shall begin at the expiration of two years and three months, and on the fourth year five months shall be allowed; thus, a service of two years and ten months shall be sufficient for a term of four years. In a term of five years the service of the fifth year, or portion thereof, shall begin at the expiration of two years and ten months, and from the fifth year there shall be a deduction of six calendar months; thus, a service of three years and four

months shall be sufficient for a term of five years. For all time in excess of five years there shall be a deduction of one-half of such time.

SEC. 6. The board shall have power to establish rules and regulations, under which any prisoner, who is now or may hereafter be imprisoned under a sentence other than for murder in the first or second degree, and who may have served a minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he shall have been convicted (and who shall not have previously been convicted of felony and served a term in a penal institution) and any prisoner who is now or hereafter may be imprisoned, under a sentence for murder in the first or second degree and who has now or hereafter shall have served under said sentence twenty-five full years, may be allowed to go upon parole outside of the prison buildings and their inclosures, but to remain, while on parole, in the legal custody and under the control of the board, and subject at any time to be taken back within the institution. Parole.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

REVISED STATUTES—1898.

SECTION 511. The board of county commissioners, in each county, has jurisdiction and power, under such limitations and restrictions as are prescribed by law: Power of board of county commissioners.

* * * * *

To provide for the working of prisoners confined in the county jail under judgment of conviction of misdemeanor, under the direction of some responsible person, upon the public grounds, roads, streets, alleys, highways, or public buildings, for the benefit of the county, when, under such judgment of conviction, or existing laws, said prisoners are liable to labor. Labor on public grounds, etc.

* * * * *

VERMONT.

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Chapter 2.

SECTION 37. To deter more effectually from the commission of crimes, by continued visible punishments of long duration, and to make sanguinary punishments less necessary, means ought to be provided for punishing by hard labor, those who shall be convicted of crimes not capital, whereby the criminal shall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for the reparation of injuries done to private persons; and all persons at proper times ought to be permitted to see them at their labor. Hard labor by prescribed.

STATE CONVICTS.

STATUTES—1894.

SECTION 5171. A board of three persons, appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and known as the directors of the State prison and house of correction, shall have charge of those institutions. Control.

SEC. 5188. The directors of the State prison and house of correction may contract, for not exceeding five years to any person, the labor of all or part of the convicts in the State prison or house of correction in such manner and on such terms as they judge best for the State; but such contracts shall not interfere with the management and discipline of the convicts. They may also purchase material required for employing the prisoners, and sell articles belonging to either institution proper to be sold. Contracts for labor.

SEC. 5190. The governor shall, biennially, appoint a superintendent of the State prison, and a superintendent of the house of correction, * * * Superintendents.

SEC. 5199. Each superintendent shall, with the approval of the directors or trustees of the institution for which he is appointed, make such regulations and by-laws for the management thereof, and for the government and safe-keeping of persons confined therein as are necessary or proper and not Rules, etc.

contrary to law, and alter the same from time to time as is found expedient; and he shall be held responsible for the care and discipline of the institution.

NOTE.—Solitary confinement in dark cell and bread-and-water diet are the punishments in use.

Discharge.

SEC. 5204. The superintendent of the house of correction may, in his discretion and at the expense of the State, furnish convicts discharged therefrom with railroad tickets to their homes; such tickets shall be delivered to the conductor of the train, who shall at the end of his route deliver the unused portion thereof, if any, to the discharged person.

Labor required.

SEC. 5218. Persons sentenced to imprisonment in the house of correction shall be kept at hard labor therein.

Instruction.

SEC. 5259. Persons committed to the house of correction who are under twenty years of age shall be instructed at reasonable times in the branches required to be taught in the public schools; and prisoners above that age shall receive such facilities for reading and such instruction as in the discretion of the superintendent is reasonable and consistent with the discipline of the institution.

Deductions from term.

SEC. 5274. A person confined in State prison in execution of a sentence, who so conducts himself for any month that no charge of misconduct is sustained against him, shall have a deduction from the term of his sentence of five days for each such month, and, if he is poor and destitute, shall be entitled to receive one dollar for each such month when finally discharged; but such deduction shall be reduced five days and such payment one dollar for any month when a charge of misconduct is sustained; and he shall be entitled to his discharge so much sooner upon the certificate of the superintendent of the prison with the approval of the governor, and shall be paid the sum so due to him by the superintendent; but such payment shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

Same in house of correction.

SEC. 5275. A person confined in the house of correction in execution of a sentence, who so conducts himself for any month that no charge of misconduct is sustained against him, shall have a deduction from the term of his sentence of five days for each such month, but such deduction shall be reduced five days for each charge of misconduct sustained against him; and he shall be entitled to his discharge so much sooner upon the certificate of the superintendent of the house of correction with the approval of the governor.

ACTS OF 1898.

Act No. 126.

Board.

SECTION 1. A board of prison commissioners is hereby established.

Members.

SEC. 2. Said board shall consist of the chief justice of the supreme court, the lieutenant governor and the directors of the State prison and house of correction.

Duties as to parole.

SEC. 4. Said board shall hear and determine all applications for the release on parole of convicts in the State prison or house of correction, and shall have authority to make such rules and regulations regarding the same as they shall deem best; and shall hold meetings at such times and places as they shall think advisable.

Act No. 127.

Form of sentence.

SECTION 1. When a convict is sentenced to the State prison or house of correction otherwise than for life, or as an habitual criminal, the court imposing the sentence shall not fix the term of imprisonment, but shall establish a maximum and a minimum term for which said convict may be held in said prison or house of correction. The maximum term shall not be longer than the longest term fixed by law for the offense of which he is convicted and the minimum term shall not be less than the shortest term fixed by law.

Parole.

SEC. 2. At any time after the expiration of the minimum term for which a convict may be held in the said prison or house of correction under a sentence imposed as aforesaid, the prison commissioners may issue to him a permit to be at liberty therefrom, upon such terms and conditions as they shall deem best, and they may revoke said permit at any time previous to the expiration of the maximum term for which he may be held under said sentence.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

Acts of 1898.

Act No. 128.

SECTION 1. The county courts of the several counties of this State shall appoint one person to perform the duties of probation officer, as herein-
after provided, under the jurisdiction of said courts. * * *

SEC. 2. Each probation officer, when requested to do so by any court in the county before which a person is being prosecuted for crime, shall inquire into the nature of any criminal case brought before the court in the county for which he is appointed, and may recommend that any person convicted by such court be placed upon probation. Such court may place the person so convicted in the care of said probation officer for such time and upon such conditions as it may prescribe.

SEC. 3. When a person has been placed upon probation, the court may direct and authorize the probation officer to expend for the temporary support of such person, or for his transportation or for both such purposes, such reasonable sum as the court shall consider expedient, * * *

VIRGINIA.

STATE CONVICTS.

CODE—1904.

SECTION 232. The governor shall, on the first day of February, nineteen hundred and three, or as soon thereafter as may be, appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, a board of five directors, which shall have the government and control of the penitentiary, branch prisons, and prison farms, subject to such regulations and requirements as may be prescribed by law. * * * and all succeeding appointments, which shall be made by the governor annually on the first day of February, or as soon thereafter as may be, subject to confirmation by the senate, as the terms of the directors first appointed shall respectively expire, shall be for terms of five years. * * *

SEC. 4123. Before any male prisoner shall be permitted to labor in the shops, or elsewhere out of his room, he shall make and subscribe such promise of obedience and fidelity to the rules and orders of the institution, as shall be prescribed by the board as approved by the governor, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent, as far as practicable, to provide suitable employment in separate rooms for the refractory and obstinate and for those of disordered mind, or who, for any cause, are unfit to be congregated in the shops.

SEC. 4124. The male and female convicts shall be kept separate from each other, and the males shall have their heads and beards close shaven, or shorn once a fortnight and oftener, if need be. Every convict shall be clothed at the public expense in a distinctive uniform for each sex, made of coarse material. * * *

SEC. 4125. The convicts shall be kept to the hardest labor suitable to their sex and fitness, and such of them, as need it, instructed in some mechanic art.

SEC. 4127. The convicts shall be fed on bread of Indian meal, or other coarse bread, and have one meal a day of coarse meat. The board of directors may change or regulate the diet for good cause.

SEC. 4130. The superintendent shall at the discretion and under the direction of the governor employ them at Richmond or elsewhere in the State in improving, repairing, or working on the public buildings, grounds, and property, or executing work under contract with individuals or companies or in cultivating grounds for the use of the penitentiary.

SEC. 4131. He shall have authority to furnish to the Hollywood and Oakwood memorial associations, from time to time, as may be necessary, a sufficient force of convict labor to keep in order the graves and sections wherein are buried the Confederate soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia in said cemeteries.

SEC. 4132. The superintendent, at the request of the president of the Virginia State agricultural society, may in his discretion order the employ-

Probation officer.

Duties.

Expenditure for convicts.

Control.

Convict to subscribe to rules.

Males and females to be separated. Clothing.

Labor.

Food.

Employment.

Care of cemeteries.

Fair grounds.

- ment of convicts on the grounds of said society, imposing such conditions and restrictions as he may deem proper.
- County roads.** SEC. 4133. The superintendent shall have authority to furnish to any county in the State, upon the requisition of the board of supervisors of such county, approved by the judge of the county or circuit court, convicts whose term of service, at the time of the application for them, does not exceed five years, to work on the county roads, under such regulations as the board of supervisors may prescribe in conformity with this chapter, and on such conditions as to safe-keeping as the superintendent and said board may agree upon: *Provided*, That if the supervisors shall deem it best that the convicts furnished be employed on any turnpike or macadamized road in their county, the said board may so employ them, or arrange for their employment on such road with the company authorized to construct the same.
- Care of convicts.** SEC. 4134. The convicts shall be transported from and returned to the penitentiary, and be fed, guarded, and furnished with medical attention, at the expense of the counties, while in their charge.
- Guards, etc.** SEC. 4135. The boards of supervisors shall have power to employ such agents, overseers, and guards as they may deem necessary for the safe-keeping and proper management of the convicts in their charge; and such agents, overseers, and guards shall have the same authority to compel labor, enforce obedience, and prevent escape, as the agents or officers of the same grade of the State penitentiary.
- Hiring to railroads.** SEC. 4136. After providing for all demands under section forty-one hundred and thirty-three the superintendent shall have authority to hire to any railroad company in this State to which counties are subscribers any convicts which may remain in the penitentiary or who may be employed under existing contracts in any quarry or on any railroad to which counties are not subscribers whose term of service at the time of application for them does not exceed ten years: *Provided*, Such contracts can be lawfully canceled.
- Public works.** SEC. 4137. The superintendent of the penitentiary upon the order of the governor shall deliver on the part of the State able-bodied convicts selected for work upon public improvements by the surgeon of the penitentiary. Said convicts shall be furnished medicine and medical attention by the State. A sufficient number of convicts to perform all camp duties—namely, such as cooking, washing, cleaning, and attendance upon the sick—shall also be furnished by the State without charge for hire to the contractors.
* * *
- Duties of railroad companies.** The railroad companies hiring said convicts shall defray the cost of transporting the convicts hired out from and returning them to the penitentiary, and shall feed, house, clothe, bed, and guard said convicts while in their employment, and they shall also defray the same expenses of the convicts furnished as aforesaid to perform camp duties.
Railroad companies shall have power to employ such agents, overseers, and guards as they may deem necessary for the safe-keeping and proper management of the convicts in their charge; and such agents, overseers, and guards shall have the same authority to compel labor, enforce obedience, and prevent escape as the agents or officers of the same grade of the State penitentiary: *Provided, however*, That no punishment shall be inflicted without the authority of the surgeon in charge, and he shall have power to order and compel the removal of any guard whom he may consider unfit for the place. * * *
- Punishments.** SEC. 4143. A convict guilty of profanity, indecent behavior, idleness, neglect or willful mismanagement of work, insubordination, and assault not amounting to felony, or a violation of any of the rules prescribed by the board, with the approval of the governor, may, under orders of the superintendent, subject to the said rules, be punished by lower and coarser diet, the iron mask or gag, solitary confinement in a cell or the dungeon, or by stripes. Under such orders, and subject to the said rules, the superintendent may when a convict is charged with an offense for which he is to be tried under chapters two hundred and three and two hundred and four, confine him in a cell or the dungeon until such trial.
- Deductions from term.** SEC. 4144. The superintendent shall keep a record of the conduct of each convict, and for every month that a convict appears by such record to have faithfully observed the rules and requirements of the prison and not to have been subjected to punishment there shall with the consent of the

governor be deducted from the term of service of such convict four days.

* * *

SEC. 4145. He shall submit said record and deduction to the governor, when required by him, that the same may be considered in the exercise of such executive clemency on behalf of any convict as he may deem conducive to the interest of the prison, and promotive of the reformation and welfare of the convicts. Report to governor.

SEC. 4147. The board, in its discretion, may allow a convict, on his discharge, not exceeding ten dollars. The superintendent shall furnish to convicts, when discharged, proper certificates of transportation to the county or city from which such convict was sent, over any road or transportation line embraced in the schedule furnished by the State corporation commission; and, if he need it, a suit of coarse clothing. Discharge.

SEC. 4172. The superintendent, by and with the advice and consent of the board, may enter into contracts for the employment of convicts in the penitentiary, not otherwise employed, and, as far as practicable, confine such convict labor to manufacturing purposes. Additional shops may be erected by the contractors, in the penitentiary grounds, for the employment of the convicts so hired: *Provided*, That the State shall not incur any expense thereby. Contracts.

SEC. 4173. The superintendent, with the consent and advice of the board, may establish a system of tasking the convicts in the different wards of the penitentiary, when it can be done, and allow to any convict a reasonable compensation for work done beyond his task, which shall be placed to his credit, and paid to him when he is discharged from prison; or, if he request that a portion, or all of it, be paid to his family or near relatives, the superintendent may do so at any time during his imprisonment; or, if he so desire, it may be paid to him, from time to time, in provisions or other articles selected from a standing list, to be prepared by the superintendent, and approved by the board, said articles to be purchased by the superintendent, * * * and charged to the convicts at cost. The amount to be allowed for work done shall be fixed by the superintendent, with the approval of the board. Tasking.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CODE—1904.

SECTION 928. The jailer [of a county jail] * * * shall furnish every prisoner with wholesome and sufficient food, and with a bed and bedding, cleanly and sufficient, and have his apartments warmed when it is proper. Food, clothing, etc.

* * *

SEC. 944a. (20) In any county or city in which no chain gang has been established the judge of the circuit court of such county or of the corporation court of such city shall, upon the application of the board of supervisors of any county in which a chain gang has been established, order any person confined in the jail of his county or city, and liable to work in chain gangs, to be delivered by the jailer of his county or city to the person authorized to take charge of and work such prisoner or prisoners in the chain gang of such other county, which order shall specify the length of time such person may be required to work in such chain gang. The jailer shall take a receipt for every person delivered by him under such order, which shall discharge him from all liability for the escape of such prisoner. In consideration of the services and work to be performed by said prisoner, the said board of supervisors shall keep and maintain said prisoner out of the road fund of said county until the end of the term of confinement of said prisoner without further cost to the State. * * * Work on chain gang of another county.

Whenever a person is sentenced to confinement in the county jail, and there is no chain gang in the county in which he is sentenced, and the supervisors of any county in which a chain gang is established have not applied for such prisoner, he may, in lieu of such confinement, in the discretion of the court, be compelled to work on the public roads of the county in such manner and under such regulations [as] the judge of the court may determine, for the number of days for which he has been sentenced to confinement. Work on highways.

SEC. 3932. The council of each city and town, and the board of supervisors of each county, or, if they do not act, the judge of the circuit court of such county or of the corporation court of such corporation, may establish chain Chain gangs.

gangs in such city, town, or county for the purpose of working on the streets, roads, and public property therein. Every male person above the age of sixteen years, convicted of a misdemeanor, or of any offense deemed infamous in law, and sentenced to confinement in jail as a punishment, or part punishment for such offense, or who is imprisoned for failure to pay any fine or penalty imposed upon or assessed against him upon such conviction, or upon conviction for any violation of an ordinance of any such city or town, which by said ordinance is punishable by confinement in jail or fine, may be required to work in such chain gang. If any county has not a chain gang of its own, the supervisors or such judge may hire such persons as are liable to work in a chain gang to the authorities of any county, city, or town which has one. Such persons shall be subject to the rules and regulations established for the government of the chain gang in which they are employed.

- Fines and costs.** SEC. 3936. Every person held to labor, under the provisions of this chapter, for the nonpayment of any fine imposed upon him, shall be required to work out the full amount thereof, including the legal costs, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day for each day so held, Sundays excepted, and shall be entitled to a credit of twenty-five cents for each day of his confinement, whether he labors or not. A statement of the amount of the fine, with the costs and the number of days labor required to discharge the same, shall be made out under the direction of the judge, and delivered to the person in charge of the chain gang at the time he receives the delinquent.
- Allowance for labor.** No person shall be held to labor, in any chain gang for the nonpayment of any fine imposed upon him, for a longer period than six months.
- Limit of term.** SEC. 4072. If any person be sentenced to confinement in jail until he pay a fine and the costs of prosecution, or be confined in jail under a *capias pro fine*, the sheriff of the county or the sergeant of the corporation in whose jail he is confined, may, with the assent in writing of the prisoner, hire him for such length of time, not exceeding six months, as may be agreed on, to any person who will agree to pay the whole fine and costs.
- Hiring out convicts.**

WASHINGTON.

STATE CONVICTS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 2.

- Contracts prohibited.** SECTION 29. After the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety, the labor of convicts of this State shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company, or corporation, and the legislature shall by law provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the State.

CODES AND STATUTES—1897.

- Control.** SECTION 2622 There is hereby created a State board of audit and control for the government, control and maintenance of the before-mentioned institutions. [List includes State penitentiary.] * * * The governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, five citizens of the State, as members of said board, four of whom shall serve without compensation, and the fifth shall be specially appointed and shall be known as commissioner of public institutions. * * *
- Employment.** SEC. 2747. All convicts may be employed by authority of the board, under charge of the warden and such skilled foremen as they may deem necessary in the performance of work for the State, or the manufacture of any article or articles for the State, or the manufacture of which is sanctioned by law. At Walla Walla, at the State penitentiary, no articles shall be manufactured for sale, except jute fabrics and brick. The board is hereby authorized to purchase, from time to time, such tools, machinery, and materials, and to direct the employment of such skilled foremen, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and to dispose of the articles manufactured and not needed by the State, for cash, at private sale, in such manner as provided by law.
- Restrictions.** SEC. 2748. In the treatment of the prisoners the following general rules shall be observed:

1. Each convict shall be provided with a bed of straw or other suitable material, and sufficient covering of blankets, and shall be supplied with garments of coarse, substantial material, of distinctive manufacture, and with sufficient plain and wholesome food of such variety as may be most conducive of good health; Food and clothing.

2. No punishment shall be inflicted except by the order and under the direction of [the] warden; Punishment.

* * * * *
NOTE.—The punishments in use are loss of privileges, solitary confinement on restricted diet, handcuffing to cell door, hose turned on, strait jacket, and loss of good time.

Sec. 2749. The board of audit and control shall require of every able-bodied convict confined in the penitentiary as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term of imprisonment as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the penitentiary. Every convict who shall have no refraction [infraction] of the rules and regulations of the penitentiary or laws of the State recorded against him, and who performs in a faithful, orderly and peaceable manner the duties assigned him, shall be allowed from his term, instead and in lieu of the credits heretofore allowed by law, a deduction of two months in each of the first two years, four months in each of the next two years, and five months in each of the remaining years of his term, and pro rata for any part of the year where the sentence is for more or less than a year. Hours of labor Deductions from term.

Sec. 2752. No officer or employee of the State, or contractor or employee of a contractor, shall, without permission of the board of audit and control, make any gift or present to a convict, or receive any from a convict, or have any barter or dealing with a prisoner. Gifts.

Sec. 2753. No officer or employee of the penitentiary shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or purchase made or authorized to be made by anyone for or on behalf of the penitentiary. Interest in contracts.

Sec. 2759. In the manufacture of jute fabrics and brick the board of audit and control shall employ such skilled labor as is found necessary and as many convicts as possible. Skilled labor

Sec. 2763. In ascertaining the cost of the jute and other fabrics and brick manufactured at the State penitentiary, the directors shall include the cost of materials and fuel at the State penitentiary, the cost of the skilled labor employed, and such other expenses as are incident to their manufacture; and none of the jute and other fabrics and brick manufactured at the State penitentiary shall be sold for less than actual cost of production, based upon the items enumerated in this section, without special authority from the legislature. Cost of products.

Sec. 2764. The jute and other fabrics and brick manufactured at the State penitentiary shall be sold to actual consumers who are residents of the State of Washington, for cash on delivery, in the order, as near as may be, of the making of written applications therefor, on blanks to be provided by the board and filed with the clerk, and it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of one thousand dollars and a removal from office, for the officers of the State penitentiary who knowingly permit the disposal of jute fabrics to other than actual consumers. All payments for jute and other fabrics and brick shall be made to the warden of the State penitentiary, who is alone authorized to receipt therefor, and who shall keep a correct account of all sales, showing to whom sold, when sold, the quantity of each article sold and the amount paid; and the warden shall submit a transcript of said account of sales to the legislature, through the board, at each session thereof, and shall report the amount of such sales monthly to the State auditor. Sale of goods.

ACTS OF 1899.

Chapter 26.

SECTION 1. The governor shall have authority, upon recommendation of the warden of the State penitentiary, under such rules and regulations as the governor may prescribe, to suspend the sentence of, issue a parole to, and permit to go at large within the State, any convict who now is or hereafter may be imprisoned in the State penitentiary under a sentence other than a life sentence, or for the crime of murder, who may have served one year for the crime for which he was convicted, and who has not previously served one term of imprisonment in any penal institution for felony. Parole.

Custody. SEC. 2. Every such convict while on parole shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of the governor * * *

Act construed. SEC. 3. This act shall not be construed to in any sense operate as a release of any convict paroled under its provisions, but simply as a suspension of his sentence and a permit granted to such convict to go without the enclosure of the prison. At the expiration of the time for which he was originally sentenced, if he has faithfully complied with his parole, the original sentence shall be held to be revoked, and said convict shall stand as fully pardoned of the crime for which he was convicted. * * *

ACTS OF 1903.

Chapter 138.

Breaking stone. SECTION 1. All convicts confined in the State penitentiary at Walla Walla may be employed under authority of the State board of control, under charge of the superintendent of the penitentiary, or of such other persons in the employ of the State as the State board of control shall direct, in the crushing, preparation or handling of rock or other materials for roads or streets. Such labor shall be performed at such place or places in this State as the said State board of control shall direct.

Sale of material. SEC. 3. Said State board of control shall have authority to sell and dispose of such crushed rock or other materials for roads and streets in such manner and for such price as they shall deem most advantageous for the State.

ACTS OF 1905.

Chapter 38.

Chaplain. SECTION 1. There shall be appointed by the governor a chaplain of the State penitentiary who shall hold office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed by the governor.

Duties. SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the chaplain of the State penitentiary to perform religious services in the prison, at least once every Sabbath, himself, unless prevented by sickness, in which case he may furnish a regularly ordained preacher, and to attend to the spiritual wants of the convicts; to visit the convicts in their cells for the purpose of giving them religious and moral instructions, and to devote at least one hour in each week day and the afternoon of each Sunday to such instructions; to take charge of the library and to take care that no improper books are introduced into the cells of the convicts, and if any such books shall be found either in the cells or in the possession of the convicts, to take away and return the same to the warden, and for the purpose of properly discharging these duties, to visit weekly each cell in the prison; to visit daily the sick in the hospital; to make quarterly report to the governor, stating the number of convicts that have been instructed during the last quarter, the branches of education in which they shall have been instructed, the text-books used in such instruction, and the progress made by the convicts, and to note especially, any cases in which an unusual progress has been made by a convict; to make an annual report on or before the first day of November in each year, to the governor, which report shall be attested by his oath or affirmation to be just and true, relative to the religious and moral conduct of the prisoners during the year ending with the last day of the previous September, stating therein what services he has performed and the results, if any, of his instructions, and he shall append thereto, as far as practicable in tabular form, a statement exhibiting the number of the convicts in prison on the last day of such September, and at what age convicted, specifying separately the number born in the United States, foreigners, and of what country, and the nativity of their parents, the number that can not read, that can read only, read and write, well educated, classically educated, temperate, intemperate, healthy, diseased, whether employed at the time of the commission of the crime, counties where convicted, occupation, sentence, how many times recommitted and social state: *Provided*, That at no time shall such chaplain visit any portion of the State penitentiary or any convict therein without the consent of the warden: *And provided further*, That all reports of such chaplain shall be made to the warden.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CODES AND STATUTES—1897.

SECTION 348. The county commissioners in their respective counties may order all persons who shall be confined in the county jails of their respective counties, convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, to work on the roads of their respective counties, under the direction of the sheriff; but such convict shall not be put to labor at a greater distance from the jail or place of confinement than five miles: *Provided*, That if any such convict shall refuse to perform such labor he shall be kept in close confinement on bread and water. The sheriff having the custody of such convicted persons may, to secure them from escape, attach a ball and chain to said convicts. Work on high-ways.

SEC. 2786. When a person has been sentenced by any justice of the peace in a city in this State to a term of imprisonment in the city jail, whether in default of payment of a fine or otherwise, such person may be compelled on each day of such term, except Sundays, to perform eight hours' labor upon the streets, public buildings, and grounds of such city and to wear an ordinary ball and chain while performing such labor. Hours of labor.

SEC. 2787. When a person has been sentenced, by a justice of the peace, or a judge of the superior court, to a term of imprisonment in the county jail, whether in default of payment of a fine or costs, or otherwise, such person may be compelled to work eight hours each day of such term in and about the county buildings, public roads, streets, and grounds: *Provided*, This section and the last preceding one of this chapter [Sec. 2786] shall not apply to persons committed in default of bail. Place.

SEC. 2799. The keeper of any prison may, upon the commitment after judgment of a person convicted of a felony punishable by imprisonment, cause the hair on the head of said prisoner to be closely cropped and so kept during his term of imprisonment. Hair may be cropped.

WEST VIRGINIA.

STATE CONVICTS.

ACTS OF 1903.

Chapter 45.

SECTION 2. The governor shall on the tenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, or as soon thereafter as convenient, and every four years thereafter, nominate, and by and with the consent of the senate, appoint a board of directors of the penitentiary, which shall consist of five persons, * * * Board of directors.

SEC. 3. The board of directors shall have the general control of the penitentiary, and shall direct all needed improvements and repairs, and all manufacturing operations carried on therein, and shall make such rules and regulations as they deem best as to the treatment of the convicts, their discipline, punishment, diet, clothing, social intercourse, the kind and amount of labor required each day, the trades and mechanic arts to be taught, the manner and duration of solitary confinement, and other punishments, and the conditions when and on which persons may visit the interior of the building. * * * Duties.

NOTE.—Loss of privileges, confinement in dark cell, and shower bath are the punishments in use.

SEC. 6. The warden * * * shall promptly enforce all orders, rules and regulations made by the board of directors, enforce strict discipline among the convicts, protect and preserve the property of the State, and may for that purpose punish the convicts, or cause them to be punished, in the manner authorized by the board of directors. Warden.

SEC. 22. All convicts sentenced to the penitentiary for a definite term, and not for life, who may faithfully comply with all the rules and regulations of the penitentiary during his or her term of confinement, shall be entitled to a deduction of his sentence as follows: Upon a sentence of one year, five days from each month; upon a sentence of more than one year, and less than three years, six days from each month; upon a sentence of not less than three years, and less than five years, seven days from each Deductions from term.

month; upon a sentence of not less than five years, and less than ten years, eight days from each month; upon a sentence of ten years or more, ten days from each month. When a prisoner has two or more sentences, the aggregate of his several sentences shall be the basis upon which his deduction shall be estimated.

Hiring out convicts.

SEC. 23. In order to provide for hard labor for each convict, according to his sentence, the directors of the penitentiary are hereby authorized and required to let and hire the labor of the convicts upon such branches of business, and for the manufacturing of such articles, as in their judgment will best accomplish the ends and subserve the interests of the State, which letting and hiring shall be as follows: Such letting and hiring shall be advertised by the warden of the penitentiary, in two newspapers published in the State, for four weeks, and in such other manner as may be directed by the board of directors; the advertisement to specify the number of men to be let, the length of time, which shall not exceed five years, and the last day, at twelve o'clock meridian, on which bids will be received.

Manufactures.

SEC. 24. The board may in their discretion designate what articles or class of articles shall be manufactured.

Machinery and power.

SEC. 35. The contractor shall furnish all machinery, belting and tools used, except shafting and pulleys. The State will furnish no machinery or tools other than the steam power required to run the machinery put in by contractors, and all attachments to said power must be at the contractor's cost.

Hours, etc., of labor.

SEC. 36. The convicts shall labor for the contractors not to exceed nine hours a day during the year, Sundays and national holidays excepted.

Employment.

SEC. 38. It shall be the duty of the board to keep as many of the convicts employed on contracts as the interests of the State will permit, and all convicts not employed on contracts may be employed by the warden, under the direction of the board, in the performance of work for the State or temporarily hired, which hiring shall terminate whenever their labor is required on a contract.

State use.

SEC. 39. The warden, under the directions of the board, may employ a portion of the convicts in the manufacture and repair of articles used by the State in carrying on the penitentiary, or articles used by any of the other State institutions; and if in the opinion of the board of directors, it is deemed advisable to do so, any convicts not employed under contract may be employed, or let to contract, in the manner hereinbefore specified, on the piece-price system, or employed in manufacturing, for the State, such articles as may be selected by the board.

Domestic service.

SEC. 40. A sufficient number of convicts may be hired by the warden for domestics, on terms to be agreed upon between him and the board of directors.

Gifts.

SEC. 42. No officer or employee of the State, or contractor, or employee of a contractor, shall make any gift or present to a convict, or receive any from a convict, or have any barter or dealings with a convict; * * *

Interest in contracts.

SEC. 43. No person shall be appointed to any office or be employed in the penitentiary on behalf of the State who is a contractor, or agent or employee of a contractor, or who is interested directly or indirectly in any business carried on therein, and should any officer or employee become such contractor, his agent or employee, or interested in such business, it shall be cause for his removal. * * *

Parole.

SEC. 45. The governor shall have authority, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to issue a parole, or permit to go at large, to any convict who now is, or hereafter may be, imprisoned in the penitentiary of this State, under sentence other than a life sentence, who may have served the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he was convicted, and who has not previously served two terms of imprisonment in any penal institution for felony.

Every such convict, while on parole, shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of the governor, and shall be subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of the penitentiary for any reason that shall be satisfactory to the governor, and at his sole discretion; * * *

NOTE.—Employment must be assured and a deposit of \$25 or a bond of \$50 be furnished to cover cost of possible rearrest. Paroled convicts must proceed immediately to the place of their employment and there remain unless the governor permits change. Evil associations and the use of intoxicants are forbidden. Illiterate persons will not be paroled, but the prison schools furnish sufficient education to remove this bar.

SEC. 46. Every sentence to the penitentiary of a person hereafter convicted of a felony, except for murder in the first degree, who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, may be, if the court, having said case, thinks it right and proper, a general sentence of imprisonment in the penitentiary. The term of such imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced may be terminated by the governor as in the case of paroled prisoners; but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced; and no such prisoner shall be released until after he shall have served, at least, the minimum term provided by law for the crime of which he was convicted: * * *

Form of sentence.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

CODE—1899.

Chapter 36.

SECTION 11. When any male person is so imprisoned for the non-payment of such fine and costs, only, [after judgment rendered] and fails to give the bond and security provided for in the next preceding section, the county court of the county may order him to work on the county roads, or on the streets or alleys of an incorporated city, town, or village, under the direction of such officer or person as the court may direct, at the rate of one dollar per day until the fine and costs are paid. But the court shall not require such work to be done on the streets or alleys of a city, town or village, which, under its charter, keeps its own streets and alleys in order, unless the corporate authorities thereof shall pay for such work to the keeper of the jail of said county, the amount to which he shall be entitled for the board of such prisoner. If such prisoner be ordered to work on the county roads, the court shall provide for his safe keeping while performing such work, and if deemed necessary, shall provide a ball and chain to be attached to his person for such purpose. * * *

Fines and costs.

Highway labor.

Chapter 41.

SECTION 40. * * * He [the jailer] shall furnish every prisoner with wholesome and sufficient food, and with a bed and bedding cleanly and sufficient, and have his apartment warmed when it is proper. * * *

Food, etc.

WISCONSIN.

STATE CONVICTS.

STATUTES—1898.

SECTION 561. To secure the just, humane and economical administration of the laws concerning the reformatory, charitable and penal institutions of this State there is hereby constituted a board of five members which shall be known as the State board of control of Wisconsin reformatory, charitable and penal institutions. * * *

Board of control.

SEC. 561a. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint five persons, no two of whom shall at the time of their appointment be residents of the same Congressional district and not all of whom at such time shall belong to the same political party, members of said board. The terms for which such appointments shall be made shall be five years from the date thereof. * * *

Appointment.

SEC. 561i. Said board may, whenever in the opinion of all its members the interest of the State requires it, establish a manufacturing business in the State prison, and for that purpose may create a debt against the State for any sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; but no such debt shall be created without the written approval of the governor, secretary of state and attorney-general.

Manufactures.

SEC. 608. The regents of the State university and of normal schools and the officers of all other public institutions supported and maintained in whole or in part by the State are required to obtain from the State prison at Waupun, or from some of the State institutions which manufacture the same of suitable quality, all chairs, office, household and other furniture, boots, shoes, buggies, carriages, wagons, sleighs, cutters and all other goods

Articles for State use.

- necessarily required for the use of the State university, State schools, hospitals or other State institutions or the inmates thereof that shall or can be made or furnished by the said prison or by any such other institution. * * *
- Employment to be constant.** SEC. 4918. All convicts sentenced to the punishment of hard labor in said prison shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the State, except that no person confined therein or in any other penal institution within this State shall be compelled to perform any factory work on any legal holiday; but this shall not interfere with the household work of any such institution or the management or discipline thereof in any other particular. * * *
- Holidays.**
- Food.** SEC. 4919. The daily sustenance of convicts, not in solitary confinement nor in the hospital, shall consist of wholesome, coarse food, with such proportion of meat and vegetables as the warden shall deem best for the health of the convicts.
- Clothing, etc.** SEC. 4921. The clothing and bedding of convicts shall be of such quality and quantity as the judgment of the warden may direct, consulting the health and comfort of the convicts and the interests of the State.
- Treatment** SEC. 4923. The warden and all prison officers shall uniformly treat prisoners with kindness, and the warden shall require of the officers that, in the execution of their respective duties, they shall, in all cases, refrain from boisterous and unbecoming language in giving their orders and commands. There shall be no corporal or other painful and unusual punishment inflicted upon convicts for violation of prison rules.

NOTE.—Solitary confinement and handcuffing to cell are punishments in use.

- Discharge.** SEC. 4925. Every convict, when discharged, shall be provided with a decent suit of clothes and a sum of money, not to exceed five dollars, in addition to transportation, or the means to procure the same, from Waupun to any place within this State, which the warden may, at his discretion and as necessity may seem to require, furnish; and may also be allowed employment in the prison, under the rules established for the government of convicts, for such period of time and at such rate of compensation as the warden, under the direction of the State board, shall deem proper and equitable.
- Labor outside prison yard.** SEC. 4927. If the warden shall at any time deem it for the interest of the State he may employ the convicts outside the prison yard in quarrying or getting stone from and cultivating the prison farm, or in doing any work necessary to be done in the prosecution of the regular business of the institution; and in all such cases the warden shall detail such force from the prison police as he shall deem necessary to watch and guard them, and in case any convict employed outside the prison yard shall escape, he shall be deemed as having escaped from the prison proper.
- Deductions from term.** SEC. 4928. The deputy warden shall keep a true record of the conduct of each convict, specifying each infraction of the rules of discipline. At the end of each month the said deputy shall give a certificate of good conduct to each convict who shall require it, against whom is recorded no infraction of the rules of discipline. Every convict who is now or may be hereafter confined in the State prison and shall conduct himself in a peaceful and obedient manner and faithfully perform all the duties required of him shall be entitled to a diminution of time from the term of his sentence, not exceeding the amounts specified in the following table, for the respective years of his sentence and pro rata for any part of a year, where the sentence is for more than a year:

Year of sentence.	Good time granted.	Total good time made.	Time to be made if full good time is made.
First year.....	One month...	One month.....	Eleven months.
Second year....	Two months..	Three months.....	One year and nine months.
Third year.....	Three months	Six months.....	Two years and six months.
Fourth year...	Four months.	Ten months.....	Three years and two months.
Fifth year.....	Five months..	One year and three months.	Three years and nine months.
Sixth year.....	Six months...	One year and nine months.	Four years and three months.
Seventh year...	Six months...	Two years and three months.	Four years and nine months.

Where the sentence exceeds seven years, for every year after the seventh, if the conduct of the prisoner continues to correspond with the requirements of this section, he shall receive the same diminution as provided for the sixth and seventh years. * * *

SEC. 4938. The State board of control is authorized and empowered to lease, from time to time, the labor of such portion of the prisoners confined in the State prison, together with such shoproom, machinery and power as may be necessary for their proper employment, to such persons, for such purposes, upon such terms and conditions and for such length of time, not exceeding five years at any one time, as it shall deem most conducive to the interests of the State and the welfare of the prisoners.

Leasing labor.

SEC. 4939. In every contract made pursuant to the authority herein conferred there shall be reserved to said prison board and to the warden and each and every of his subordinates full power and authority to prevent the demanding or imposition of unusual or severe labor or labor whereby the health or safety of the convicts may be impaired or jeopardized; * * *

Reservation.

SEC. 4942. Whenever any convict, by continued good behavior, diligence in labor or study or otherwise, shall surpass the general average of convicts the State board of control may, in its discretion, compensate him therefor by the allowance of a sum of money out of his earnings or otherwise, and said board may adopt rules for the payment to deserving convicts, on their discharge or while in prison, of such sum as it may see fit.

Extra allow-
ances.

SEC. 4943. Before entering into any contract for the leasing of convict labor the board of control shall, by public advertisement, for at least four weeks in one newspaper published in each of the cities of Milwaukee and Chicago and in the official State paper, invite sealed proposals for the hiring of such labor and the shoproom, machinery and power which can be furnished. Such advertisement shall specify the time and place when and where such proposals will be opened and considered, and there shall be reserved therein the right to reject any or all bids that may be made.

Advertising.

SEC. 4944b (as amended by chapter 28, Acts of 1899). The jurisdiction of the State board of control over the [State] reformatory is established, and the powers of the board are defined by law. * * * It may also maintain therein a manual training school, may cause the inmates to be instructed in trades, and may carry on in the institution any industry not prohibited by law, employing for that purpose the labor of the inmates confined therein.

Reformatory.

Instruction.

SEC. 4944d (as amended by chapter 28, Acts of 1899). * * * The general sentence [to the reformatory] shall be substantially as follows: "You are sentenced to the Wisconsin State reformatory for a general or indeterminate term not less than years (such minimum for the offense) and not more than (the maximum) years." Such sentences shall have the force and effect of a sentence for such maximum term subject to the power of release from actual confinement by parole or absolute discharge hereinafter conferred or by pardon.

Form of sen-
tence.

SEC. 4944i (as amended by chapter 28, Acts of 1899). Allowances for good conduct in diminution of the term of sentence to convicts in the State prison given by section 4928 of these statutes or by any other statute shall be made to the inmates of the reformatory, and any good time earned in either institution by inmates transferred to the other shall be allowed to him in the institution to which he has been transferred.

Deductions
from term.

SEC. 4944j (as amended by chapter 28, Acts of 1899). On recommendation of the superintendent the State board of control, may grant a parole to any inmate of the reformatory to leave the institution and go at large in case the conduct of such inmate for a reasonable time has inspired the board of control and the superintendent of the reformatory with the belief that he will be honest and industrious: *Provided*, That some suitable employment or situation has been secured in advance for such inmate. * * *

Parole.

SEC. 4960a. All goods, wares and merchandise made by convict labor in any penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in which convict labor is employed in any State, except this State, and imported, brought or introduced into this State shall, before being exposed for sale, be branded, labeled or marked as herein provided, and shall not be exposed for sale in this State without such brand, label or mark. Such brand, label or mark, shall contain at the head or top thereof the words "convict-made," followed by the year and name of the penitentiary,

Goods to be
marked.

prison, reformatory or other establishment in which it was made, in plain English lettering, of the style and size known as great primer roman condensed capitals. The brand or mark shall in all cases, where the nature of the article will permit, be placed upon the same, and only where such branding or marking is impossible shall a label be used, and where a label is used it shall be in the form of a paper tag, which shall be attached by wire to each article where the nature of the article will permit, and placed securely upon the box, crate or other covering in which such goods, wares or merchandise may be packed, shipped or exposed for sale. Said brand, mark or label shall be placed upon the outside of and upon the most conspicuous part of the finished article and its box, crate or covering.

Selling un-
marked goods.

SEC. 4960c. A person knowingly having in his possession for the purpose of sale or offering for sale any convict-made goods, wares or merchandise manufactured in any State except this, without the brand, mark or label required by law, or who removes or defaces such brand, mark or label shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

STATUTES—1898.

Workhouse.

SECTION 697c. Upon the completion of any such [county] workhouse the county clerk shall notify in writing each justice of the peace, police justice and the judge of every court held in his county of the fact, and thereafter whenever any male person over sixteen years of age shall be convicted within such county on the charge of vagrancy, vagabondage, petty larceny, drunkenness or disorderly conduct he shall be punished by imprisonment in the workhouse at hard manual labor, and the commitment shall be to such workhouse at hard manual labor. * * *

Hours of labor.

SEC. 697d. All such persons committed to any such workhouse shall be employed under the supervision of the superintendent at hard manual labor for not to exceed ten hours of each day (except Sundays) of such term of confinement at such work, labor or employment as may be provided by resolution of the proper county board or by the committee thereof hereinbefore provided for. The product of such work, labor or employment shall be the property of the county which maintains the workhouse, and may be sold or otherwise disposed of by the superintendent according to the rules and regulations provided by the county board or its committee.

Products.

Labor re-
quired.

SEC. 697g. All persons of sufficient health and ability committed to any jail and sentenced to hard manual labor * * * when a workhouse is provided by the trustees of the county jail as contemplated by this act, shall be kept and employed at such labor by and under the direction and supervision of the sheriff of the county or the keeper of its jail for ten hours each day, Sundays excepted, but not to exceed that time; and such labor shall be performed in or about the county buildings or workhouse provided by the trustees pursuant to these provisions.

Place.

Sentence to la-
bor.

SEC. 4726. Whenever any person shall be convicted in any court for vagrancy, intoxication in a public place, indecent exposure of the person, disorderly conduct or of any criminal offense and sentenced therefor to imprisonment in the county jail or to any county workhouse the court shall also sentence such person to hard labor during the term of his imprisonment, either within or without said jail or workhouse as further provided in the next following section; and any person who shall be convicted of any offense in any court and sentenced therefor to pay a fine and costs and shall, in default of payment of such fine and costs, be committed to the county jail, may be sentenced to be kept at such hard labor, within or without the jail, as further provided in the next following section, during the continuance of such imprisonment. The provisions of this section shall apply to convictions under city or village charters or ordinances as well as to convictions under these statutes.

Fines and
costs.

Employment.

SEC. 4727. The labor to be performed as mentioned in the preceding section shall be appropriate to the sex and physical condition of such convict and may be required to be performed at any suitable place within such county and under the direction of the county board thereof, who shall adopt such rules in relation to such convict labor as they may deem best, and the sheriff or other officer having the custody of such convict shall be

governed thereby; and such sheriff shall collect and pay into the county treasury the avails of such convict labor and take the treasurer's receipt therefor.

SEC. 4951 (as amended by chapter 396, Acts of 1905). The keeper of each prison shall provide, at the expense of the county, for each prisoner under his charge, who may be able and desirous to read, a copy of the Bible or New Testament, to be used by such prisoner at proper seasons during his confinement; and any minister of the gospel or person duly delegated by any regularly organized Young Mens Christian Association or any other religious association or corporation within the county, disposed to aid in reforming the prisoners and instructing them in their moral and religious duties, shall have access to them at reasonable and proper times. All persons committed to any reform school, prison, parental school, industrial school, home for dependent children or other place of confinement or commitment, shall be allowed spiritual advice and ministration from any recognized clergyman of the denomination or church to which they may respectively belong or did belong prior to their commitment or confinement, which advice and ministration shall be given within the place of confinement in such manner as will secure to such persons the free exercise of their religious belief and under such reasonable rules and regulations as the officers in charge of such place shall prescribe. Moral and religious instruction.

WYOMING.

STATE CONVICTS.

REVISED STATUTES—1899.

SECTION 632. The governor, the secretary of state, the State treasurer, the State auditor and the State superintendent of public instruction shall constitute and shall hereafter be known as the State board of charities and reform. Board of charities, etc.

SEC. 636. It shall be the duty of the board, either by direct expenditure or contract, to provide for the care, maintenance and employment of all inmates confined, or that may hereafter be confined in the penitentiary, reform school, or any penal or reformatory institution in this State, or without this State, used for such purposes, * * * *Provided*, That no convict shall be used or contracted to be used in any coal mine, or occupation, when the products of his labor may be in competition with that of any citizen of the State: *Provided, however*, That when the cost of maintaining said convicts can be reduced to the State by their employment in some occupation, not unreasonably laborious or unhealthy, or when said convicts can be employed to complete or repair the place or surroundings of the place in which they are confined, they shall be so employed. Duties of board.

SEC. 670. All prisoners who have been, or shall hereafter be convicted of any offense against the laws of the State of Wyoming, and confined in execution of the judgment or sentence, upon such conviction, in any prison or penitentiary of the State of Wyoming, shall have a deduction from their several terms of sentence, of five days in each and every calendar month during which no charge of misconduct shall have been sustained against each severally, and shall be discharged at the expiration of their sentences, less the time so deducted; and the certificate of the warden of such prison or penitentiary of such deduction shall be entered on the warrant of commitment: * * * Restrictions.

SEC. 671. On the discharge from the Wyoming penitentiary of any person convicted under the laws of the State of Wyoming, on indictment or information, he or she shall be provided by the warden of said prison with one plain suit of clothes, not to exceed in value fifteen dollars, and five dollars in money, for which charge shall be made and allowed in the accounts of said person with the State of Wyoming: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to persons confined for a term of imprisonment of less than six months. Deductions from term.

SEC. 5538. The person or persons in charge of any penitentiary or reformatory, jail or other prison in the State of Wyoming, wherein State convicts are confined, shall not, nor shall any authority whatsoever, make any contract for the employment of any State convict in any of the prisons, penitentiaries or reformatories in this State, either by the letting of the labor of such convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the "piece- Discharge.

price plan," or in any other manner, whereby the labor of such convicts is let to or controlled by any outside person or persons; and such convicts shall not be employed by any authority whatever upon any public work or contract outside of the prison, penitentiary or reformatory in which such convicts may be confined.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

REVISED STATUTES—1899.

Fines and costs. SECTION 5199. In the event of a prisoner being sentenced to pay a fine and costs, or to imprisonment and costs, the court may direct that in case of nonpayment of said fine and costs, the defendant be put to work, either within or without the prison, until such fine and costs shall be paid.

Convicts may be put to labor. SEC. 5536. Any person confined in any county jail in this State may be compelled to work in any way that the county commissioners may direct, for the benefit of the county.

Duty of sheriff. SEC. 5537. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each and every county, under the direction of the chairman of the board of county commissioners, and he may do so of his own will when he deems it necessary, by himself or deputy, to employ each and every prisoner under his charge and under sentence, who is able to work, to do such work as the chairman of the board shall direct, and to keep such prisoner at such work during the working hours of every week day, * * *

Work on highways, etc. SEC. 5539. * * * All persons convicted by court of competent jurisdiction, and sentenced to confinement at hard labor in any jail or prison of any county, city, town, village or municipality, may be employed or put to work upon any public work of improvement, or upon the highways, streets, alleys, parks or any public places of any such county, city, town, village or municipality, in the State.

UNITED STATES.

COMPILED STATUTES—1901.

Page 1701. Act of July 24, 1897.

Importation of convict-made goods. SECTION 31. All goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, * * *

Convicts in State prisons, etc. SEC. 5539. Whenever any criminal, convicted of any offense against the United States, is imprisoned in the jail or penitentiary of any State or Territory, such criminal shall in all respects be subject to the same discipline and treatment as convicts sentenced by the courts of the State or Territory in which such jail or penitentiary is situated; and while so confined therein shall be exclusively under the control of the officers having charge of the same, under the laws of such State or Territory.

Page 3720. Act of February 23, 1887.

Contracts prohibited. SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any officer, agent, or servant of the Government of the United States to contract with any person or corporation, or permit any warden, agent, or official of any State prison, penitentiary, jail, or house of correction where criminals of the United States may be incarcerated to hire or contract out the labor of said criminals, or any part of them, who may hereafter be confined in any prison, jail, or other place of incarceration for violation of any laws of the Government of the United States of America.

Page 3722. Act of March 3, 1875.

Discharge. SECTION 2. On the discharge from any prison of any person convicted under the laws of the United States on indictment, he or she shall be provided by the warden or keeper of said prison with one plain suit of clothes and five dollars in money, for which charge shall be made and allowed in the accounts of said prison with the United States: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to persons sentenced for a term of imprisonment of less than six months.

Page 3726. Act of March 3, 1891.

SECTION 2. * * * The convicts [in Government prisons shall] be employed exclusively in the manufacture of such supplies for the Government as can be manufactured without the use of machinery, and the prisoners shall not be worked outside the prison inclosure. State use system.

SEC. 6. Every prisoner when discharged from the jail and prison shall be furnished with transportation to the place of his residence within the United States at the time of his commitment under sentence of the court, and if the term of his imprisonment shall have been for one year or more, he shall also be furnished with suitable clothing, the cost not to exceed twelve dollars, and five dollars in money. Discharge.

SEC. 8. The said Attorney-General, in formulating rules and regulations for the conduct of said prisoners, is hereby authorized to establish rules for commutation for good behavior of said convicts, but not for a longer time than two months for the first year's imprisonment, and two months for each succeeding year. Commutation.

NOTE.—The punishments used are loss of privileges, solitary confinement, handcuffing to cell door, loss of grade, and loss of good time.

Page 3731. Act of March 3, 1901.

SECTION 1. * * * Convicts in said United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, may be employed in the manufacture of articles and the production of supplies for said penitentiary; in the manufacture of supplies for the Government that can be manufactured without the use of machinery; in the construction, extension, and repairs of buildings and inclosures of the prison, and in making necessary materials therefor; and in the cultivation and care of the prison grounds and farm. State use system.

ACTS OF 1901-2.

Chapter 1140.

SECTION 1. Each prisoner who has been or shall hereafter be convicted of any offense against the laws of the United States, and is confined, in execution of the judgment or sentence upon any such conviction, in any United States penitentiary or jail, or in any penitentiary, prison, or jail of any State or Territory, for a definite term, other than for life, whose record of conduct shows that he has faithfully observed all the rules and has not been subjected to punishment, shall be entitled to a deduction from the term of his sentence to be estimated as follows, commencing on the first day of his arrival at the penitentiary, prison, or jail: Upon a sentence of not less than six months nor more than one year, five days for each month; upon a sentence of more than one year and less than three years, six days for each month; upon a sentence of not less than three years and less than five years, seven days for each month; upon a sentence of not less than five years and less than ten years, eight days for each month; upon a sentence of ten years or more, ten days for each month. When a prisoner has two or more sentences, the aggregate of his several sentences shall be the basis upon which his deduction shall be estimated. Deductions from term.

SEC. 2. In the case of convicts in any United States penitentiary, the Attorney-General shall have the power to restore to any such convict who has heretofore or may hereafter forfeit any good time by violating any existing law or prison regulation such portion of lost good time as may be proper, in his judgment, upon recommendations and evidence submitted to him by the warden in charge. Restoration, in the case of United States convicts confined in State and Territorial institutions, shall be regulated in accordance with the rules governing such institutions, respectively. Restoration of forfeited good time.

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